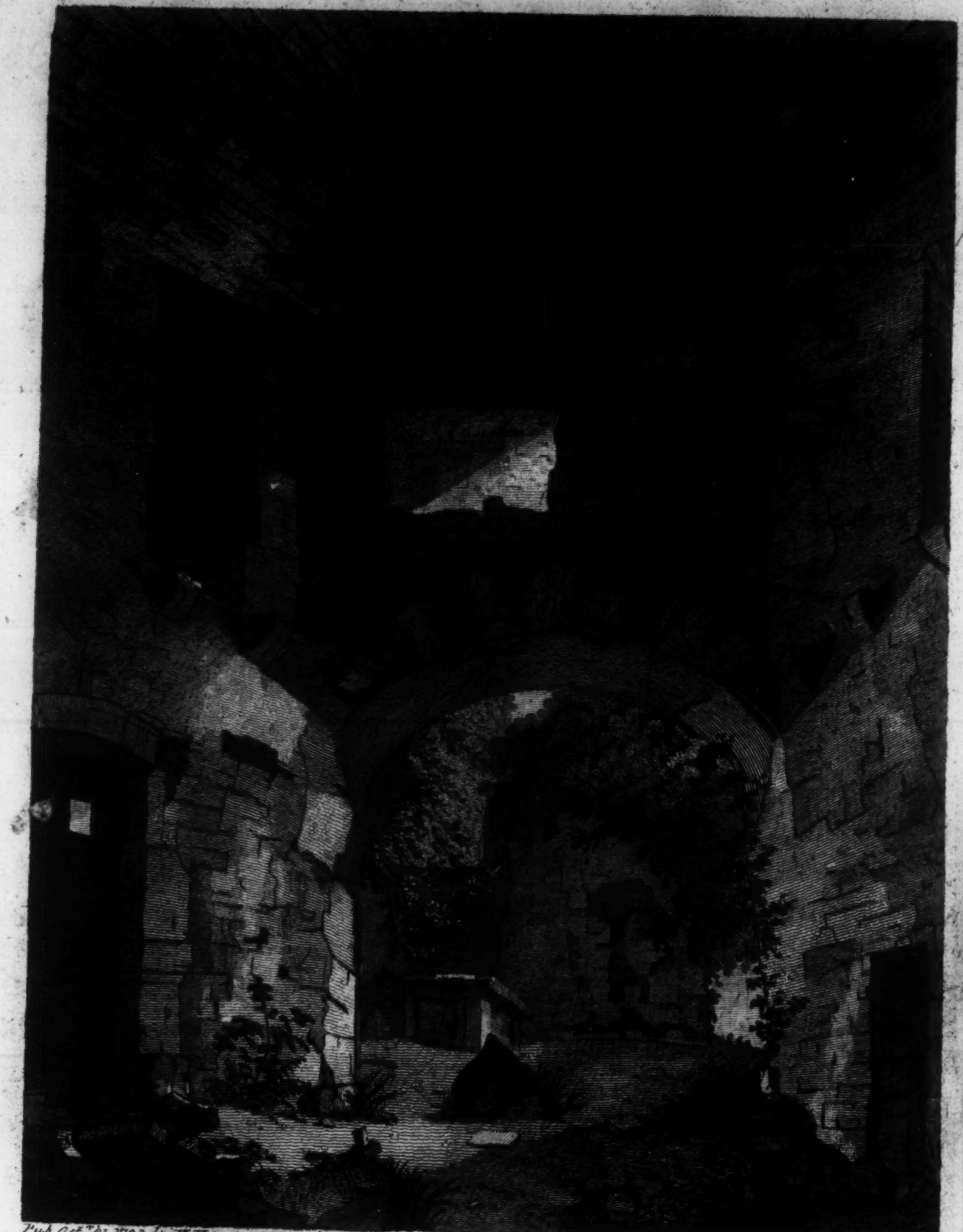

Pub Octr. 21, 1793, by M. Hooper, 212 High Holborn,

HERMITAGE at SLANE, Co. Meath.

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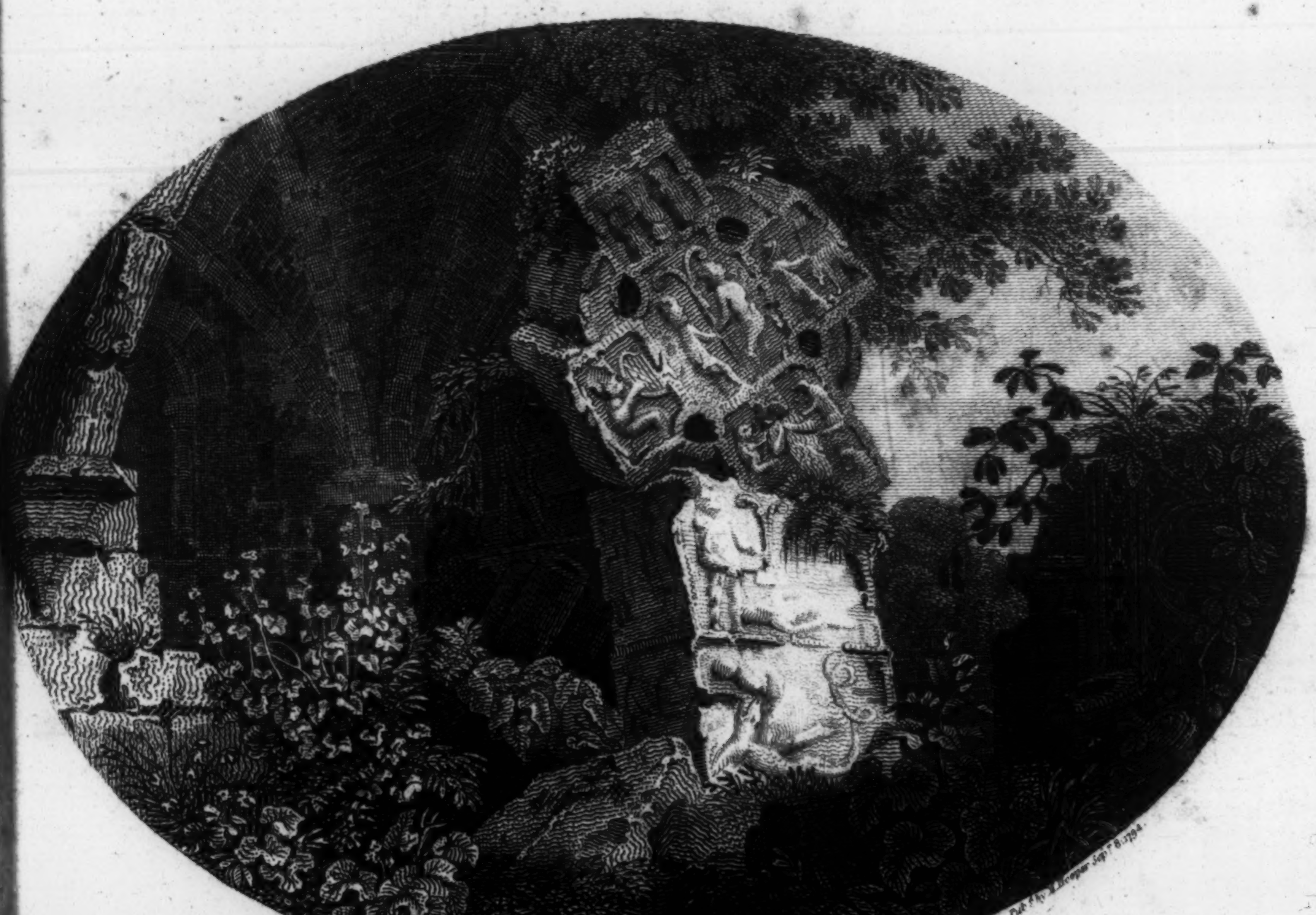
THE

Antiquities

OF

IRELAND

THE SECOND VOLUME.



Pub.d by M. Hooper Sep.t 8.1794.

Now the bright orb of breezy midnight pours
Long threads of silver thro' her gaping tow'rs;
O'er mould'ring tombs, & tott'ring columns gleams,
And frosts her desarts with diffusive beams.
Darwin.

15

LONDON. Printed for M: HOOPER Nº 212, HIGH HOLBORN.
MDCCXCV.

MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

AN

INTRODUCTION

TO

ANCIENT IRISH ARCHITECTURE.

TO look for the arts of peace and civilized life among fierce and roving Barbarians, is a ſtriking inſtance of mental imbecility. Could a people, like the Iriſh in remote ages, who protected themſelves from the inclemency of ſeaſons in the gloom of caves,* or beneath the umbrage of foreſts — who were clothed with the ſkins of animals — who were without commerce, and whoſe greateſt mechanical exertion was the fabrication of a ſtone hatchet, or ſtone ſpear-head — could they form durable ſtructures, or participate in the comforts of domeſtication? It is abſurd to ſuppoſe it. And yet there are Iriſh Antiquaries, whoſe quixotiſm and ignorance are ſo great (ſheltering themſelves indeed under the flimſy plea of patriotiſm) as to affirm, that we had magnificent palaces in this iſle above two thouſand years ago, wherein regal ſplendor, elegance and etiquette were conſpicuouſly diſplayed; and that the court of Tarah continued to throw a luſtre on Iriſh Monarchy to the year of our Lord, four hundred and twenty-ſeven.

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* The Author begs leave to refer to *The Antiquities of Ireland*, publiſhed by him in Dublin in 1790, for the proofs of what is advanced in this Introduction: when omitted there, they are here ſet down.

WHERE are the proofs? If any, they are to be found in the rhapſodies of Bards and Seanachies of the 16th century; for the internal evidence of the language, with the ideas and practices of that period, deciſively mark the æra of their compoſition. I love my country, and am intereſted deeply in her honour; but I never will ſacrifice common ſenſe, truth, and my own reputation, at the ſhrine of popular prejudices. Such ſacrifices, often and liberally made, have degraded our national underſtanding and national antiquities in the eyes of Europe. It is time to burſt the faſcinating illuſions of romantic fables, and calmly behold our country, rude indeed in its infant ſtate, but in this reſpect not more degraded than the proudeſt monarchies of Europe or Aſia. Where our antiquities are ſupported by authentic records and exiſting monuments, it may be ſaid with confidence, that they are as curious and valuable as thoſe of any other country. The formation of the Iriſh alphabet, the analogy and etymology of the language, the ſtate of our literature, from the ſixth to the ninth century, our round towers and ſtone-roofed crypts, the origin and progreſs of Chriſtianity in Ireland, our ancient laws and coins, our ſkill in metallurgy, the lapidary's and goldſmith's arts, with the remains of our primitive ſuperſtition, all ſoliciting our attention and illuſtration by monuments every where to be found, are topics which would abundantly exerciſe the ingenuity and erudition of the philologer, grammarian, architect, theologian, and antiquary.

LITERARY memorials teſtify, that the progreſs of architecture among the Iriſh kept pace with their civilization. The Celtes, the primeval inhabitants, were, as their name indicates, woodlanders: in groves and foreſts they found houſes, food, and ſecurity. Occupied in the chace, and ſupported by the ſpontaneous produce of the earth; and above all, living as hunters ever do, in families, and

theſe

theſe widely diſperſed, they never dreamed of ſtone edifices, or felt the want of them. They had their pallice * or peillice, a temporary booth or tent, made of earth and branches of trees, and covered by the ſkins of beaſts. Theſe were nearly the ſame as the Shealin, the extemporaneous hut of the Scottiſh Highlanders.

THE Firbolgs, or Belgic colonies, who ſucceeded the Celtes, were a very different and more improved people. Like their brethren in Germany, they dwelled a great part of the year either in natural or artificial Souterrains: the number of the latter diſcovered in Ireland, evinces, that they well knew how to form antrile chambers of dry ſtones, and cover them with long projecting flags. In theſe the Firbolgian Prieſts inſtructed their diſciples, and practiſed divination; and they always adjoined their ſtone temples, as at Roſcarbury, Killoſſy, and many other places. At length they became the Cemeteries of illuſtrious chiefs and warriors, and as at New Grange, had conical mounts raiſed over them, ſurrounded at top and bottom by circles of pondrous uprights. Skilled in the manipulation of metals, the Firbolgs could eaſily have ſquared and poliſhed wood and ſtone, and erected neat and convenient houſes; but their rude ſtate of ſociety prevented the proper application of their knowledge.

AT the arrival of the Chriſtian Miſſioners, the Iriſh had emerged from their ſubterraneous receſſes, and inhabited houſes of wood. Then commenced the Iriſh ſtyle of building. The learned reader will probably ſmile at this uſe and application of the term, STYLE; but he will find it not capriciouſly adopted, but founded in fact. Palladius, in four hundred and thirty-one, erected three wooden Oratories. Concubran, deſcribing the old chapel of St. Monenna, at Kilſlive, in the county of Armagh, A. D. 630, tells it was made of ſmoothed timber, *according to the Iriſh faſhion*; " *juxta morem*

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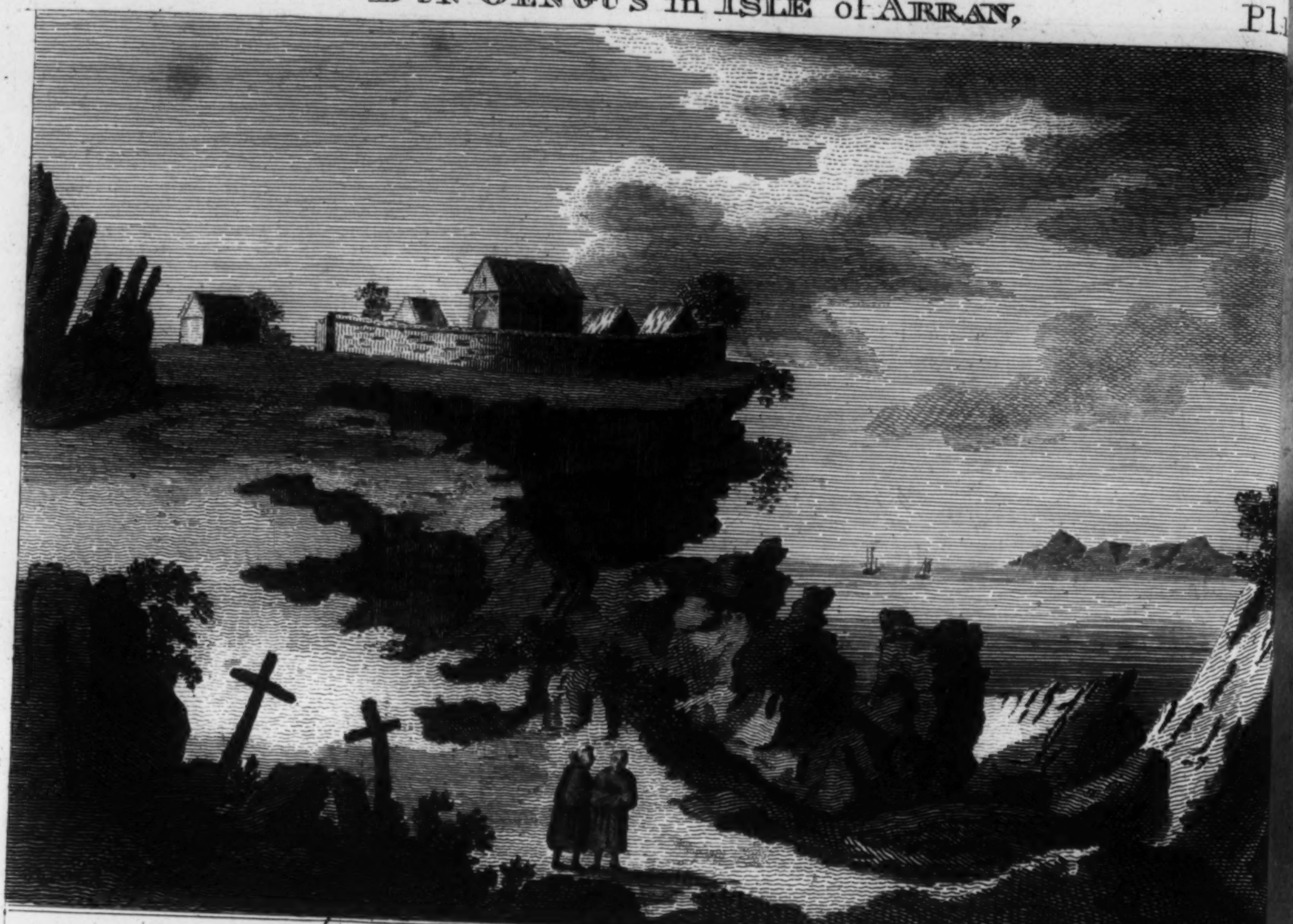
* O'Brien's Iriſh Dict. in voce.

Scotticarum gentium." In 635, Finan, an Iriſhman, built a church in the iſle of Lindesfern, of which he was Biſhop, of ſplit oak, and covered it with reeds. St. Cuthbert, an Iriſhman alſo, conſtructed a church in the ſame iſland, in 684, of which Bede gives this deſcription: "The building was round, four or five perches "between wall and wall. The wall on the outſide was the height "of a man, made ſo by ſinking of an huge rock, which was done "to prevent the thoughts from rambling, by reſtraining the ſight. "The wall was neither of ſquared ſtone, or brick, or cemented "with mortar; but of rough unpoliſhed ſtone, with turf dug up "in the middle of the place; and banked on both ſides of the "ſtone all round. Some of the ſtones were ſo big, that four "men could hardly lift one. Within the walls he conſtructed "two houſes and a chapel, together with a room for common "uſes. The roofs he made of unhewn timber, and thatched them. "Without the walls was a large houſe to receive ſtrangers, and "near it a fountain of water."

As yet lime was not uſed. To ſay the Iriſh were not acquainted with the calcination of ſtone, after an intercourſe of ſome ages with the Saxons, and other continental nations, would not probably be true: it was more than two centuries after this that mortar was introduced, as we ſhall preſently ſee. No part of Cuthbert's building remains to exhibit to the reader; but I am happy to lay before him two, not inferior in age, and of equal curioſity, ſtill exiſting. One is, Dun Aengus, in the greater iſle of Arran, on the coaſt of Galway. It is ſeated on an high cliff over the ſea, and is a circle of monſtrous ſtones without cement, capable of containing two hundred cows. The houſes, having been of wood, have long ſince diſappeared. Tradition informs us, that Aengus, King of Caſhel, about 490, gave this iſle to St. End. Innis Murry is an iſland about nine miles from Sligo. A deſcription of it is the only valuable thing in Vallancey's ſoporiferous "Vindication of the Hiſtory of Ireland."

DUN OENGUS in ISLE of ARRAN, Pl.



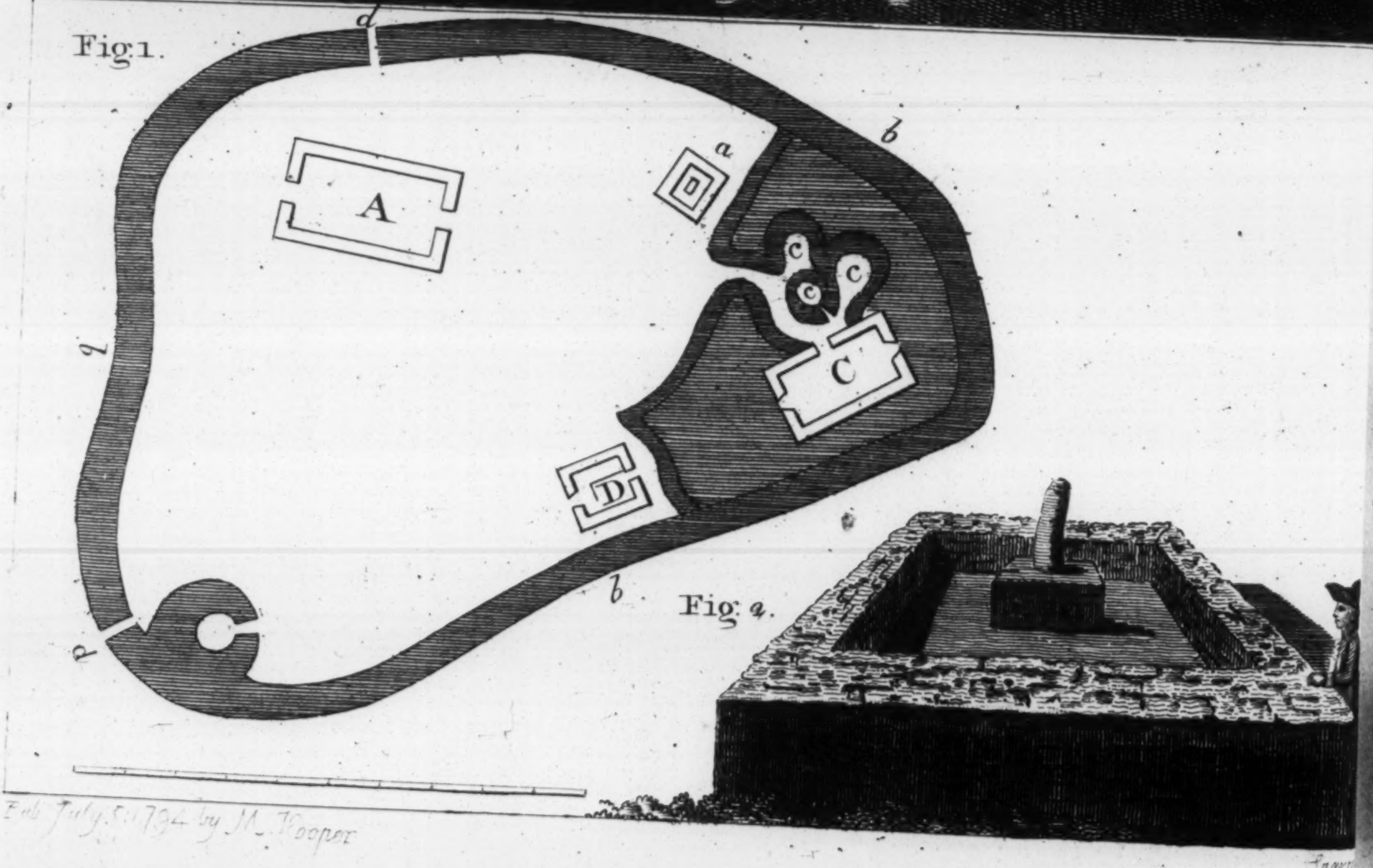


Fig. 1.
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Fig. 2.

Pub. July 5. 1794 by M. Hooper

Sparr

INNISMURRY ANTIQUITIES.

b. b. b. The walls without mortar of large ſtones; the walls from five to ten feet thick, and ten feet high. Pl. 1. Fig. 1.

C. C. C. Cells covered with earth: all that part ſhaded with a light ink being thrown up, ſo as to make the cells, in a manner, ſubterraneous. Some Cells are fallen in; others look horrid and gloomy, having a ſmall hole at the top, and another in the ſide, ſeemingly to give air, not light. The cell C. at the entrance is lighted by the door: d. d. the entrance ſo narrow as ſcarcely to admit a man to paſs.

A. B. St. Molaiſe's Chapel.

C. St. Columba's Chapel.

D. The Altar. The chapels are all built with lime and ſtone, in a rude manner. They are modern to the reſt of the building.

Fig. 2. The upright pillar ſurrounded by a wall.

The large upright, ſurrounded by a wall to inſpire and preſerve the moſt ſanctimonious reſpect, was the great Deity of the Firbolgs. The cells and their uſes are the ſame as thoſe at Roſcarbury and Killoſſy before mentioned. Tradition gives theſe works to St. Columba; but from the upright, it is evident the place was ſacred to religion in times of Paganiſm. In theſe cells the Firbolgian prieſts reſided, and they were ſucceeded in them by Chriſtian Aſceticks.

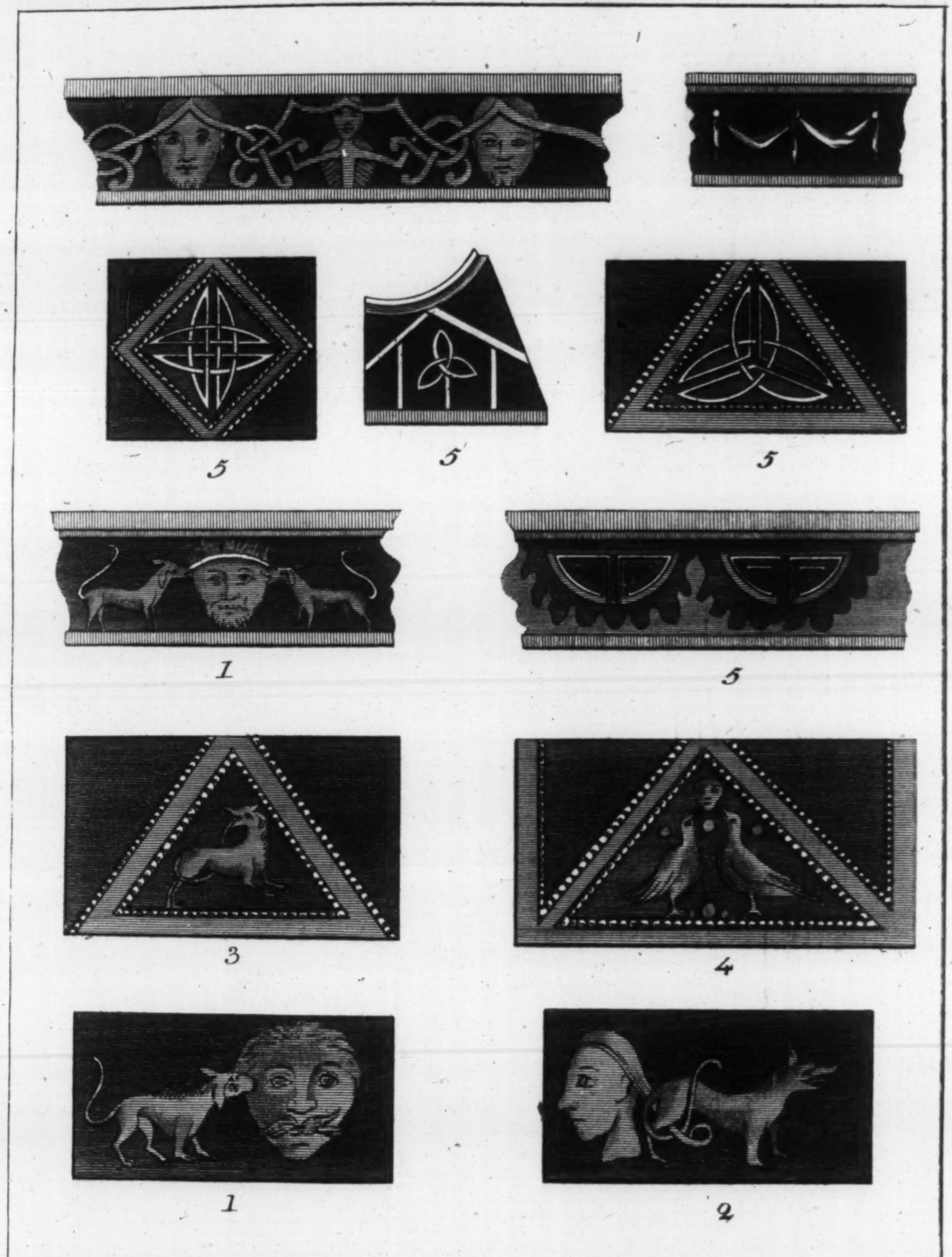
The northern Viccingi, or piratical Rovers, before the Chriſtian æra, viſited and ſettled in this iſle; nor did a year paſs without bringing ſome of them thither: but in the beginning of the 9th century, an unuſual ſwarm of them darkened our coaſts, and ſoon ſubjugated the country. They were the authors of a new ſtyle, which may be called the *Daniſh*, and of this there exiſt at this day ſome very curious remains. As they were evangelized by Roman teachers, they naturally imbibed the ſuperſtitions of that church; the moſt prominent one of which was the adoration of Reliques. To preſerve theſe from fire and accidents, they erected ſtructures of ſtone with mortar, and arched or vaulted them over with ſtone.

Theſe Oſtmen firſt introduced the uſe of cement. The reliques were depoſited in theſe ſtone-roofed crypts; a tomb was formed in, and almoſt filled the middle of the room, and the flag, that covered the tomb, ſerved for an altar. The *Ordo Romanus*, of this age, directs the mortar, for incloſing reliques within altars, to be made with holy water. At Glendaloch, Portaferry, Killaloe, Saul Abbey, St. Doulach, and Caſhel, theſe ſtone-roofed chapels may be ſeen.

Samuel Hayes, Eſq. Repreſentative in Parliament for the borough of Wicklow, ſearching, a few years ago, among the ruins of Glendaloch, not far from his beautiful ſeat of Avondale, fortunately diſcovered a ſmall arched chapel, of which there was no memory, it having been buried for ages under the ruins of a neighbouring church. Its weſtern portal and only entrance was adorned with ſculptures, and the room, about 14 feet by 10, was almoſt entirely occupied by the tomb of St. Kevin, the Patron of Glendaloch. Mr. Hayes, who to the fineſt underſtanding, improved by elegant and uſeful learning, joins a moſt perfect knowledge of ancient and modern architecture and love of antiquities, felt the ſtrongeſt emotions of pleaſure on this diſcovery; he carefully collected the ſculptures, made accurate drawings of them, and moſt obligingly communicated them to me.

Pl. II. No. 1. Shews a ravenous quadruped devouring an human head; the head is a living one; its hair, whiſkers, and beard, give it a ſavage appearance. The animal is eaſily diſcovered by the following ſtory from the northern Sagas: One of the ſailors of the Daniſh King, Harold, dreamed that a woman of gigantic ſize appeared to him, riding on a wolf, who had in his mouth the head of a man, the blood of which flowed from his jaws. When he had ſwallowed that head, the woman put another into his mouth, and ſo on with many more; all of them he devoured, and then ſhe began the ſong of death. If theſe were the notions of this ferocious people

Pl. 9.



Pub. March 25, 1795 by M. Hooper.

SCULPTURES at GLENDALOCH.

people in the year 1066, they were not more refined two centuries before.

No. 2. Exhibits the head of a young man and a wolf, the the long hair of the one being elegantly entwined with the tail of the other.

No. 3. Is a wolf with his tail in his mouth. The fierceneſs of this creature, and his delight in human blood, are the conſtant themes of Scaldic poetry. Odin, the great Deity of the North, was always attended by two, named Geri and Freki, to whom he diſtributed meat from his table.

No. 4. Are two ravens picking a ſkull. This bird was peculiarly ſacred to Odin: he is ſtyled the king of ravens. In the Epicedium of Reguer Lodbrog is recorded an engagement of the Danes and Iriſh at Vedrafiord, or Waterford.

In heaps promiſcuous was pil'd th' enemy;
Glad was the kindred of the falcon. From
The clam'rous ſhout they boded an approach-
Ing feaſt. Marſtein, Erin's King, whelm'd by
Th' ir'ny ſleet, allay'd the hunger of the eagle
And the wolf: the ſlain at Vedra's Ford became
The ravens' booty.

In another battle between the Iriſh and Danes, A. D. 952, the Saga ſays:

Bellum geſſit populi
Amicus, actæ ſunt multæ
In fugam, lætantibus
Vulturibus, Hibernorum cohortes.

To the ſame purpoſe Lodbrog's Ode in Mallet. "We fought "with ſwords! When in my youth we went towards the eaſt to "prepare a bloody prey for ravenous wolves, ample food for the "yellow-footed eagle: the whole ocean foamed as one wound; the

"ravens

" ravens waded in the blood of the ſlain. The three daughters " of Lodbrog worked a raven on the ſtandard of Hinguar and " Hubba, with many incantations, which was to be invincible." In fine, the old northern chronicles are filled with the encomiums of perſonal valour, the cruel ſlaughter of the human ſpecies, and the ſavage delight of beholding the agonies of dying enemies.

No. 5. 5. 5. ARE Runic knots, compoſed of the ſegments of circles, their arcs and chords interſecting each other. There is ſcarcely a carved ſtone, croſs, or other monument, during the times of the Daniſh power, but ſhews a knot of ſome kind.

THAT theſe ſculptures were executed by people but half Chriſtians is plain from the want of ſymbols, or alluſions to, ſacred or legendary ſtory, and from the cruel and ſavage objects here given. They admirably expreſs the ſentiments and employment of this rude and ferocious people; and theſe and ſimilar ſculptures are the fineſt commentary on their ancient poetry. We may obſerve that theſe carvings are ſimilar to the Daniſh ones in Cordiner's Ruins in Scotland, in Hutchinſon's Lakes, and Camden. Thoſe at Brideſkirk, in Cumberland, are in the ſtyle of ours, the croſs excepted. No Saxon mouldings, or other decorations of that ſtyle are here viſible. The ſculptor did not recollect that he was ornamenting a religious houſe, or he gave way to his own uncivilized feelings. Forres Pillar, and the obeliſks in Roſsſhire, afford ſpecimens alſo of the Daniſh ſtyle; but this at Glendaloch is unique in this kingdom. So holy were theſe arched chapels eſteemed, that as late as the year 1135, Malachy O'Morgair, Archbiſhop of Armagh, erected two at the Abbey of Saul, each ſeven feet high, ſix long, and two and an half wide, with a ſmall window at one ſide.

OUR round towers are coeval with the chapels, and are alſo Oſtman productions. Various have been the conjectures concerning their origin and uſe, but from an uninterrupted tradition of 542, I have ſhewn it is more than probable that they ſerved as belfries from the beginning;

beginning; five or ſix of them at this day certainly do. If they were erected in times of Paganiſm, ſome proof ought to be alleged of the art of maſonry being then known — or to what particular practice in the Firbolgian ritual they referred, for the Firbolgs alone could build. But this I can ſafely pronounce to be impoſſible. The want of Chriſtian ſymbols is another argument for referring them to the remoteſt ages: but here the favourers of this opinion proclaim either their ignorance or diſingenuity. The round tower at Brechin, in Scotland, has a crucifix, and figures of the Virgin Mary, St. John, and a lamb. Over the door of the tower at Antrim is an ornamented croſs; and the doors of the towers at Timahoe and Kildare have that common eccleſiaſtical decoration, the Chevron moulding. Of theſe curious buildings above ſixty-ſix remain. Except as to rotundity, each architect ſeems to have followed his fancy in the height and internal arrangement. Some have their door twenty-four feet from the ground; in general it is ten or twelve. They very much reſemble the Norwegian round caſtles of Giraldus Cambrenſis, hereafter to be ſpoken of, in Grantſtown Caſtle, and were firſt conſtructed by the Oſtmen about the end of the 9th century, and continued to be built till the 12th. They were the common appendages to wooden churches. Kenith Tower ſtands 124 feet from the church, Drumboe 20, Downpatrick 48, Kildare 90, Kilkenny 8, and Drumiſkin 90. At Glendaloch, we ſee the great inſulated round tower at a diſtance from the cathedral: at the ſame place are two other towers — one at the Ivy Church, about four feet from the fabrick; the other at St. Kevin's Kitchen joined to it: here, and in no other part of Ireland, can we trace the gradual approximation of the round tower to the church; a deciſive proof of its original deſignation being that of a belfry.

The marriage of Donogh, Monarch of Ireland, with Driella, daughter of Earl Godwyn, and ſiſter of Harold, King of England, who was ſlain A.D. 1066, and the flight of many Engliſh noble-men to this iſle from the tyranny of William the Conqueror; the reſort of the Biſhops of Dublin, Waterford, and Limerick to Canterbury for conſecration; with the viſits of many of our clergy to Rome, enlarged and improved our architectural knowledge. Then, the regulating the number of Biſhops and their Sees in 1100, and the ſettlement of the Iriſh Church by Cardinal Paparon in 1152, gave new dignity to the clergy, and ſet them upon erecting edifices ſuitable to it. At this time the iſle ſeems to have been firſt divided into pariſhes, and patron Saints appointed to ſuperintend each; but even then ſuch diviſion did not extend to the whole kingdom—for the Iriſh had not as yet every where deſerted their old faith: the Culdees were powerful, and their abhorrence of Romiſh innovations influenced a large portion of the people. A few monaſtic ſtructures were begun, but theſe were not important.

CORMAC's ſtone-roofed chapel at Caſhel preſents us with the firſt attempt in lime of a church with a nave, chancel, and choir, with columns ſupporting the grand arch leading into the choir. Theſe columns are ſhort and thick, with baſes, tores, capitals and entablatures rudely executed. A lozenge network covers the pillars; the portal is ſemicircular, with nail-headed and chevron mouldings; the windows alſo are round, and over the door is an Archer mounted on an ideal quadruped. This groteſque, highly improper in ſo holy a place, ſhews how impoſſible it was to reſtrain the wayward fancy of the northern architects: it alſo determines the date of the building to the 10th age. An accurate examination and compariſon of Cormac's crypt and Grymbald's, under St. Peter's, at Oxford, will evince that both are nearly coetaneous. The next church of which we have any authentic account is that of Chriſt Church, Dublin. In its black book, we find that Sihtric, the ſon of Ableb, or Ohaff, Prince of the Dublinian Oſtmen, gave to the bleſſed Trinity and to Donat, Biſhop of the See, a place on which to build a church, where the arches or vaults were founded. Other records inform us, that

that St. Patrick celebrated maſs in theſe vaults; it is therefore eaſy to diſcover what they were, being cryptical chapels, having the reliques of ſaints. Over theſe, as in every part of Europe, large fabricks were conſtructed: this church was built in 1038, but little of the original building remains.

Donald O'Brien, King of Limerick, is praiſed by our hiſtorians for his love of eccleſiaſtical architecture, and for his conſtruction of the cathedral churches of Caſhel, Limerick, and Killaloe, at, or a ſhort time before, the Engliſh invaſion. Hardly one of our eccleſiaſtical buildings are in their primitive ſtate; for beſides the injuries ſuperinduced by time, the caprice of faſhion adapted them to the taſte of the times. Thus the King of Limerick never mixed round and pointed arches, long and ſhort windows, quater foils, and other ornaments of the Norman ſtyle with thoſe of the Anglo-Saxon in the ſame building; and yet the ſouth proſpect of the Cathedral of Caſhel exhibits at preſent theſe appearances.

St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, founded in 1190, is in the form of a croſs: it was not above ſeventy years before, that this figure became a favourite one in England—St. Peter's Weſtminſter, being the firſt in a cruciform ſhape. "*Noſtratibus exemplum dedit* (Edward the Confeſſor) *condendi eccleſias in formam crucis Chriſti paſſionalis; id eſt, productiore radio inferiori. Et hoc quidem illud eſt, quod inquit Malmeſburius, dicens eum hanc eccleſiam — ille compoſitionis genere primum in Anglia ædificaſſe, quod nunc pœne cuncti ſumptuoſis æmulantur expenſis.*" Spelman Concil. pag. 636.

It is not loaded with the ornaments which became afterwards ſo common. The windows are long and pointed, but not ramified. The buttreſſes are of two ſorts—one low, to ſupport the walls; the other tall ſpires, connected to the upper part of the wall by an arcboutant, to enable it to bear the roof. The nave is ſpacious and lofty; but the lateral aiſles low and dark. It is, in other reſpects, extremely like the church of Hexham, deſcribed in the XV Scriptores.

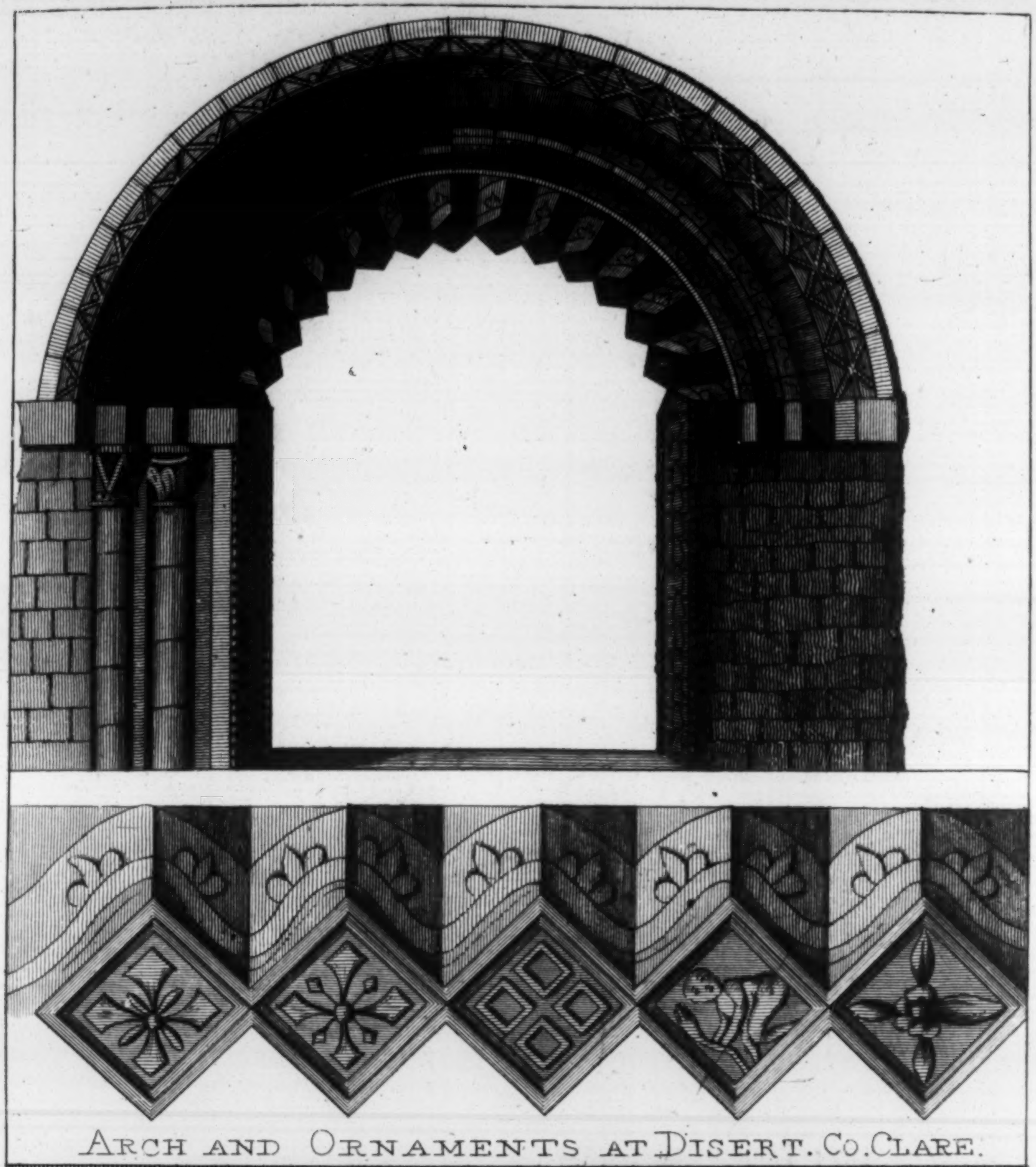
tores.

tores. "Its deep foundations and ſubterraneous crypts; the great variety of buildings to be ſeen, ſupported by ſundry kinds of pillars and many porticos, and ſet off by the ſurprizing height and length of the walls, ſurrounded by various mouldings and bands curiouſly wrought; and the turnings and windings of the paſſages, ſometimes aſcending, ſometimes deſcending by winding ſtairs to the different parts of the fabrick, are not eaſy expreſſed or deſcribed by words." This account of Hexham is very applicable to our Church.

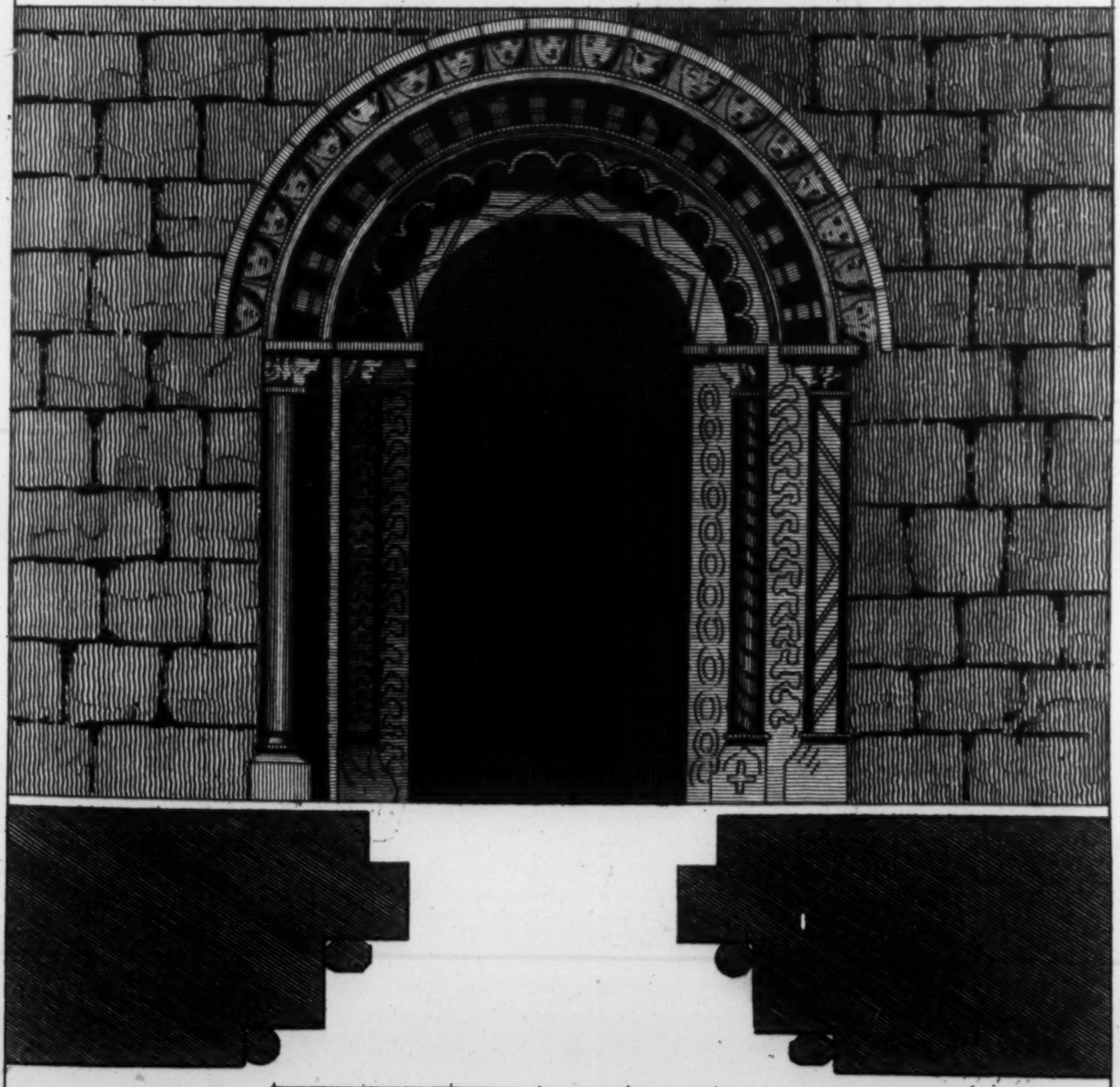
BOUND in the Barbarian chains of Taniſtry, Gavel-kind, and Brehon laws, the Iriſh made no attempts in architecture, while the Engliſh were every where erecting beautiful churches and other religious ſtructures. It is recorded as a memorable fact, the building a lime-kiln ſeven yards in diameter, by Gelaſius, Archbiſhop of Armagh, in 1145; and a ſtone Oratory, made by Malachy, ſucceſſor to Gelaſius, was an object of wonder to the Iriſh. In 1185, Giraldus Cambrenſis teſtifies that they had no ſtone buildings. Thirteen years before, Henry II. conſtructed a palace in Dublin, of ſmoothed wattles, according to the faſhion of the counntry. "*De virgis levigatis, ad modum patriæ ilius, conſtructum,*" ſays Hoveden. Nor did they, if we rely on the authority of Sir John Davis, erect any houſe of brick or ſtone for private habitation previous to the reign of the elder James, that is, as he explains it in his "Caſe of Taniſtry," until the abolition of the Brehon law, in the ſixth year of that King's reign. So that all our ancient architecture, as was obſerved of our caſtles, was planned and executed by Engliſh workmen: this conſideration ſupercedes the neceſſity of deſcribing them, while the labours of Bentham, Ducarrel, Warton, and Groſe, are ſo eaſily reſorted to.

I SHALL now conclude this Introduction by laying before the reader two curious ſpecimens of our ancient architecture. One is the weſtern door of the Church of Diſert, in the barony of Inchiquin, in the county of Clare; the other is the arch of the choir, and

Pl. 3. Arch and Ornaments. at Kilcullen. Co. Kildare.

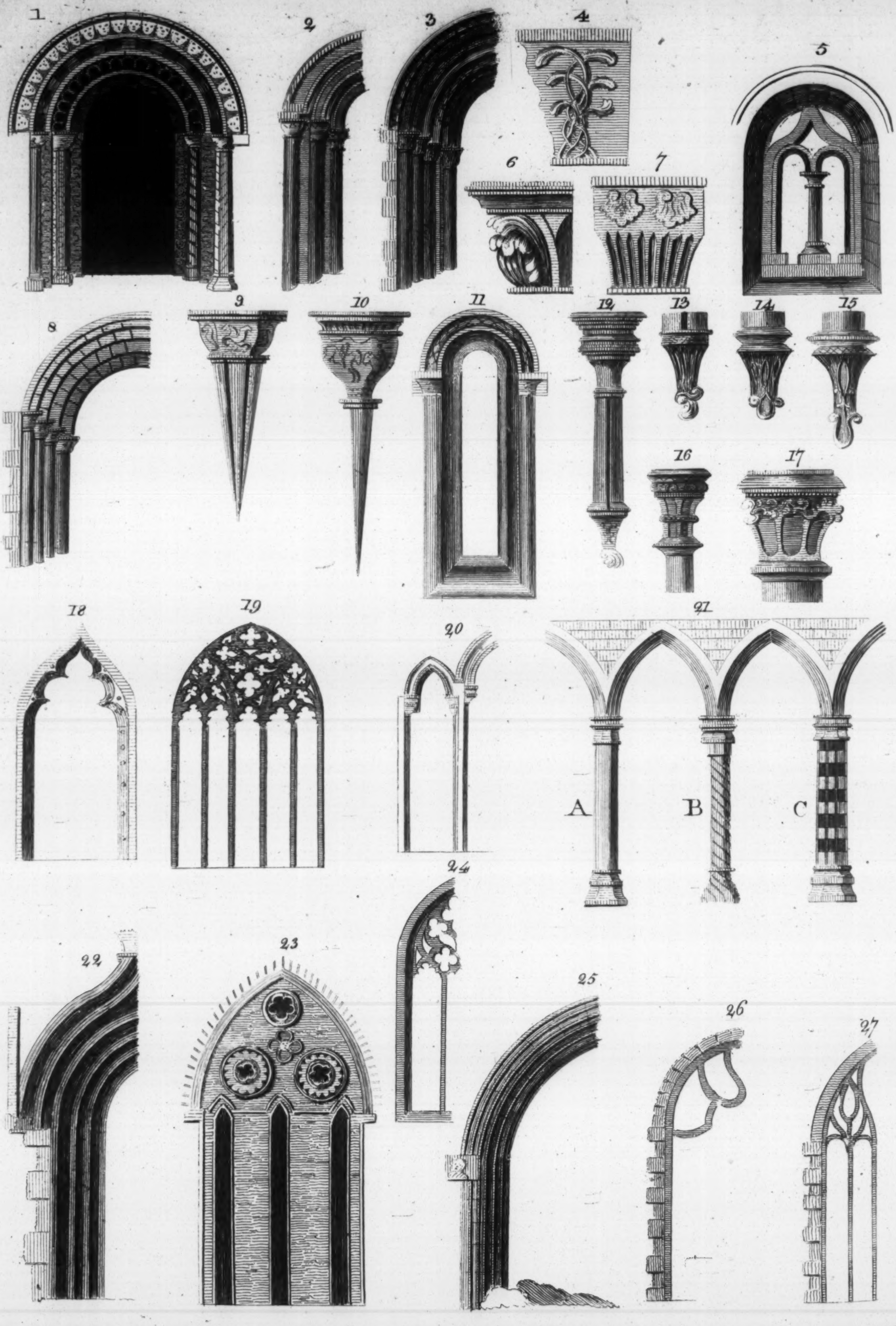


Arch and Ornaments at Disert. Co. Clare.



and part of the archivolt of the old church of Kilcullen, in the county of Kildare. Time has unfortunately deſtroyed every literary memorial of theſe venerable fabricks. They are both beautiful Saxon arches, enriched with Saxon ornaments. The O'Briens, Princes of Limerick and Thomond, founded many religious houſes before and after the arrival of the Engliſh, in the county of Clare, and were the only Iriſh family that warmly promoted eccleſiaſtical architecture: of this the Monaſticon Hibernicon bears witneſs. This was at the latter end of the 12th and beginning of the 13th century. Diſert Church was probably erected about this time, before the Gothic ſtyle became faſhionable. I am of opinion that the arch at Kilcullen is of the ſame date—becauſe in 1319, Maurice Jakis, a Canon of the Church of Kildare, built a bridge over the Liffey, about a mile north-weſt of the old town, which ſoon gave riſe to a new town, and the decay of the old.

IRISH ARCHITECTURE & ORNAMENTS. Pl. 4.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Pubd. 1st Jany. 1792 by S. Hooper London

DESCRIPTION of PLATE IV.

Fig. 1. Diſert Church, Co. Clare.

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7. Doors, windows, and capitals in the Abbey of Cong, Co. Mayo.

8, 9, 10, 11. Doors, windows, and conſoles in the Abbey of Ballintubber, Co. Mayo.

12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17. Pillars, conſoles, and capitals in the Caſtle of Ferns, Co. Wexford.

18, 19. Door and window in the Abbey of Clonmines, Co. Wexford.

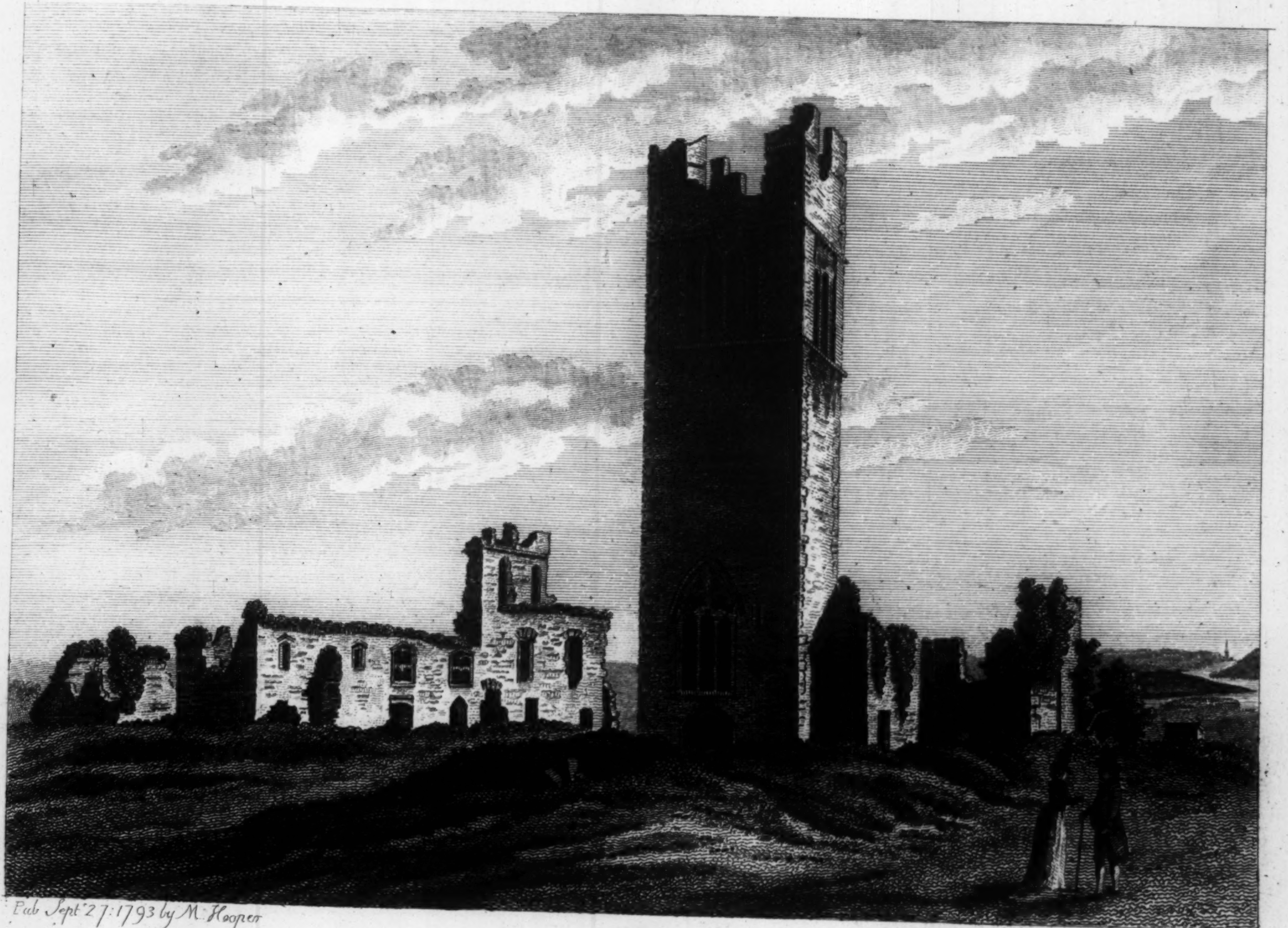
20. Great window in Boyle Abbey, Co. Roſcommon.

21. Arches of the cloyſters of Sligo Abbey, of mountain ſtone. The pillars are all of the form of A. except three of the form of B. and two of C.

22, 23. Door and window of the Abbey of Roſerick, Co. Mayo.

24, 25. Windows in the Abbey of Dromahaire, Co. of Leitrim.

26, 27. Weſt window and door of Dunbrody Abbey, Co. Wexford.



Pub Sept 27: 1793 by M. Hooper

Sparrow sc

SLANES COLLEGE . Co. Meath.

ANTIQUITIES OF IRELAND, &c.

SLANE ABBEY, COUNTY OF MEATH.

THIS abbey, which is ſituated ſix miles weſt of Drogheda, on the north ſide of the Boyne, was, in the time of Hugh de Lacy, a conſiderable town, being one of the boroughs in his palatinate of Meath. Regular canons of St. Auſtin were ſettled here in the 7th century. Here, if we believe tradition, Dagobert, king of Auſtraſia, was educated. Henault ſays,—“ *Sigebert laiſſant un fils nommé Dagobert, qui' il recommande á Grimoald, celuici fait couper les cheveux à Dagobert, & le fait conduire en Irlande.*”—This country, as I have elſewhere ſhown, was then the mart of literature to the weſtern world, and held intercourſe with France.

THIS abbey was frequently pillaged during the Oſtman power in this kingdom; but in the year 946 they received a ſignal defeat in this town, in which Blacar and 1600 of his beſt troops fell. The Engliſh, with Mac Morrogh, king of Leinſter, burnt and ſacked the town A. D. 1170.

IN 1512 the abbey was re-founded by Chriſtopher Fleming, lord of Slane, and Elizabeth Stuckle, his wife, for friars of the third order of St. Francis, as his charter evinces, which is here adduced as a matter of curioſity:

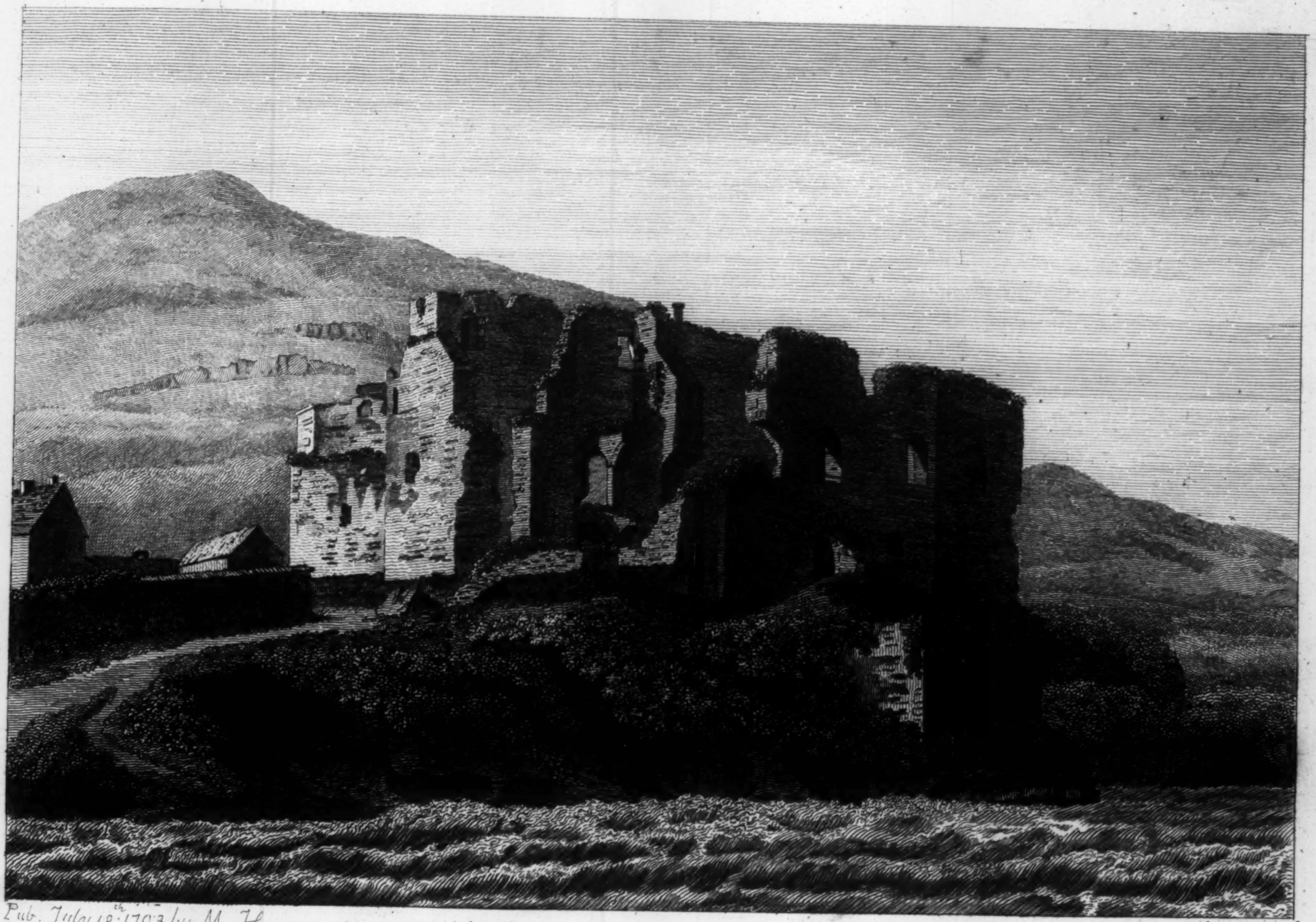
“ Omnibus Chriſtifidelibus ad quos præſens ſcriptum pervenerit Salutem. Sciatis quod nos Chriſtopherus Fleming, Miles ac Baro de Slane & uxor mea Elizabetha Stuckle intuitupræ charitatis intendentes ſaluti animarum mearum, noſtrorum parentum, omnium anteceſſorum & ſucceſſorum & omnium fidelium defunctorum ſalubriter providere, fratribus tertii ordinis Sti Franciſci, vid. partri Malachiæ O'Bryen ac fratri Donato ejusdem nationis commorantibus, Hermitorio Sti Erci Confeſſoris ac Pontificis, quod jam mortificabimus eïſdem fratribus in puram & perpetuam elymoſinam habita & requiſita licentia Dom. Midiæ, cæterorumque quorum intereret, pro præſenti dedi & conceſſi fratribus præfatis unum annualem reditum 40 ſolidorum, durante vita eorum & vel alterius eorundem de dominio noſtro in villa quæ dicitur Balſetrick, et Canlogbra, habendum & tenendum, percipiendum & levandum dictum annualem redditum 40 ſolidorum, viz. ad feſtum Sti Michaelis Archangeli & Paſchæ per æquales portiones. Et ego vero prædictus Chriſtopherus & Elizabetha & hæredes noſtri prædictis fratribus contra omnes gentes & ſuis ſucceſſoribus ejuſdem ordinis warrantizabimus & in perpetuam defendemus. In cujus rei teſtimonium ſigilla noſtra poſuimus. Datum ultima die Auguſti, Anno Domini 1512, & Anno regis Henrici octavi 4to.”

In 32 Henry VIII. the prior of Slane was ſeized of a church, belfry, dormitory, garden, and two cloſes, containing one acre, of the annual value of 18s. And in three years after, the ſame king granted to James Fleming, knight, this friary, at the annual rent of one penny Iriſh; and in three years after it was re-granted to James, lord Slane, at the ſame rent.

The ruins at preſent conſiſt of a large chapel and a lofty belfry at the weſt end; there is alſo a handſome ramified window.

The hermitage of St. Erc lies at the ſouth of the town, and takes its name from the firſt biſhop of Slane; who, the Legend ſays, was conſecrated by St. Patrick, and died A. D. 514. In 1512 Malachy and Donat O'Brien were two hermits who reſided here; but they were removed from the antient hermitage to the new friary, as appears by the foregoing charter.

The Right Honourable William Conyngham has here a beautiful ſeat;



Pub. July 18th 1793 by M. Hooper. No. 212 High Holborn.

Sparrow sc

CARLINGFORD CASTLE, Co. Louth Pl:2.

ſeat, in improving which no expence has been ſpared. He has happily united elegance, taſte, and magnificence in his deſigns.

THIS View was drawn by T. Cocking, anno 1791; and that of the hermitage from an original drawing by Barralet, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

KING JOHN's CASTLE, CARLINGFORD.

CARLINGFORD was made up of old caſtles, ſtrongly garriſoned in antient times, to protect the pale againſt the northern inſurgents. The conſtruction of this caſtle is aſcribed by tradition to king John, about the year 1210; but it ſeems rather to have been erected by Lacy or de Courcy, to defend a narrow paſs at the foot of the mountains, cloſe by the ſea, where but a few men can march a-breaſt, dangerous rocks and a deep ſea being below on one ſide, and very high mountains on the other, the leaſt 700 yards perpendicular.

THE foundations are on a ſolid rock, the walls of the caſtle are eleven feet thick, and its baſe is waſhed by the ſea. Its figure is triangular. A wall divides it in the centre, and the diviſions of the apartments in the ſouth end are ſtill ſtanding. On one ſide ſeems to have been a platform or battery, for the defence of the harbour.

IN 1596 Tyrone, though he had made his ſubmiſſion, and given pledges, attempted to ſurprize the Engliſh garriſons. His ſon-in-law, Henry Oge, made incurſions into the Engliſh pale, and endeavoured to ſurprize Carlingford caſtle.

IN 1649 Lord Inchequin, after taking Dundalk, advanced to Carlingford; which ſurrendered, and with it many neighbouring caſtles. The next year it was delivered up to Sir Charles Coote and Colonel Venables.

THE bay of Carlingford, remarkable for the fineſt green-finned oyſters, is three miles long and as many broad, and capable of receiving the largeſt veſſels; but ſo full of rocks, as make the navigation dangerous, and of courſe is not much frequented.

THE proſpect from this magnificent caſtle is grand; to the ſouth-eaſt the bay and ocean preſent themſelves, and on the north-eaſt the ſtupendous mountains of Mourne raiſe their lofty heads.

THIS View was drawn by Lieutenant Daniel Groſe, anno 1792.

ABBEY OF CARLINGFORD.

A Monaſtery for Dominicans was founded here in 1305, by Richard de Burgh, the red earl of Ulſter, and dedicated to St. Malachy, whoſe feſtival is celebrated the third of November.

IN 1671 conteſts had ariſen between the Dominicans and Franciſcans, about their convents and the limits attached to them, which were ſubmitted to Oliver Plunket, the titular primate; who decreed, that the friars of Carlingford monaſtery ſhould freely beg and procure alms throughout the dioceſe of Armagh.

34 Henry VIII. the prior was ſeized of a church, belfry, chapter-houſe, dormitory, and other buildings; a park, cloſe, ſeven meſſuages, a water-mill, in the vill of Carlingford, of the annual value of 4l. 6s. 8d. This friary and its appurtenances were granted to Nicholas Bagnel without rent.

THIS church is at the ſouth ſide of the town; and conſiſts of two long chapels, divided by a ſquare belfry, ſupported by a lofty arch. South is a ſmall ruin, probably a chapel. The weſt end of the monaſtery has two ſquare towers on each ſide, and a ſmall turret in the centre. On the ſummit of a neighbouring hill is a ſpacious burying-ground, and a church adjoining it. Ivy, which covers theſe ruins, gives them a romantic wildneſs.

THIS View, which repreſents the ſouth-eaſt aſpect, was drawn by Lieutenant Daniel Groſe, anno 1792.

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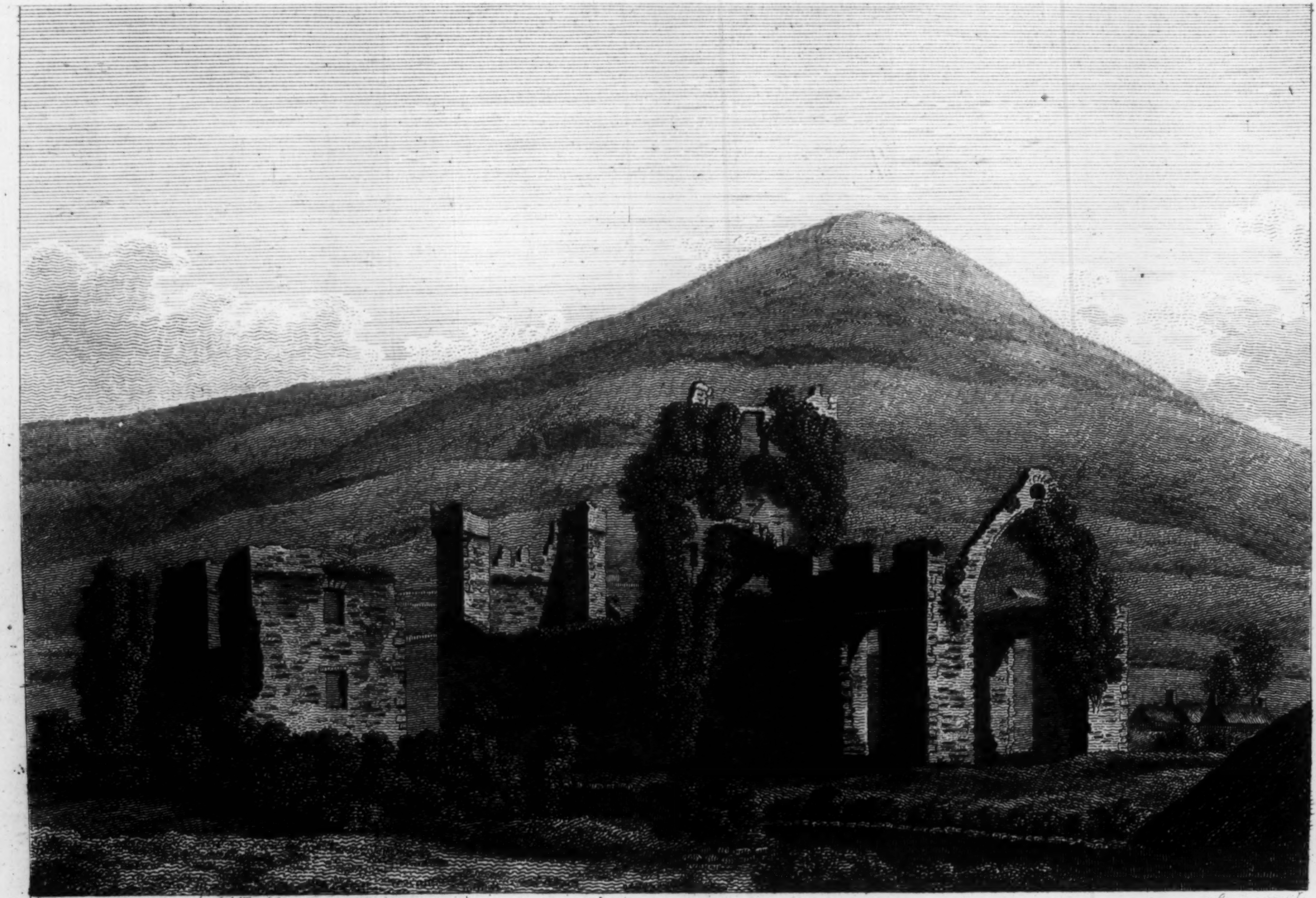

Pub. Oct 7. 1793. by M. Hooper.

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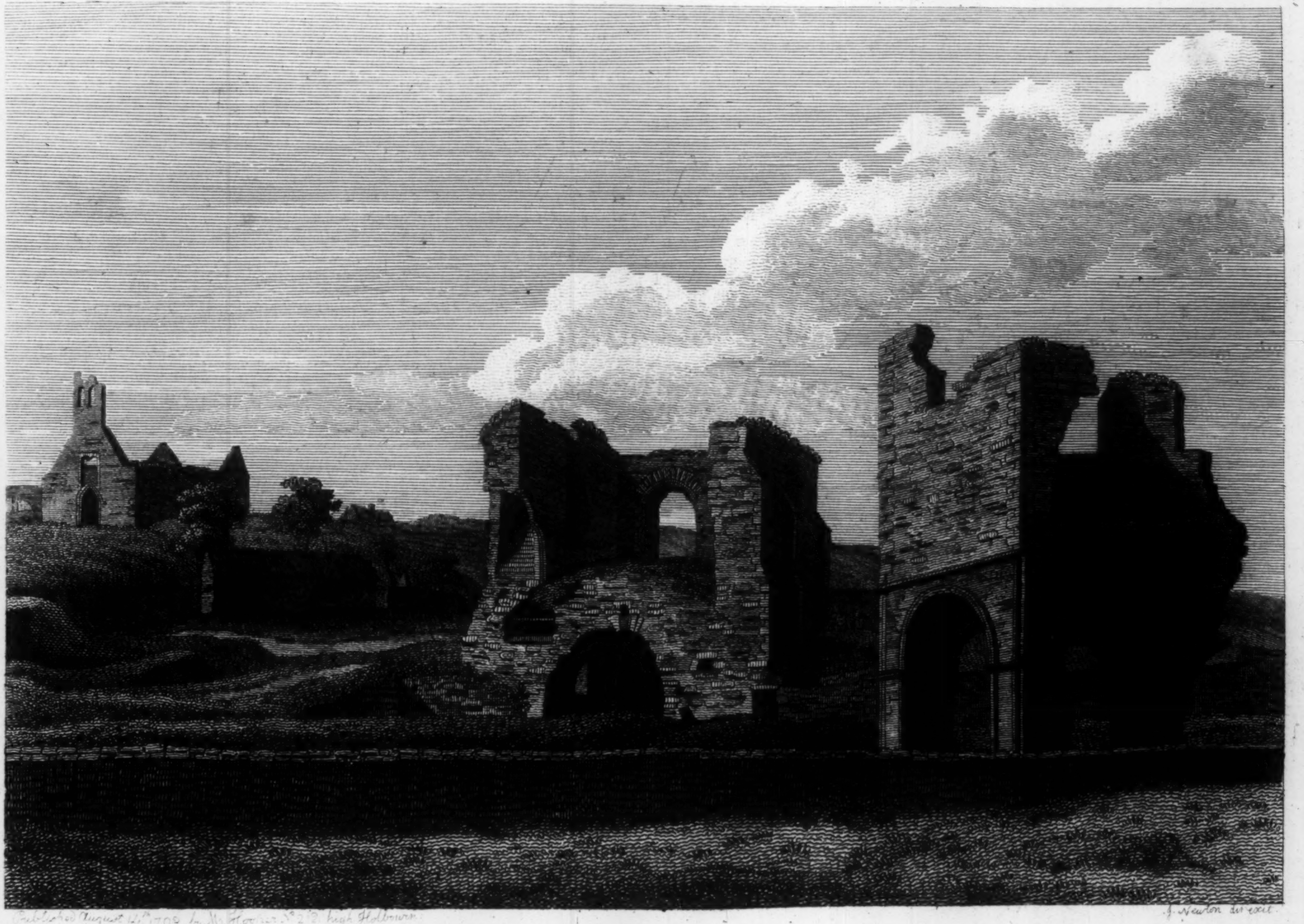
CALINGFORD ABBEY. Co. Louth. Pl. 1.



Published August 14th 1793 by M. Hooper No 212 high Holborn.

J. Newton direxit.

S.W. VIEW *of* MELLIFONT ABBEY. Co. Louth Pl. 1.

ABBEY OF MELLIFONT

IS built in a valley five miles from Drogheda, and one and a half from the river Boyne. It was founded in 1142 by O'Carrol, prince of Uriel, for Ciſtertians; St. Bernard furniſhing monks from his own abbey of Clairvaux, in France. The fame of St. Bernard and the ſanctity of the monks ſoon procured it ample poſſeſſions and a ſeat for the abbot in parliament. In 1192 Dervorgilla, wife of Tigernach O'Rourke, died and was interred here. She was daughter of O'Malaghlin, king of Meath, and had been baſely raviſhed by Mac Murrogh, king of Leinſter; for which he was expelled his kingdom, and obliged to fly to Henry II. for protection; who, under ſhow of aſſiſting him, invaded Ireland, and it at length became ſubject to the Britiſh crown.

IN 1351 Edward III. finding that almoſt the whole wealth of the kingdom coming into the hands of eccleſiaſtics, and that it was ſent abroad to the pope, and to aggrandize foreign ſeminaries, forbid the clergy not to depart Ireland, or carry any ſums of money with them. Reginald, abbot of Mellifont, was, by a jury, found guilty of collecting money, and ſending 332 florins to the abbey of Clairvaux.

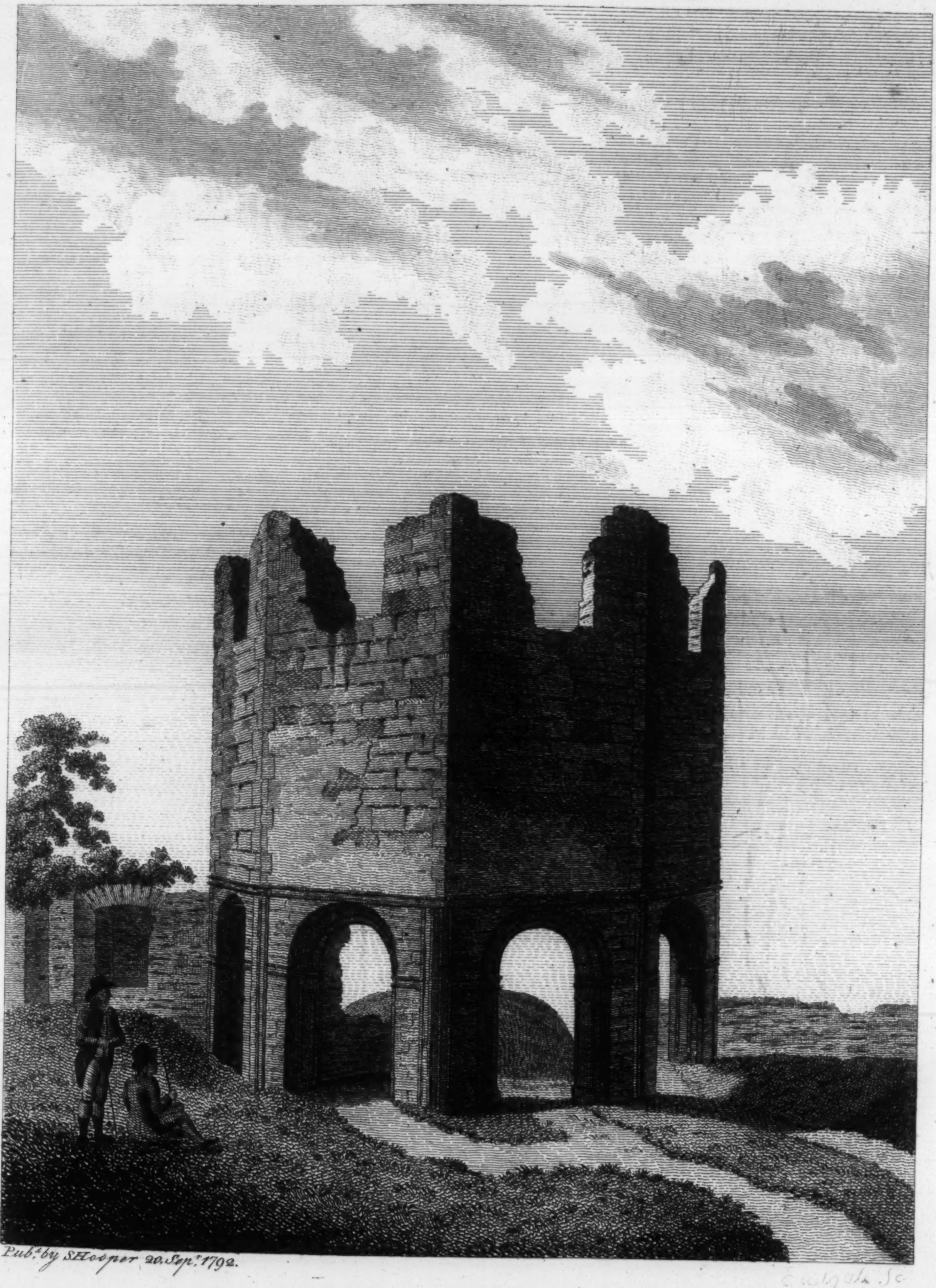
RICHARD Conter, the laſt abbot, ſurrendered the 10 Sep. 1540, and had a penſion of 40l. granted for life. He had 16 fiſhing corraghs or ſkin-boats at Oldbridge, which produced him annually 13l. 13s. 4d. The whole poſſeſſions of the abbey, which were very great, amounted yearly to 315l. 19s. and were granted to Sir Edward Moore, who fixed his reſidence here, and made it a noble ſeat; it was ſurrounded by a high wall. The grant of the privy council to Sir Edward Moore, of Mellifont, runs thus:

" FORASMUCH as the houſe and lands of Mellifont are ſituated near unto the borders of Ulſter, and hath, in all times of rebellion, been ſubject to the invaſion of the enemy, and is not in ſuch times defended from burning and ſpoil but with ſuch an exceſſive charge, as in a manner the whole commodity doth no more than bear the expences of ſuch a force as may defend it; and that in all ſuch times the ſaid Edward Moore hath not ſhunned that place, but maintained hoſpitality plentifully, whereby he hath not only relieved many of her majeſty's ſervants and ſubjects, but defended the ſame lands, and thereby given an example to others, and a relief to the whole county of Louth. And foraſmuch, further as in the ſame inſtruction her majeſty's expreſs pleaſure is, that conſideration be had to the ſituation of the place, adding theſe words—' that the houſe ' ſtandeth upon the Iriſh country, and is chargeable to defend,'—— we have condeſcended, and by authority of the ſaid inſtruction agreed, that the ſaid Edward Moore ſhall pay to her majeſty for a fine of his ſaid leaſe in reverſion, the ſum of 45l. current money of this realm, the ſame to be paid at the feaſt of Eaſter, which ſhall be in the year of our Lord God 1570; for payment whereof the ſaid Edward ſhall, with one ſufficient ſurety, enter into bond, in the Chancery, for the due anſwering thereof to her majeſty's uſe. Given at Dublin, 1 June 1566, in the 8th year of her highneſs's reign.

H. Miden, Francis Agarde.
N. Bagnel. James Bathe."

This View, which repreſents the north-weſt aſpect, was drawn by Lieutenant Daniel Groſe, anno 1792.

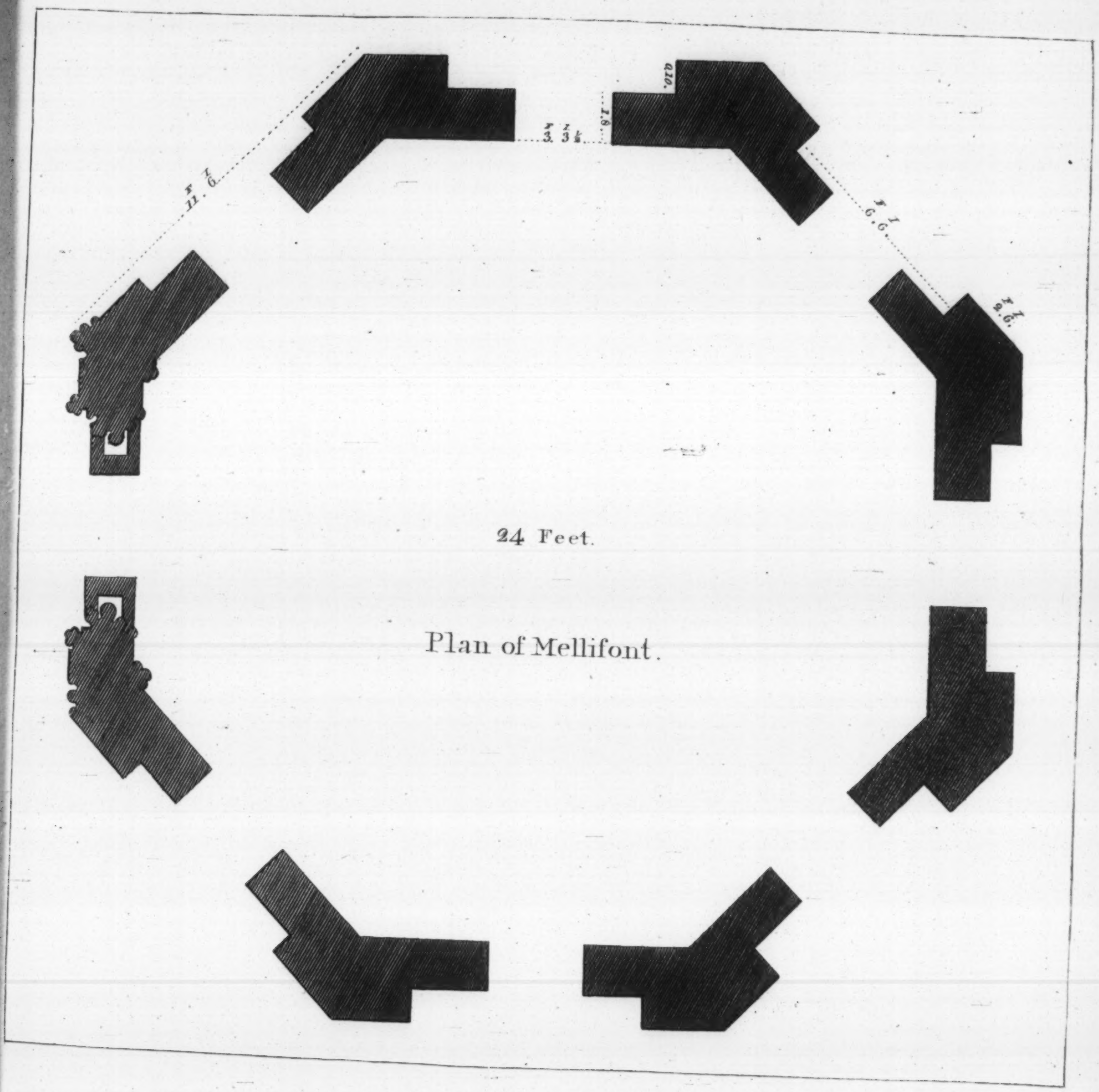
(PLATE II.) The place, ſeated on the borders of the pale, was ſtrongly fortified, though little is to be ſeen in what now remains; it frequently reſiſted the enemy in the Iriſh wars. In 1641 the Iriſh ſat down before Mellifont with 1300 foot; but lord Moore ſtationed there 24 muſketeers and 15 horſemen, who bravely defended it as long as their ammunition laſted. The foot ſurrendered; but the horſe charged vigorouſly through the enemy, and arrived ſafe at Drogheda. Even ſince Wright deſcribed Mellifont in 1758, the Gothic door-way of blue marble, its gilding and ornaments, and the octagonal baptiſtery are not now to be ſeen; only four ſides of the latter remain. Some chapels, a few arches, and pillars convey a faint idea of the original ſtate of this magnificent pile.



Pub.d by S.Hooper 20. Sep.r 1792.

Eastgate Sc

MELLIFONT ABBEY. Co. Louth.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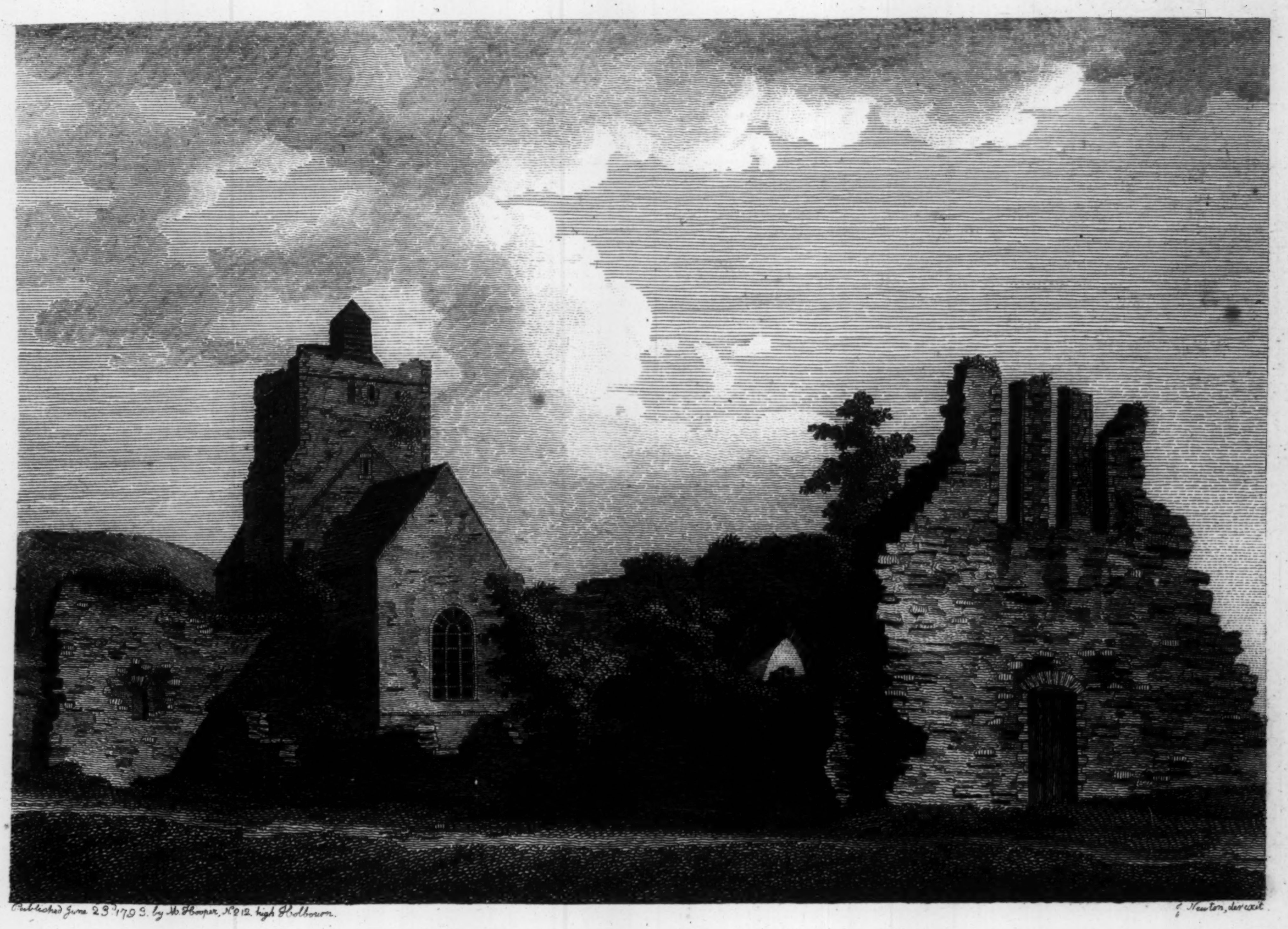
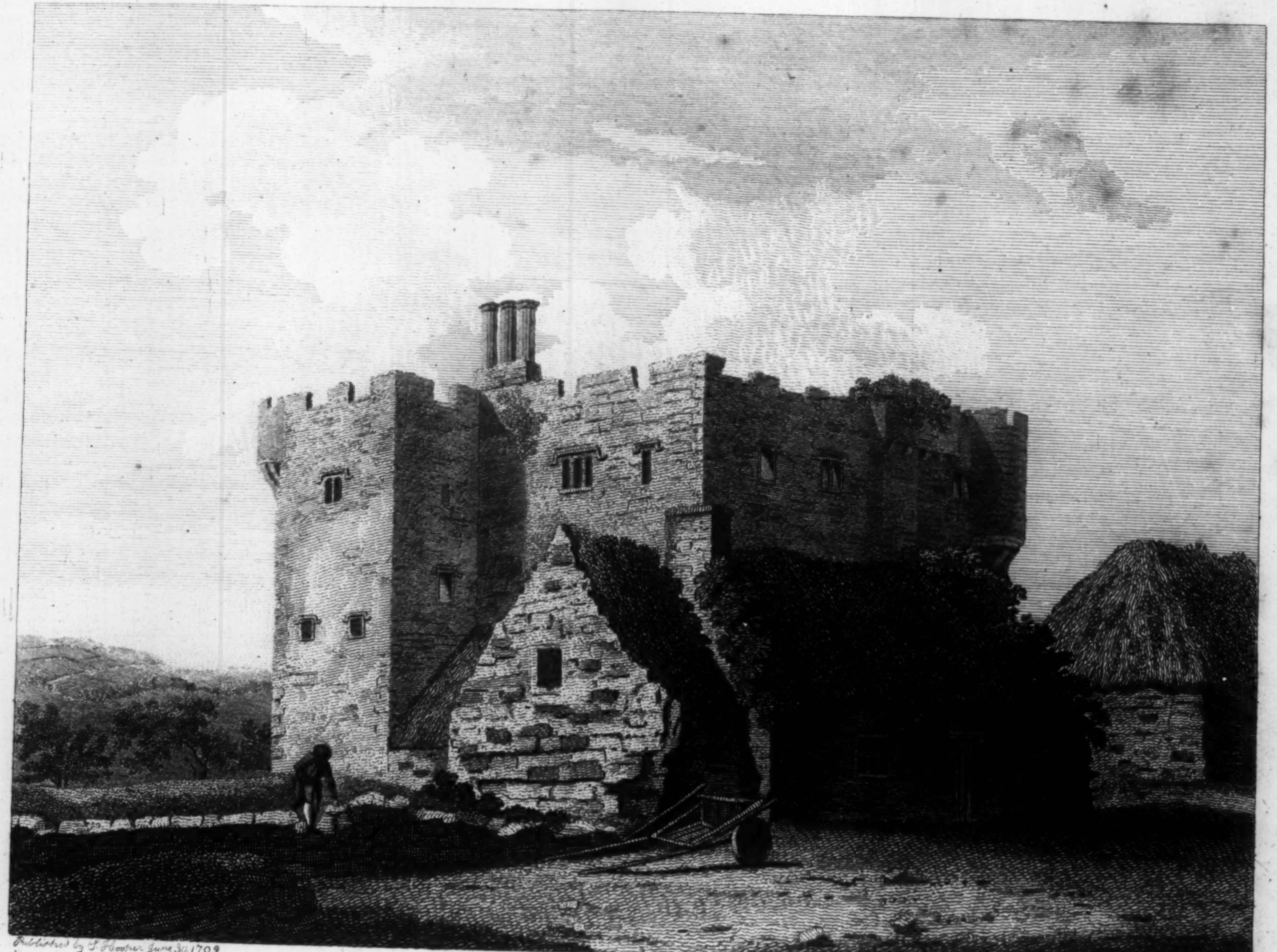
Plan of Mellifont.


Published June 23rd 1793. by M. Hooper, No 212. high Holborn.

J. Newton, delin.

BALTINGLAS ABBEY. Co. Wicklow.

BALTINGLAS ABBEY. Co.Wicklow.



Published by S. Hooper June 30. 1792.

J. Newton sculp.^t

CARNEW CASTLE, Co. Wicklow.

THIS View was taken from an original drawing by Murphy, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

ABBEY OF BALTINGLAS.

DERMOD Mac Murrogh, king of Leinſter, founded this abbey for Ciſtertians in 1148 or 1151. The abbot was mitred, and ſat in parliament. King John confirmed its lands, and granted others, and particularly a ſalt-pit at Arklow. In 1185 Albin O'Molloy was abbot; in a ſermon which he preached in Chriſt Church, Dublin, he inveighed bitterly againſt the debauched Norman clergy, who had vitiated the probity and innocence of Iriſh eccleſiaſtics. He was after biſhop of Ferns.

JOHN GALBALLY, the laſt abbot, ſurrendered the 15th December, 1537, and had a penſion. A grant was made the 33d Henry VIII. to Thomas Euſtace, viſcount Baltinglas of the abbey and its poſſeſſions, and another in the reign of queen Elizabeth, to Sir Henry Harrington, knight. The abbey ſtood on the banks of the river Slaney, which runs in front about 100 yards from it. There are a long ruined chapel, a belfry and a lofty plain eaſt window. Not far is Baltinglas caſtle, in good repair and inhabited.

THIS View was drawn by Lieutenant Daniel Groſe, anno 1792.

CARNEW CASTLE

IS ſituated in the town of Carnew, and belonged to the O'Tooles, a powerful ſept; who, ſecured in their faſtneſſes, defied for many centuries the power of the Engliſh.

THE caſtle is built of a bluiſh ſtone and good workmanſhip. At preſent there is nothing but its walls. There are turrets, on conſoles, on two of the angles. In digging near the walls, the ſkeletons of ſeveral men where diſcovered, with muſket-barrels near them, ſome loaded, the balls of which were of the common ſize; alſo a ſpur, with a rowel as large as a crown piece.

THIS View was taken from an original drawing by J. G. Brien, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

ROCHE CASTLE

STANDS on the ſummit of a rocky hill, and was formerly one of the frontier caſtles of the Engliſh pale. It commands a view of the neighbouring country to a great extent. The area within the rampart walls reſembles the form of a triangle, but rather inclining to that of a ſemicircle; following the irregular ſhape of the hill, and taking advantage of the rock on which it is placed.

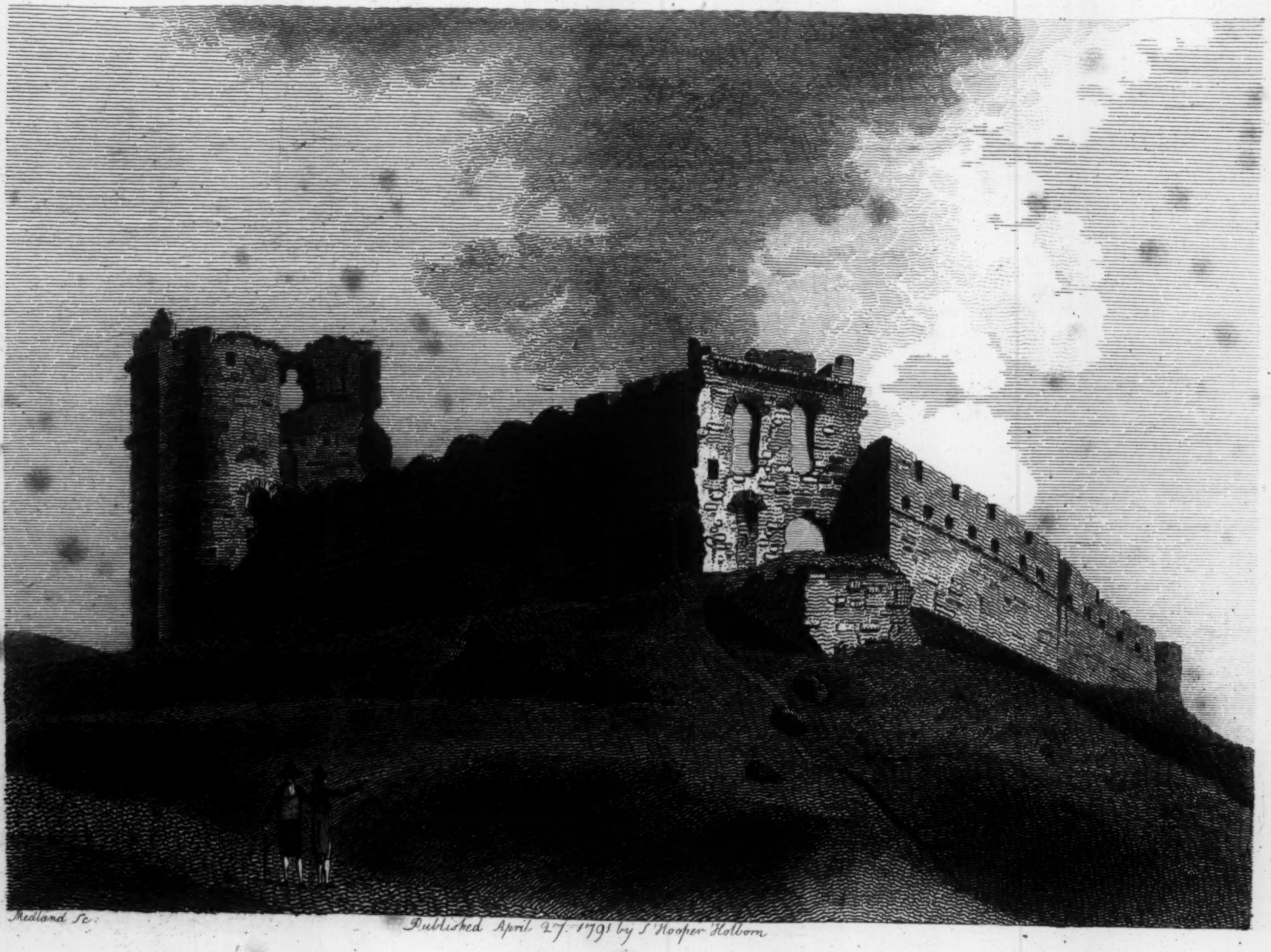
THE great chord, which is the front and longeſt ſide, is about eighty yards, and the verſed ſine is about forty. At the oppoſite corner to that of the main dwelling has formerly been a tower of defence, but now demoliſhed, and under it is a ſally-port.

TRADITION reports, that it was conſtructed by a Roſe Verdun, an antient Engliſh family of large property; and from her was called Roſe caſtle, corrupted into Roche caſtle. In the year 1649 it held out for king Charles, and was demoliſhed by Oliver Cromwell.

THIS View was drawn by Francis Groſe, Eſq. anno 1789.

CASTLE OF BALLYMOON, CARLOW.

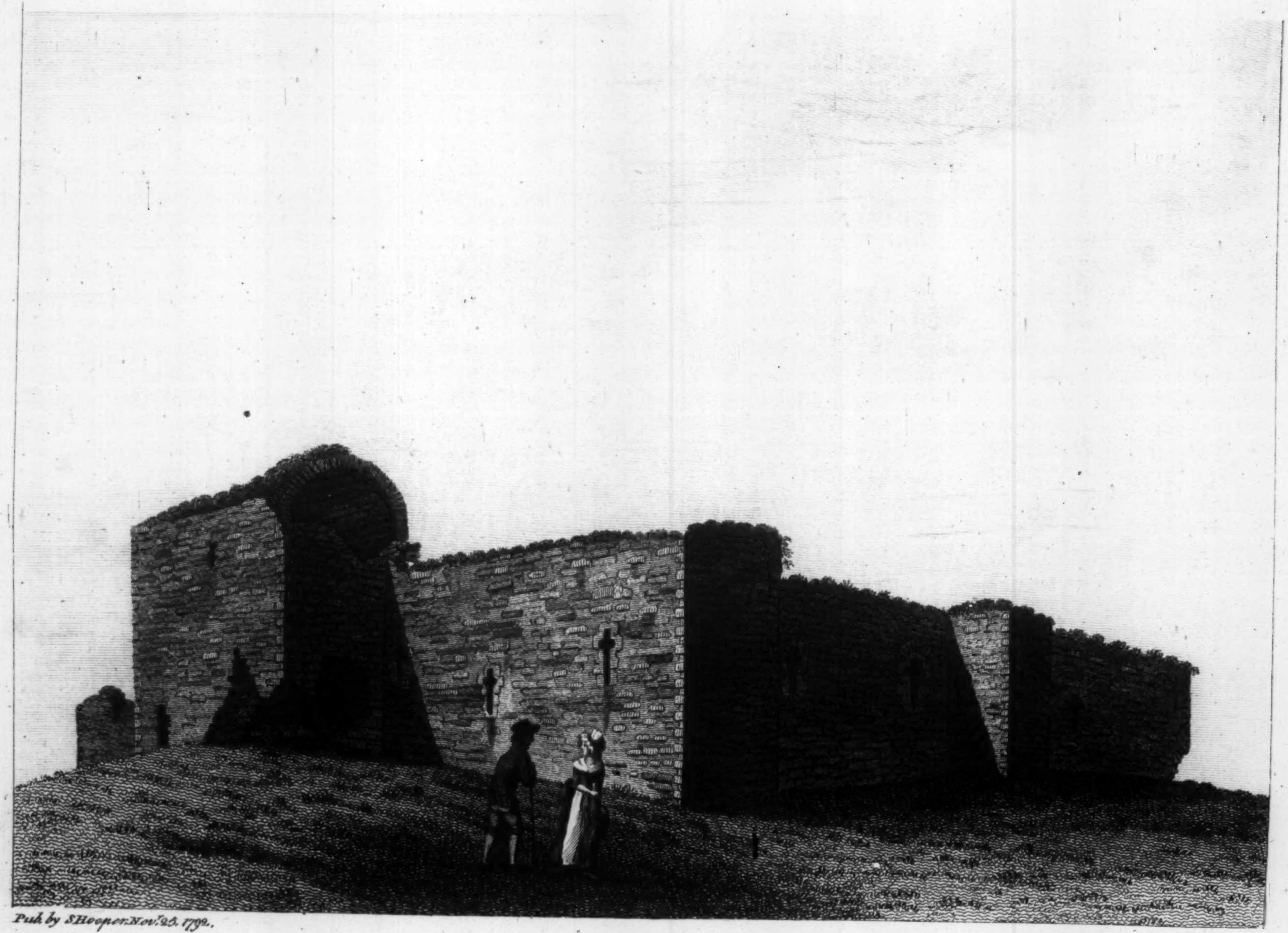
THIS caſtle ſtands in a hollow, commanded by all the adjacent hills, except on the ſouth, where you ſee the mountains riſe above them. The exterior walls of the bawn, and part of a ſquare tower, in the centre of the ſouth ſide, remain. The eaſt and north ſides are ſtrengthened by a thick ſquare abutment. The only entrance is at the weſt.



Medland Sc.

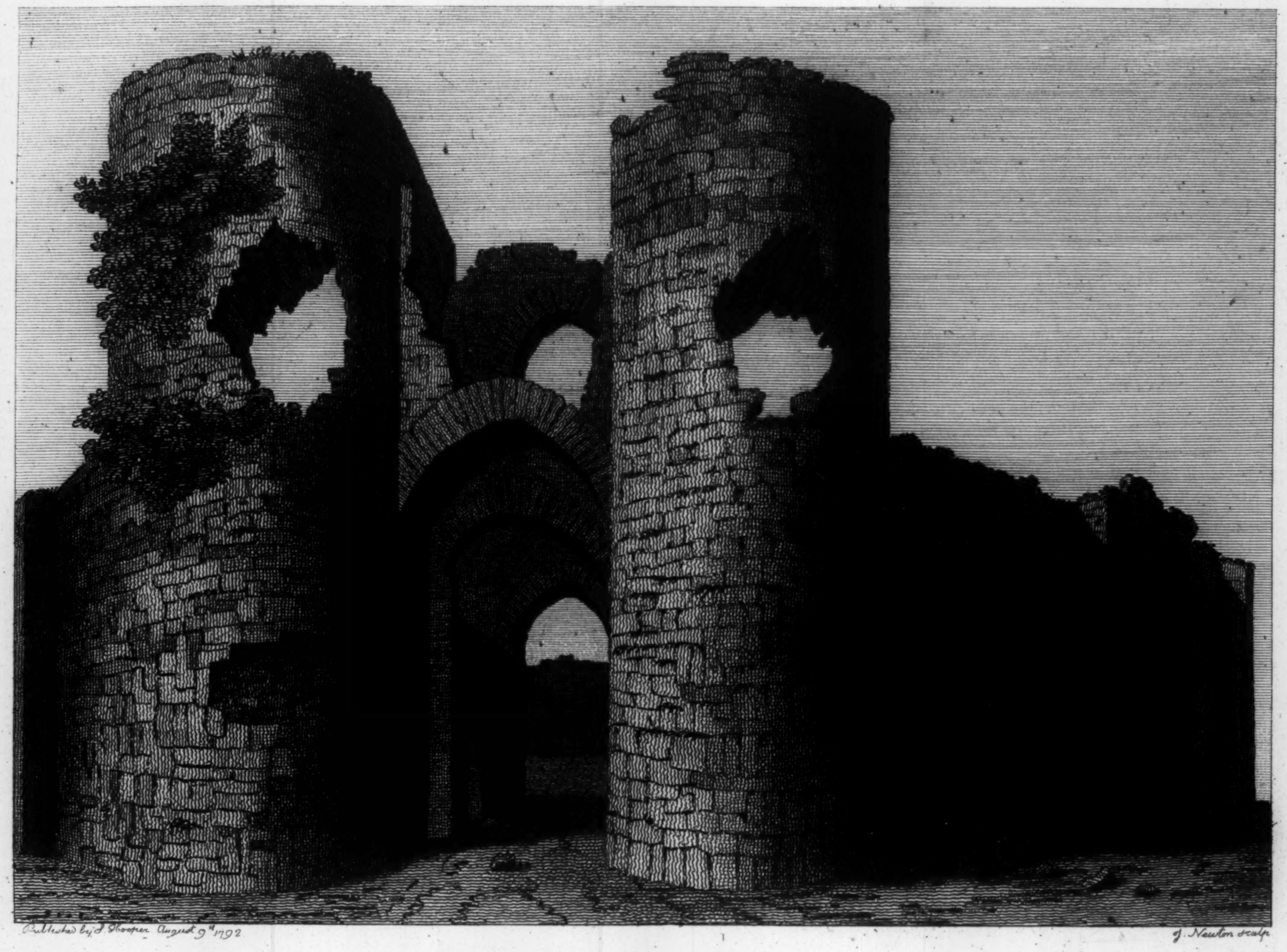
Published April 27. 1791 by S Hooper Holborn

ROCHE CASTLE. Co. Louth.



Pub. by S. Hooper Nov. 25. 1792.

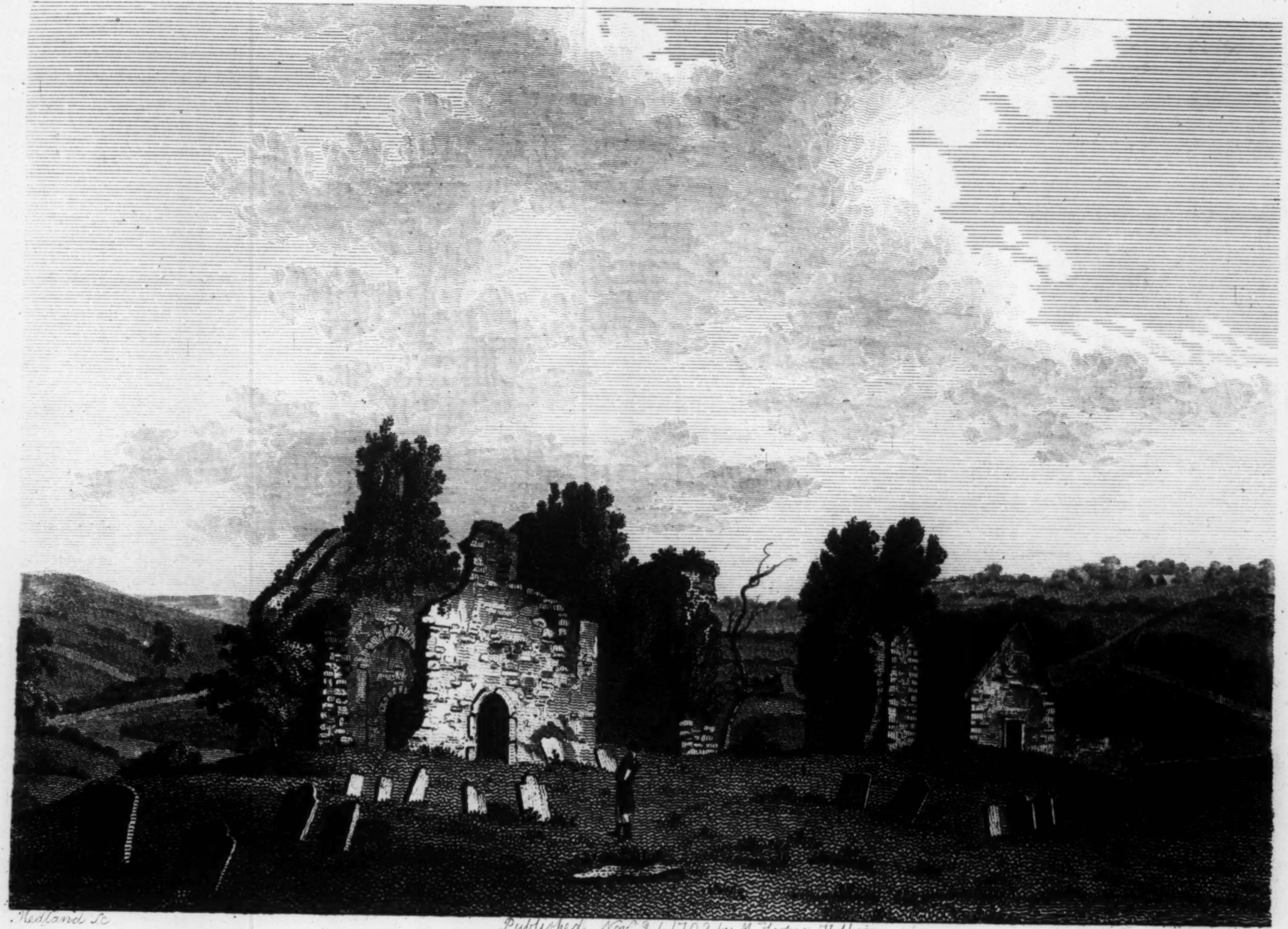
BALLYMOON CASTLE. Co. Carlow.



Published by S. Hooper August 9th 1792

J. Newton sculp

BALLYLAGHAN CASTLE. Co. Mayo.



Hedland Sc

Published Novr 21. 1793 by M. Hooper Holborn.

CHURCH of ST. MULLINS. Co. Carlow.

The walls of the bawn are hollowed into a kind of gallery, to which the light is admitted from without by loop-holes, and from within by large Gothic windows, now quite in ruins.

This View, which repreſents the ſouth-eaſt aſpect, was drawn by lieutenant Daniel Groſe, anno 1792.

CASTLE OF BALLYLAGHAN.

THOUGH this caſtle is built in a low ſituation, it commands an extenſive proſpect to the weſtward. It is a ſquare conſtruction, defended at the ſouth ſide by two round towers. The walls are in good preſervation, as well as the diviſions of the apartments, being four in number; to theſe you aſcend by ſtairs.

A few yards to the weſt is a ſquare tower, and at an equal diſtance at the eaſt, is another; theſe probably defended the angles of the bawn, which ſurrounded the caſtle.

This View, which repreſents the ſouth-weſt aſpect, was drawn by lieutenant Daniel Groſe, anno 1792.

St. MULLIN's CHURCH.

THIS is a ſmall village on the Barrow, which gives name to the barony. This was antiently called Teighmolin, or St. Mullin's houſe, he having founded a monaſtery here, according to tradition, in 632; in which year he was made biſhop of Ferns, and died in 697; his body was laid in his own church.

The legend of his life tells us, that he was born in Hy Kenſallagh, part of the county of Wexford; that he ſpent moſt of his life between Glendaloch, in the receſs of the Wicklow mountains, and Teighmolin; that he was a ſignal benefactor to his country, by perſuading Finachta, monarch of Ireland, to remit the tribute of oxen which had been impoſed on Leinſter by Tuathal Techmar, A. D. 134; and finally, that he delivered prophecies, in which he foretold many things of the kings of Ireland, their battles, and deaths, to the end of time.——*Credat Judæus apella.*——

The church was plundered in 951, and deſtroyed by fire in 1138. The auguſtinians obtained an eſtabliſhment here, and erected an abbey, which is on a hill over the Barrow; hills and mountains narrow the view from it on every ſide. The north part of this ruin conſiſts of two chapels, very much decayed. At a ſhort diſtance to the ſouth is another chapel, with maſſes of ruins extending down to the river, not more than an hundred yards from them. Graves and ſepulchral ſtones cover a large ſpace of ground, the place being, by the ſuperſtitious, held in the utmoſt veneration, from the ſuppoſed ſanctity of its patron, St. Mullin.

It was the burial place of the Cavenaghs, at preſent a very old and reſpectable family, who derive themſelves from Dermod Mac Murrogh, king of Leinſter.

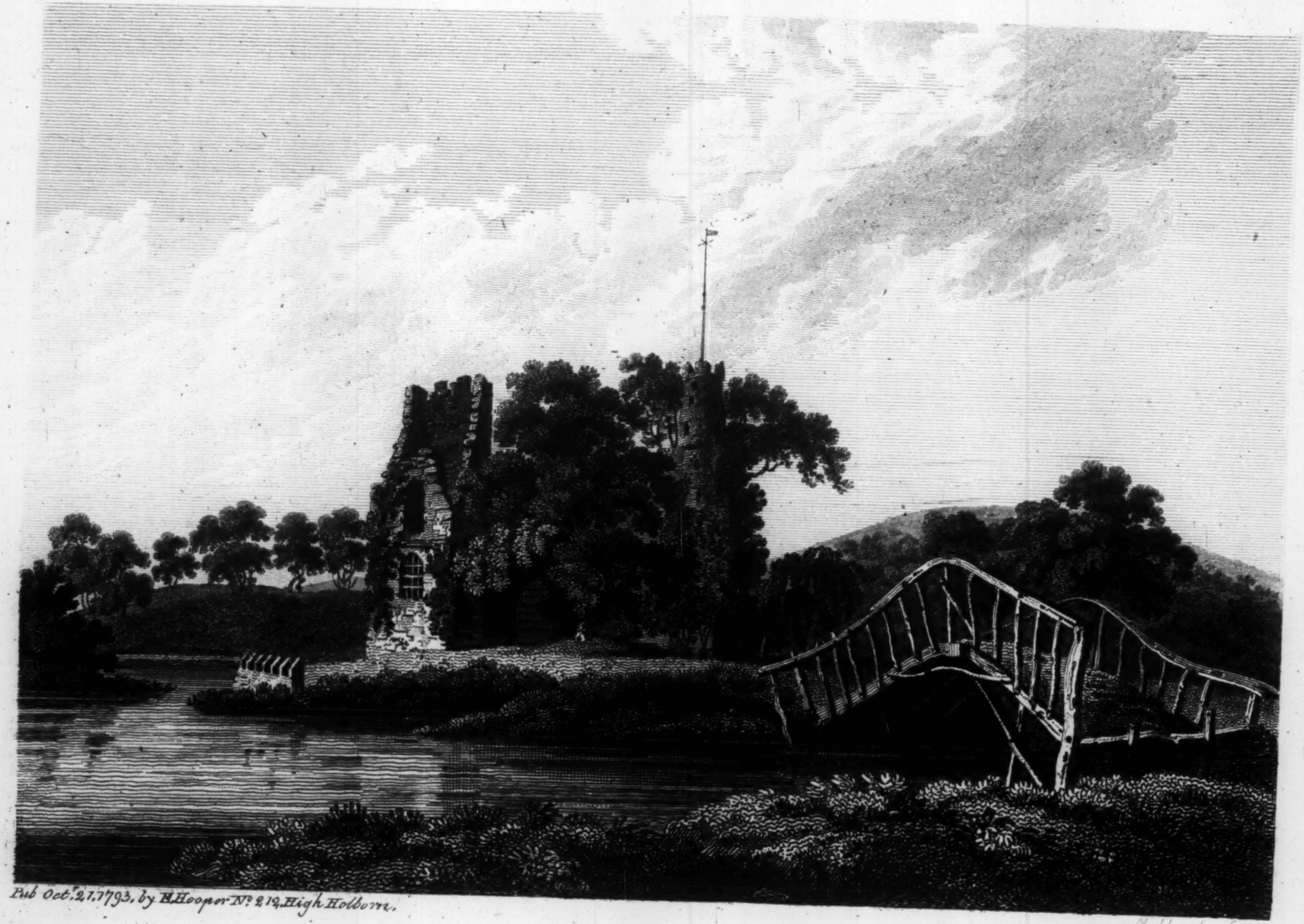
This View was drawn by lieutenant Daniel Groſe, anno 1792.

CLOGHGRENNAN CASTLE.

THIS caſtle formerly belonged to the Ormond family, but is now the property of John Rochfort, eſq. In 1562 there was a Sir Edmund Butler, of Cloghgrennan, baronet; he was brother to the earl of Ormond, and his ſeneſchal. In ſix years after he joined in the rebellion of Deſmond; but the lord deputy proclaimed him a traitor, and took his caſtle.

The caſtle came into the poſſeſſion of the earl of Ormond: for we are told, that in the year 1649 the earl appointed a rendezvous at Cloghgrennan, a houſe of his, near Carlow; where he made a junction of all the forces, Proteſtant and Iriſh, who, by the wiſdom and temper of the principal officers, mingled well enough together; and towards the end of May made a body of 3,700 horſe and 14,500 foot, with four pieces of cannon. About the beginning of June they marched from Cloghgrennan.

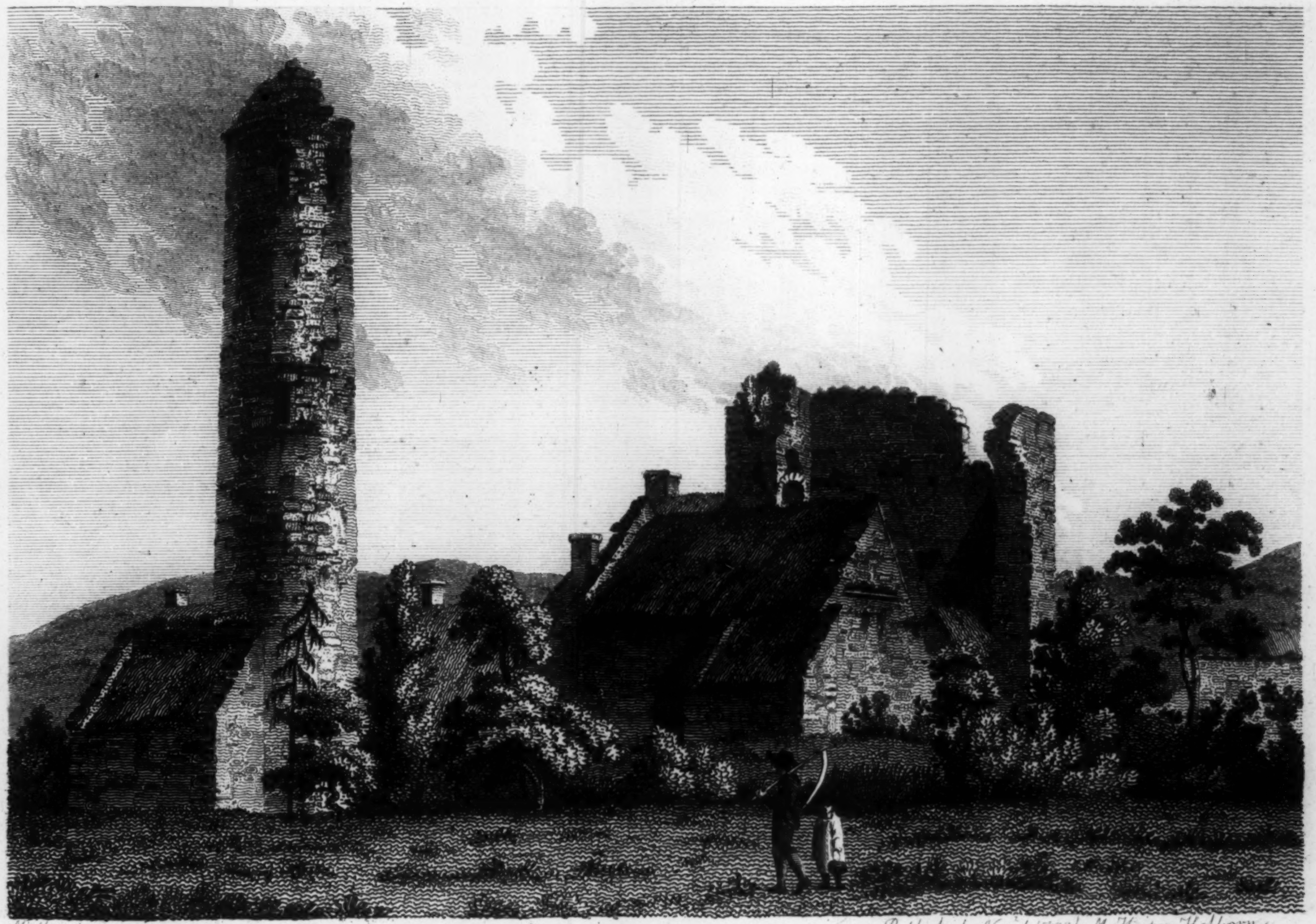
In



Pub Octr. 21.1793, by H.Hooper No. 212, High Holborn.

Midland Sc

CLOGHGRENNAN CASTLE. Queens.Co.



M. Holland sc.

Published Nov.r 1 1793 by M. Hooper Holborn.

ROUND TOWER and CASTLE TIMAHOE, Queens Co.

In 1639 the earl of Arran was created baron Butler of Cloghgrennan and viſcount Tullogh.

The caſtle is now a beautiful and romantic ruin, on the margin of the Barrow; which is here broad, and glides ſtately by it. It is covered with ivy, and part is fitted up for a porter's lodge. A ſmall round tower is in one angle, on which is reared a flag-ſtaff. The whole ſeems to have been ſquare, defended by towers. After paſſing the caſtle gate, the road winds through the lawn to the dwelling houſe. On every ſide is a rich, cultivated country. A high mountain forms the back ground; but it is not a mountain whoſe cloud-capt ſummit and heathy ſides inſpire horror and diſguſt, but one whoſe noble foreſts and verdant groves regale the ſight; where the hand of taſte and benevolence has reared ſome pretty white houſes, and planted an induſtrious colony.

This View, which repreſents the north-eaſt aſpect, was drawn by lieutenant Daniel Groſe, anno 1792.

ROUND TOWER AND CASTLE AT TIMAHOE.

TIMACHOO or Timahoe is about five miles eaſt of Ballynakill, and has the remains of a round tower and caſtle. A great part of the firſt is down, and differs very little from ſtructures of the ſame kind. It had ſeven ſtories and reſts for floors; is thirty-three feet high, fifty-three in circumference, the walls four feet four inches thick, and the door fourteen feet from the ground. The door is ornamented with the chevron or zigzag moulding.

The caſtle was erected by the Coſby family about the reign of queen Elizabeth, and is now the property of admiral Coſby. The only thing remarkable concerning it, was an action here in the year 1642. Colonel Monk had, with 600 foot and two troops of horſe, relieved Ballynakill; as he was marching back, he met general Preſton with 3000 men. The latter came up with Monk at Timahoe, the numbers were very unequal and a retreat was diſhonourable. Monk entrenched himſelf, ſo as to fear no attack but in in front, and reſolved to receive them bravely, and that his muſkeeters ſhould not ſpend their ſhot in vain. The enemy advanced, but were ſaluted with ſuch a ſhower of bullets as killed the boldeſt, and made the reſt give way; this Monk perceiving, he preſſed boldly on them; but their terror winged their flight ſo that they were ſoon out of his reach; about ſixty of them fell.

THIS View was drawn by lieutenant Daniel Groſe, anno 1792.

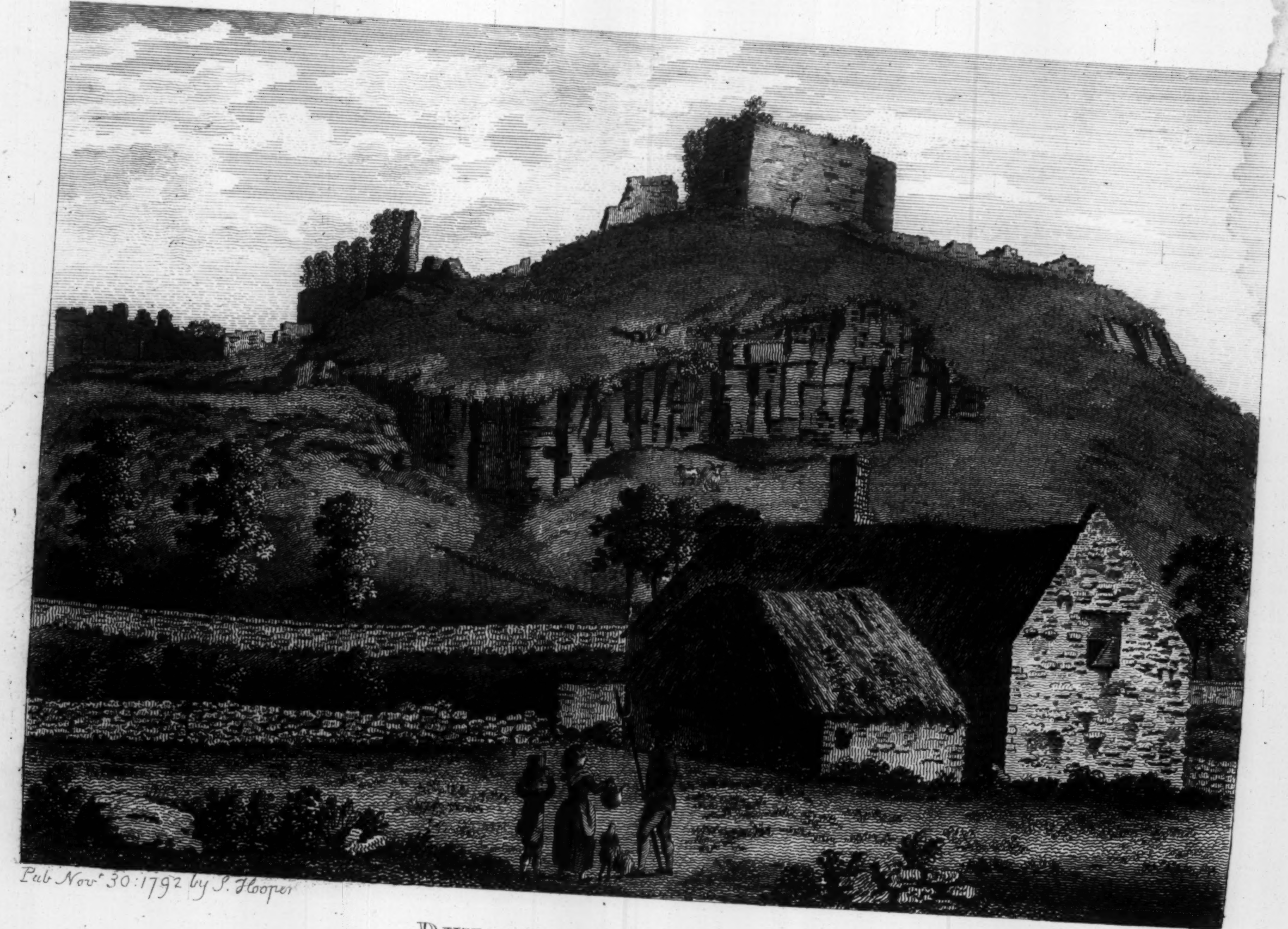
CASTLE OF DUNAMASE.

DUNAMASE is about four miles eaſt of Maryborough, and was the antient property of the O'Mores, of Leix, as it now is of Sir John Parnel, baronet. It came, with the reſt of Leinſter, to the earl of Pembroke, who married the daughter of the laſt king of that province. This caſtle, with large eſtates in Kildare, came to William de Braos or Bruce, lord of Brecknock, who married one of the daughters of the laſt earl of Pembroke; and he it was who, about 1250, built the caſtle, and erected it into a manor. The ſpot choſen was an antient *dûn* or inſulated rock, which formerly had been a ſtrong hold of the Iriſh; nor was any place better adapted for a military fortreſs.

IN 1264 Maurice Fitz Gerald ſeized the perſon of the lord juſtice and others, and divided the priſoners between Lea and Dunamaſe. Davis calls the laſt the principal houſe of lord Mortimer in Leix. About the end of Edward II.'s reign Lyſagh O'More, being intruſted by lord Mortimer, who had married lord Brecknock's only daughter, with the care and protection of his eſtates, aſſumed independence, took eight caſtles in one evening, deſtroyed Dunamaſe, and recovered the whole country.

O'MORE was ſubdued, but in 1346 he again threw off all ſubjection; when lord Walter Bermingham and the earl of Kildare collecting their forces, deſtroyed his country with fire and ſword, and obliged him to acknowledge at Athy, that he held his manor

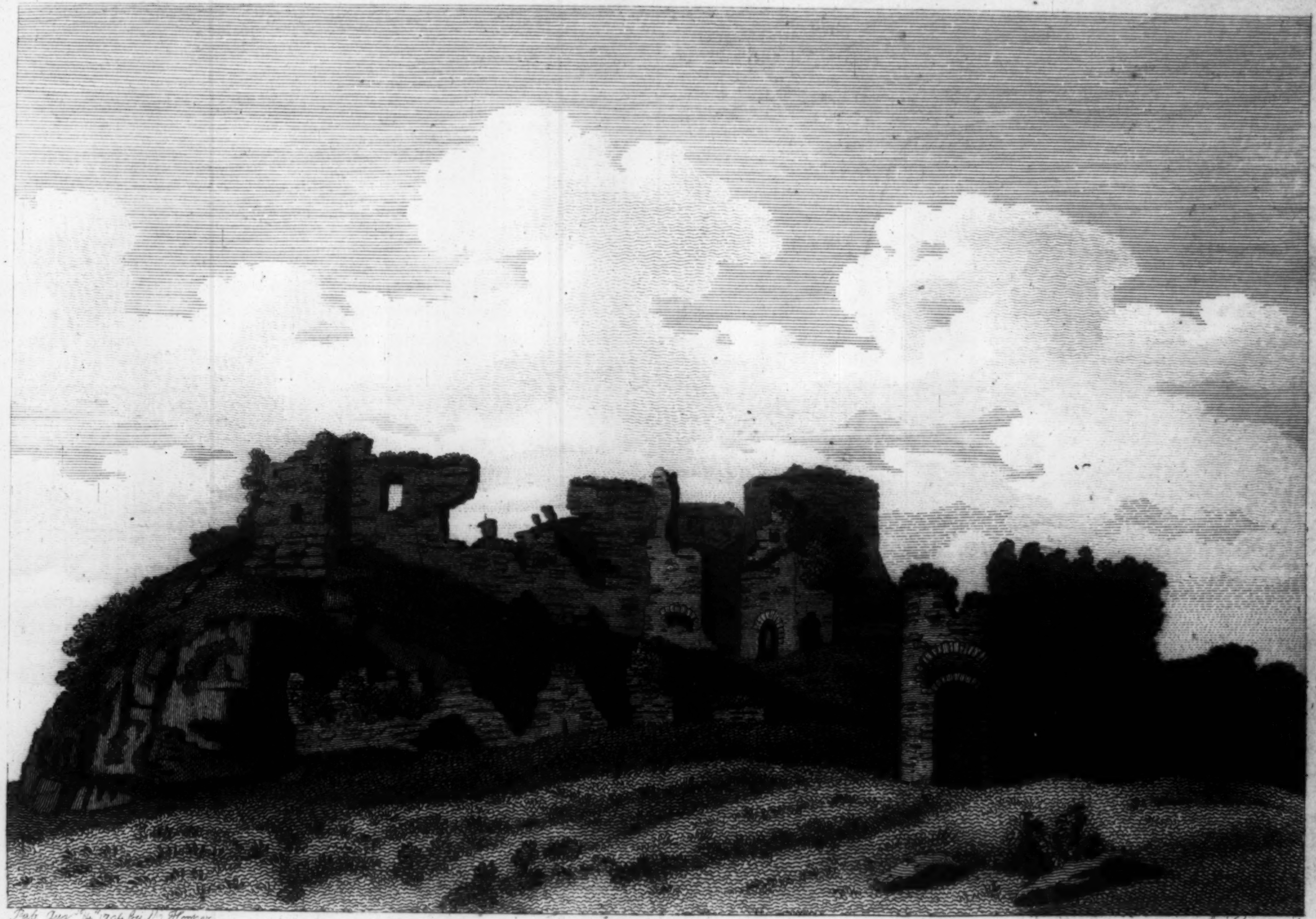
of



Pub Novr 30:1792 by S. Hooper

DUNAMARE CASTLE. Queens Co.

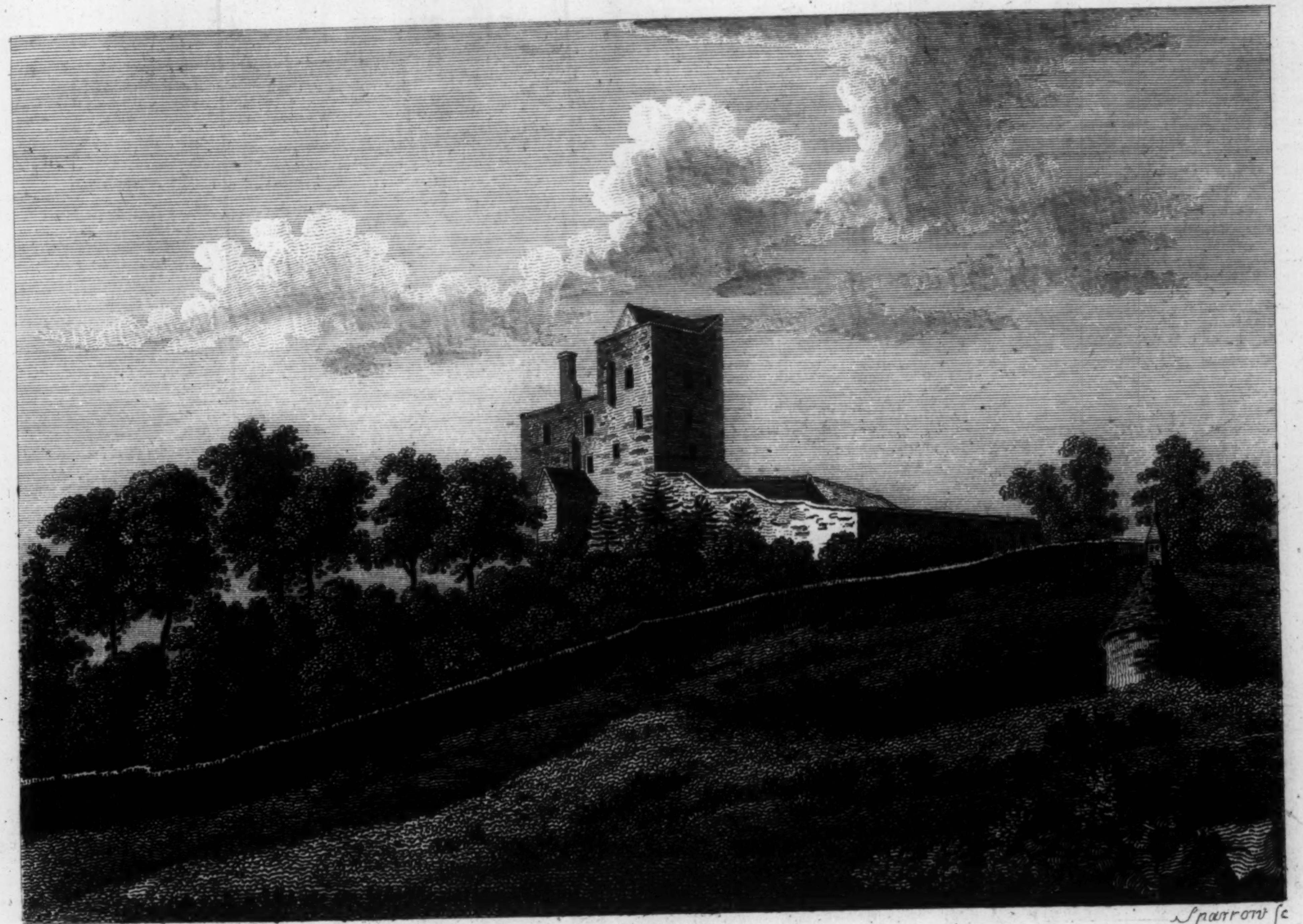
Sparrow sc.



Pub Aug 14th 1794 by S. Hooper

J. Newton sculp.

S.W. VIEW *of* DUNAMASE CASTLE. Queens Co.



Pub Oct 23:1793 by M. Hooper

Sparrow sc

SHEAN CASTLE, Queens, Co.

of Bellet, and his other lands in Leix, of Roger Mortimer, as of his manor of Dunamaſe.

THIS View, which repreſents the ſouth-eaſt aſpect, was drawn by lieutenant Daniel Groſe, anno 1792.

(PLATE II.) FOR more than two centuries after, this fortreſs was a bone of contention between the Iriſh and Engliſh. In 1642 the rebels ſecured it, but the earl of Ormond ſoon after recovered it. In 1646 Owen Roe O'Neal took it; but it ſurrendered in 1650 to colonels Hewſon and Reynolds, who completely diſmantled it.

THE entrance is ſouth-weſt, and faces the road to Stradbally; here was the barbican, which ſerved for a watch-tower, and was joined to the ditch by a draw-bridge. On each ſide of the barbican were ditches, as far as the hill was acceſſible, and the outward ballium was flanked with towers; the firſt gate-way is ſeven feet wide and the walls ſix thick; over it is a machicolation. Other walls ſurrounded the caſtle, which ſtands on the ſummit of the rock. This was the keep or dungeon. Contiguous was a dwelling, ſeventy-two feet long and twenty-one wide; on this were platforms and embattled parapets, from whence the garriſon might ſee and command the exterior works.

SIR JOHN PARNEL has very much improved the aſpect of this rock by cloathing it with trees, and on the eaſtern ſide he has built a banqueting-room.

THIS View, which repreſents the ſouth-weſt aſpect, was drawn by lieutenant Daniel Groſe, anno 1792.

SHEAN CASTLE.

SHEAN Caſtle ſtands about a mile and a half north of Dunamaſe. It is ſituated on one of thoſe high conical hills ſo common in this vicinity. It ſeems to have been the head of a ſmall manor dependent on Dunamaſe. Though not remarkable for magnitude, it was of conſiderable ſtrength, from the ſteepneſs of the ground about it.

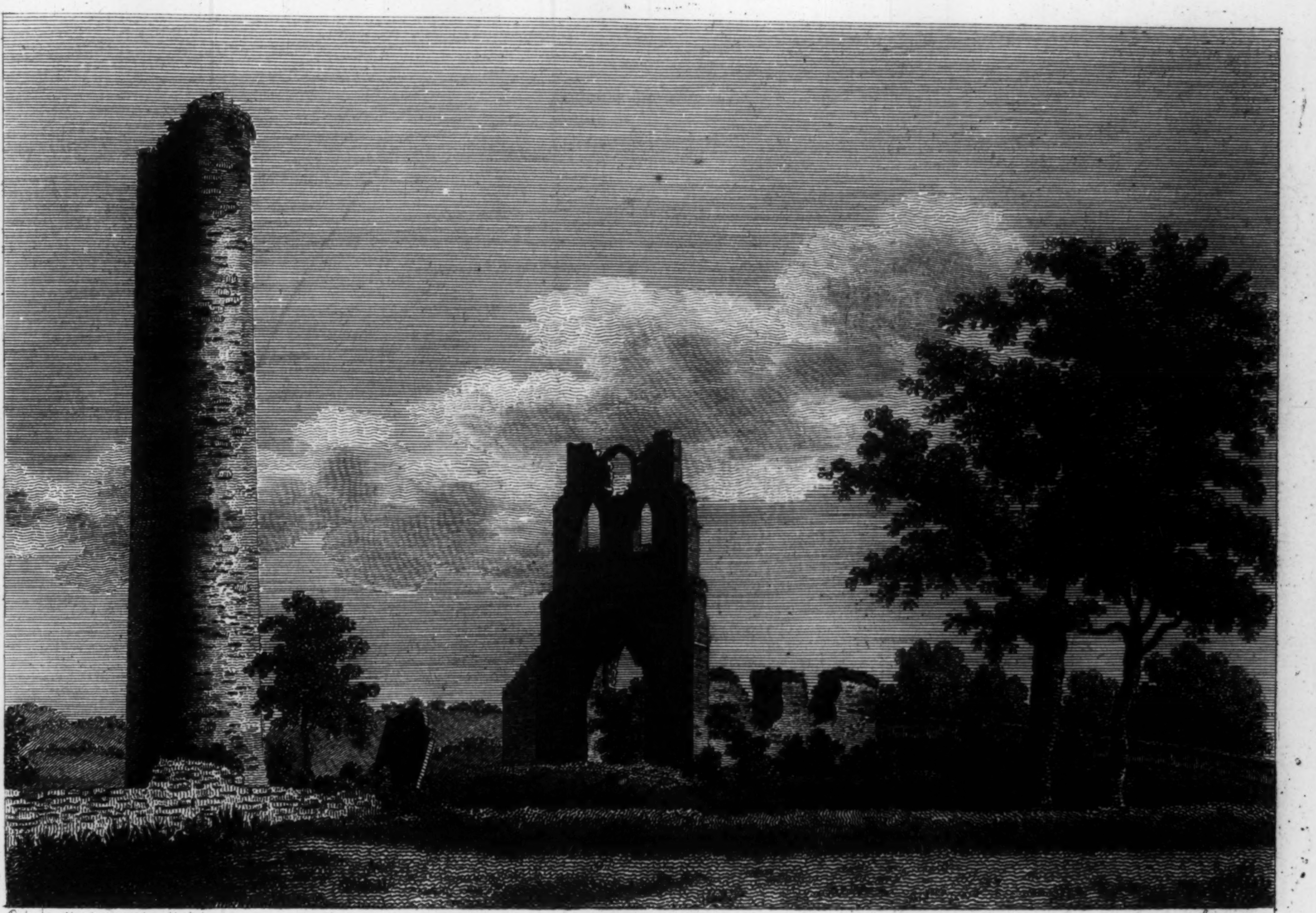
By

By a record of the year 1397 it was then a manor; for at that time Sir Robert Preſton held, by the law of England, the inheritance of Margaret his late wife, the manor of Sion (Shean) of Roger Mortimer.

In the beginning of the great rebellion it was ſecured by the inſurgents; who alſo ſeized on Maryborough, Dunamaſe, and the neighbouring fortreſſes; but in the next year, 1642, they were diſpoſſeſſed of theſe by Sir Charles Coote. In 1646 they fell into the hands of Owen Roe O'Neil; but were ſurrendered to colonels Hewſon and Reynolds in 1650, who demoliſhed the outworks of Shean, leaving nothing ſtanding but the caſtle.

An ingenious friend, who had often experienced the politeneſs and hoſpitality of Shean, while the reſidence of the reverend dean Coote, thus ſpeaks of it, in the extract of a poem on this ſubject:

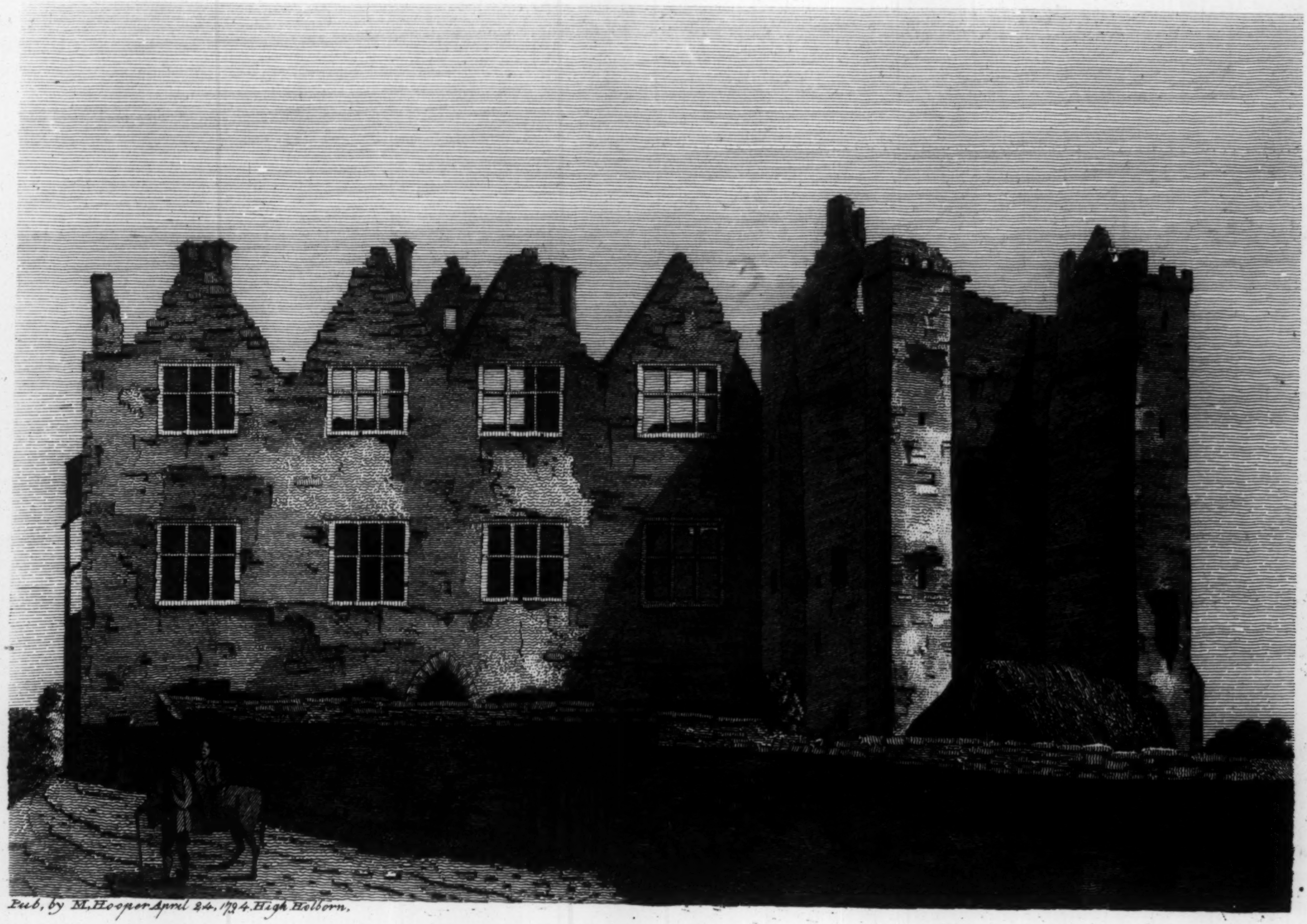
"Sublime the proſpect where the dome of Shean
Aſcends majeſtic from the ample plain:
Crown'd with tall aſh which ſcreen the vale below,
And on the ponds their waving ſhadows throw:
The finny race in vari'd colours play
With ſpeckl'd pride before the ſolar ray.
This once a waſte, a hideous, gloomy fen,
To barb'rous chieftains and their clans a den;
Is now reclaim'd by the poſſeſſor's care,
Smiling in verdure, and like autumn fair:
Whilſt round, far round, leafy groves aſcend,
Adorn the landſcape, and their honours bend,
High o'er the dome, the ſeat of joy and fame,
Where Coote and virtue own one kindred name;
A name whoſe laurels will for ever bloom,
While tears ſhall flow to bathe the warrior's tomb;
Or muſes pay the tributary meed,
To thoſe who bravely for their country bleed.
But gentler ſcenes demand the tribute theme,
The milder virtues juſt applauſes claim.
Graceful in manner, as in ſenſe refin'd,
A charming perſon and a noble mind,



Pub April 11:1794 by M Hooper.

Sparrow Sc

DONOGHMORE CHURCH and ROUND TOWER, Co. Meath.



Pub. by M. Hooper April 24. 1794. High Holborn.

ATHLUMNY CASTLE, Co. Meath.

Th' illuſtrious offspring of great Bathurſts race
Acts as the guardian angel of the place.
The friend is hail'd, the poor by her are known,
And neighb'ring ſwains her genial influence own.
Ye flowers, ye pines, which bleſs us as ye riſe,
And ſend your incenſe to the glad'ning ſkies;
Let ſpring eternal here for ever reign,
And breathe your odours round the houſe of Shean."

THIS View was taken from an original drawing by Dr. Wynne.

CHURCH AND ROUND TOWER OF DONOGMORE.

DONOGMORE is a ſmall village near Navan, where St. Patrick founded an abbey named Biletortain, over which he placed St. Juſtin; it was after called Domnach-tortain and now Donoghmore.

THE church is at preſent ruinous, but one end of it remaining. The round tower is ſimilar to others; the door is to the eaſt, and ſix feet from the ground; over it are ſculptures of our Saviour on the croſs. It is on an eminence, not far from the road leading from Navan to Slane.

THIS View, which repreſents the ſouth-weſt aſpect, was drawn by lieutenant Daniel Groſe, anno 1792.

ATHLUMNEY CASTLE.

THIS caſtle is in the barony of Screen, near the river Boyne, and about a quarter of a mile ſouth of the town of Navan.

IT is a large irregular maſs of building, approaching an oblong ſquare. At the eaſt end is a ſquare projecting tower, and another at the weſt. The walls are intire, and ſo are the diviſions of the apartments.

THIS View was drawn by lieutenant Daniel Groſe, anno 1792.

CHURCH OF SCREEN.

THIS church, from its high ſituation, commands a moſt extenſive and delightful view of the ſurrounding country, in a high ſtate of improvement. There are a belfry, of no great height, and part of a chapel; the eaſt end of which is now fitted up, and ſerves for a church.

OVER the ſouth door is the figure of an eccleſiaſtic in relief, with a book in his hand. A little diſtance to the north-eaſt ſtands a croſs, the ſculptures defaced; and in the church-yard are ſeveral fallen croſſes and ſome old tomb-ſtones.

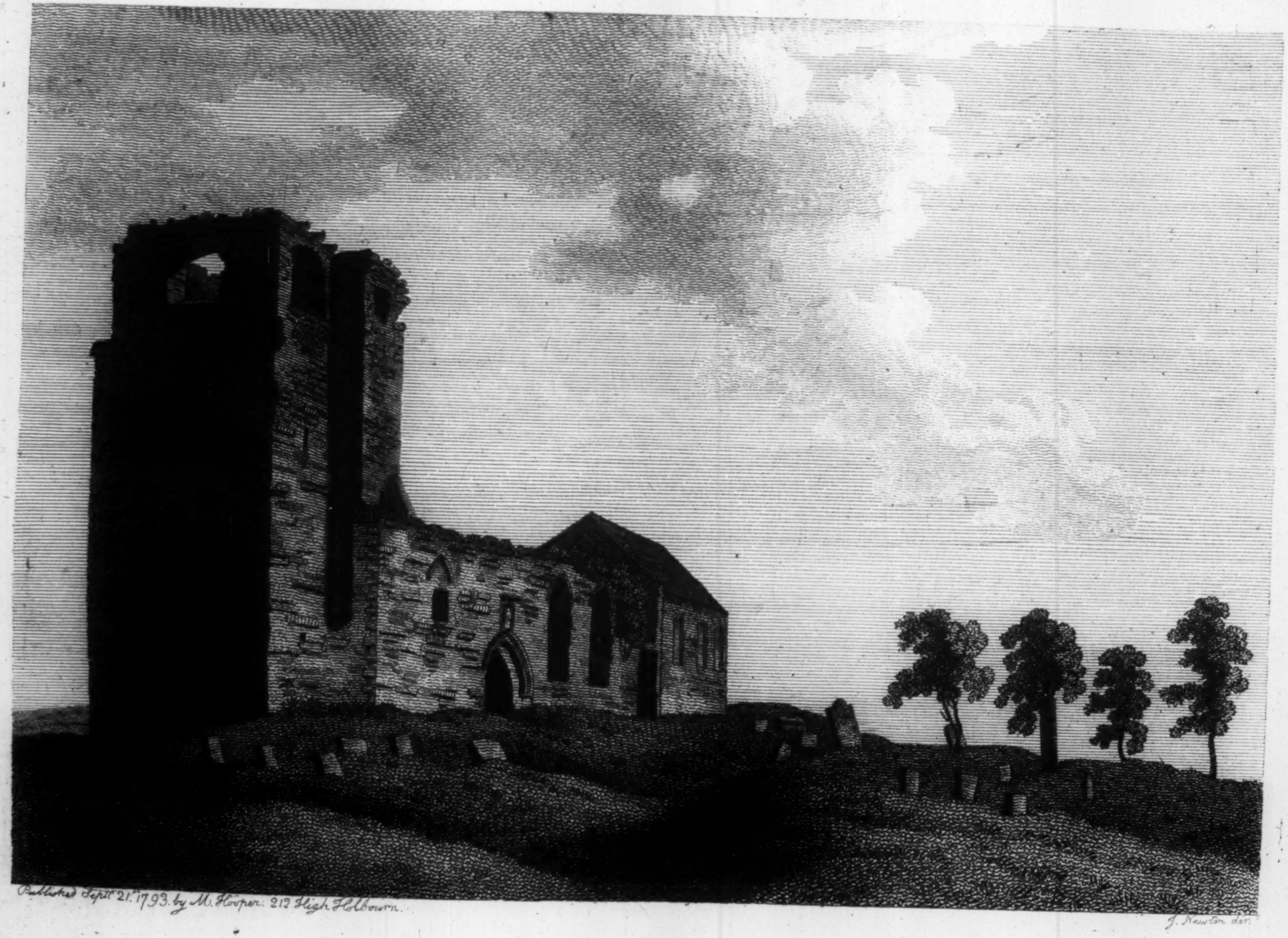
THE Marwoods, in the 15th century, were palatinate barons of Screen, which implies that they were poſſeſſors of that property; whereas it appears, by the pedigree of lord viſcount Dillon, that Sir James Dillon, third ſon of Gerald, lord of Drumrany, about 1400, acquired a large eſtate about Tarah, built his manſion-houſe of Proudſton, and a caſtle, with a parochial church, in his manor of Screen.

THE title of baron of Screen continued in the Marwoods till the time of queen Elizabeth; when Walter, the laſt baron, left an only daughter Genet; who married William Nugent, eſq. younger ſon of Richard, lord Delvin.

THIS View, which repreſents the ſouth-weſt aſpect, was drawn by lieutenant Daniel Groſe, anno 1792.

ABBEY OF BECTIVE.

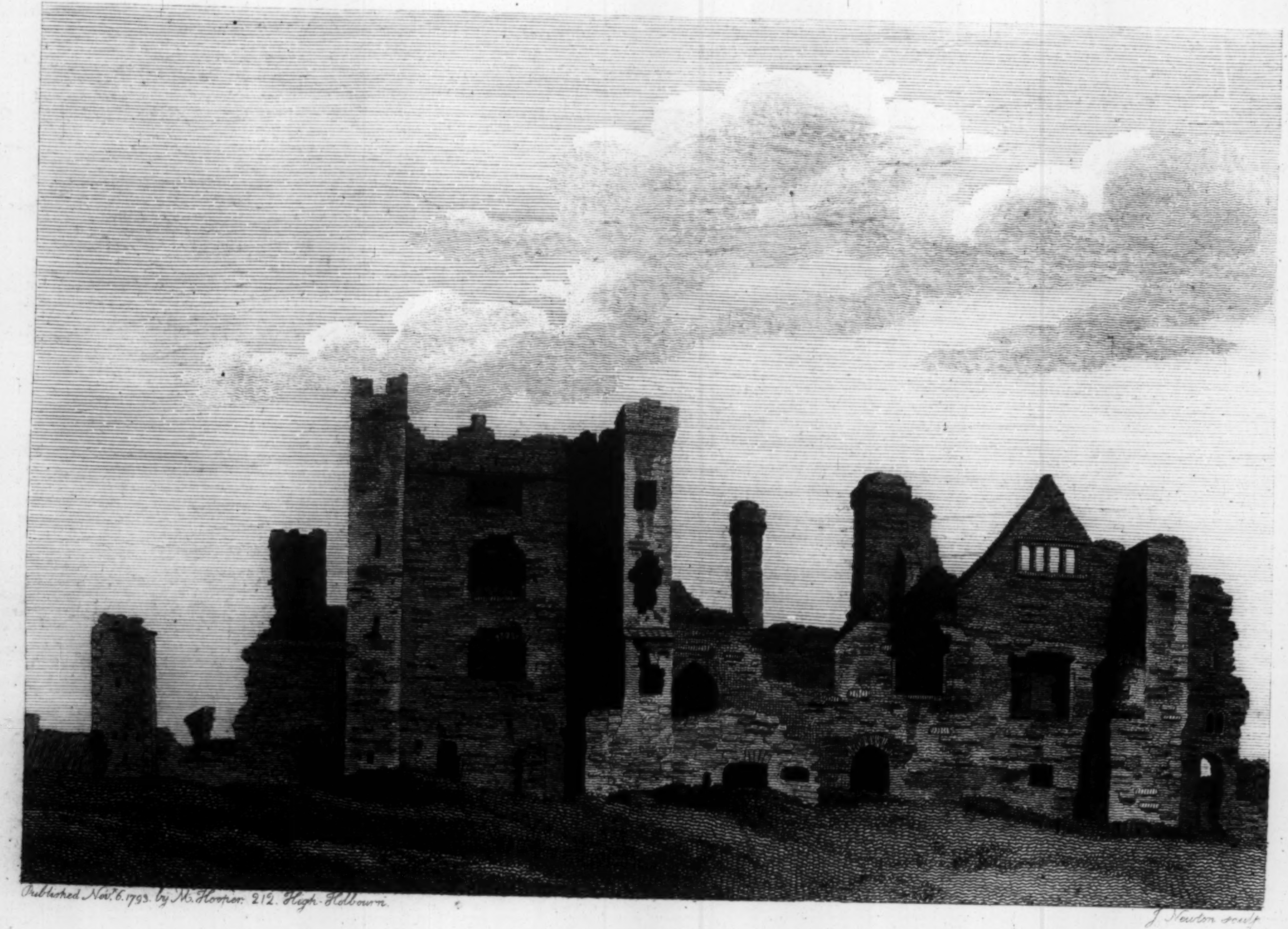
THIS abbey is in the barony of Navan, on the river Boyne, three miles eaſt of Trim. In the years 1146 or 1152 Murchard O'Melaghlin, king of Meath, here founded an abbey for Ciſtertian monks, which was called the Abbey de Beatitudine. Hugh de Lacy, the great palatine of Meath, was, with much ſolemnity, interred in this abbey in 1195. While attending the building of the caſtle of Dervath



Published Sept.r 21.st 1793. by M. Hooper: 212 High Holbourn.

J. Newton dir.

CHURCH of SCREEN. Co. Meath.



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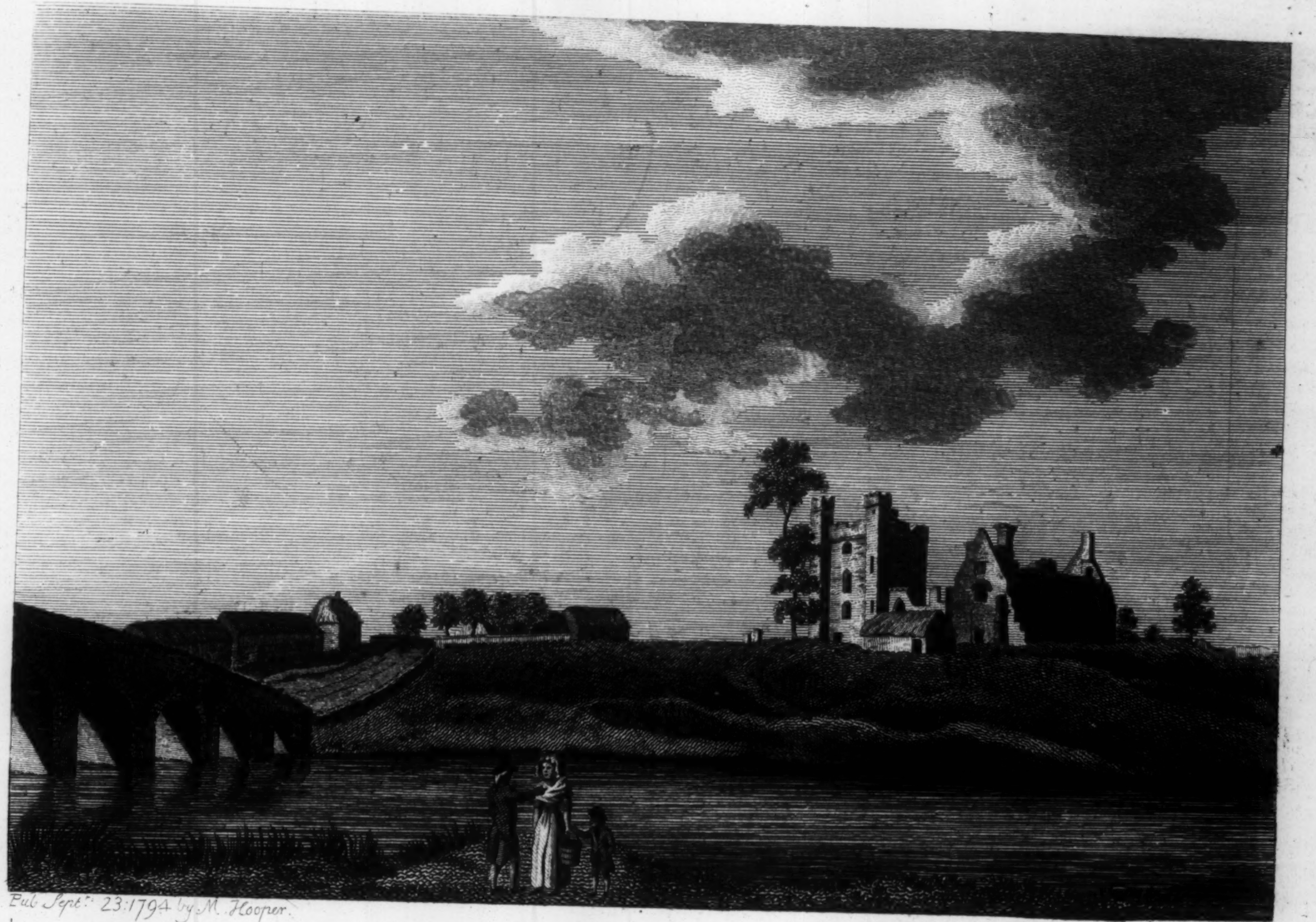
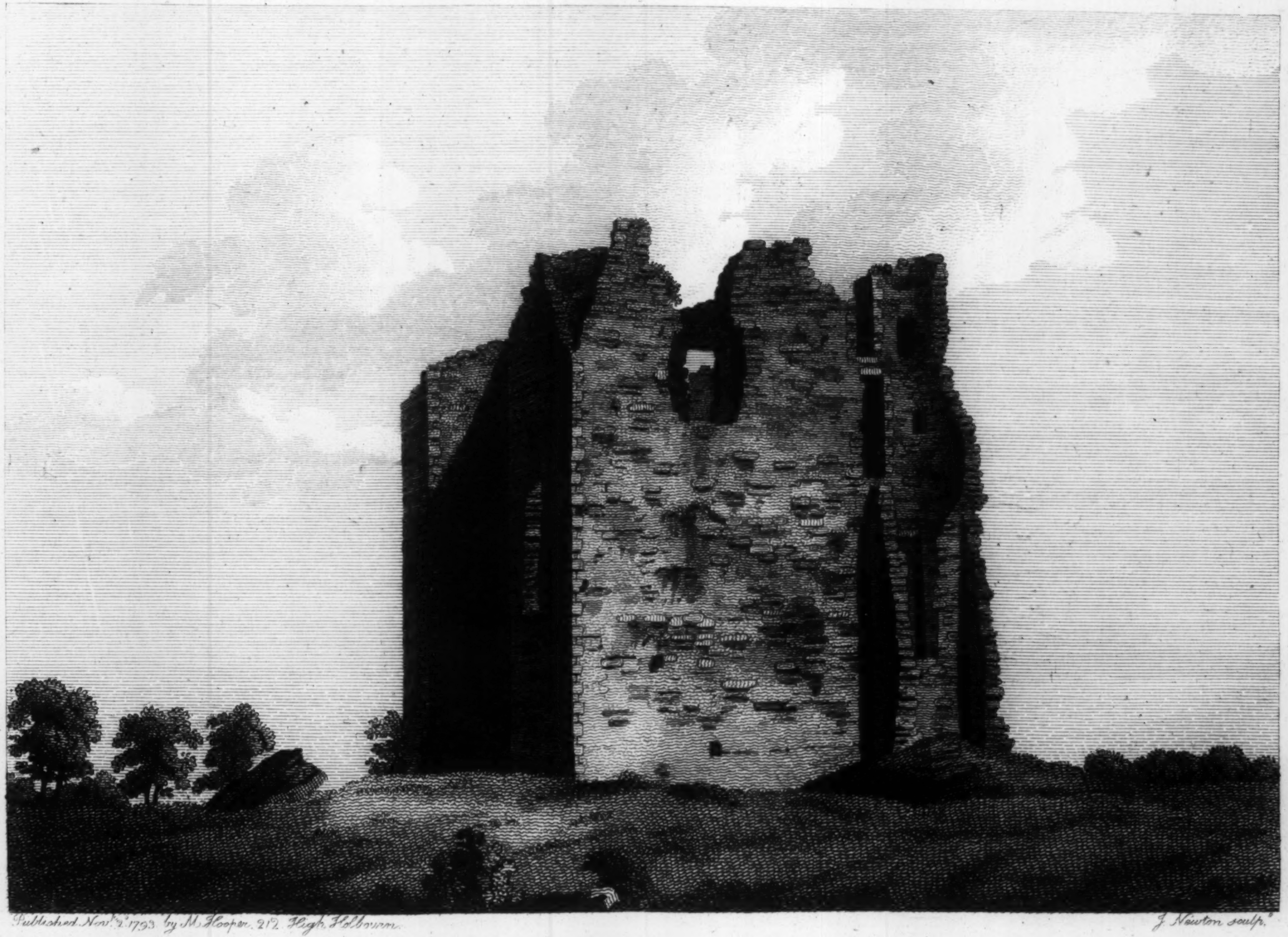
J. Newton sculp.

the ABBEY of BECTIVE, Co. Meath. Pl. 1.



Pub Sept: 23:1794 by M. Hooper. Sparrow sc

S,E,View, of Bective Abbey. co:Meath. Pl 2.



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J. Newton sculp.t

ASIGH CASTLE. Co. Meath.

vath, or Durrow, in the King's county, and ſtooping forward to give directions, he was ſlain by one Chahargy, who with an axe ſevered his head from his body.

THE poſſeſſions of this church were ample: when the abbot, who ſat in parliament, ſurrendered the 34th Henry VIII. he was ſeized of a church, hall, cloiſter, with other buildings, and 205 acres of arable land in Bective, as a demeſne, a water-mill and fiſhing-wier on the Boyne, the rectory of Bective, and much land, of the value of 22l. 6s. 8d. beſides all reprizes.

THIS View, which repreſents the ſouth aſpect, was drawn by lieutenant Daniel Groſe, anno 1792.

(PLATE II.) THIS is a large building; in the centre is a ſquare ſpace, or area, which ſeems to have been roofed; at the ſouth and weſt ſides is a gallery, opening into the former by twelve arches, ſupported by cluſtered pillars. Over the gallery was probably the chapel. In the ſouth front is a tower with projecting angles. From the gallery you enter a number of cells under the chapel. In the eaſt front are two ſtacks of chimnies. Some of the windows and doors have pointed arches.

THIS View, which repreſents the ſouth-eaſt aſpect, was drawn by lieutenant Daniel Groſe, anno 1792.

ASIGH CASTLE.

THIS caſtle ſtands at a little diſtance from the Boyne, and from the ſouth has an extenſive view of the hills of Tarah and Screen; in every other direction hills confine the proſpect.

THOUGH ſcarcely any thing but a ſquare tower of this caſtle is to be ſeen, there are many circumſtances which induce a belief that it was formerly conſiderable. There is to the north, about thirty yards from the caſtle, a ſmall ruined chapel.

THIS View, which repreſents the north aſpect, was drawn by lieutenant Daniel Groſe, anno 1792.

TORFECKAN CASTLE.

THIS caſtle is three miles and a half from Drogheda, near the ſea; and though now a mean village, was formerly a town of note.

TORFECKAN is contracted from Termon-fechan, the ſanctuary of St. Fechin, who was abbot of Foure, in the county of Weſtmeath. Torfeckan was a manor belonging to the ſee of Armagh, called after him; and in the caſtle the primates uſually reſided three months in the year. Archbiſhop Uſher was the laſt who did ſo.

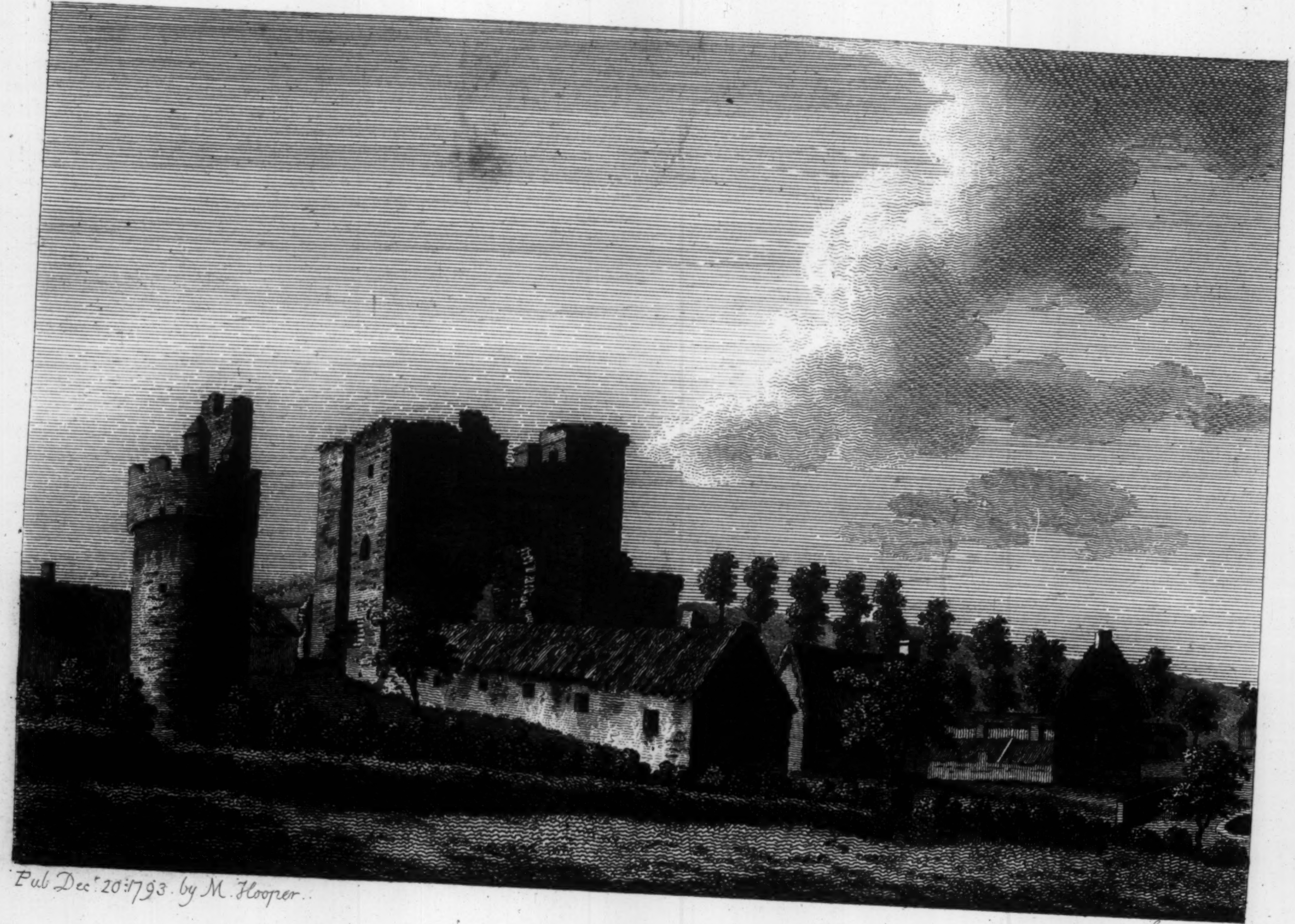
THE caſtle ſtands in the centre of the village, and is much more ruinous than when Wright examined it in 1757.

THERE was an abbey here for regular Canoneſſes, which was confirmed by pope Celeſtine III. A. D. 1195.

THIS View, which repreſents the ſouth-eaſt aſpect, was drawn by lieutenant Daniel Groſe, anno 1792.

CASTLE OF ARDEE.

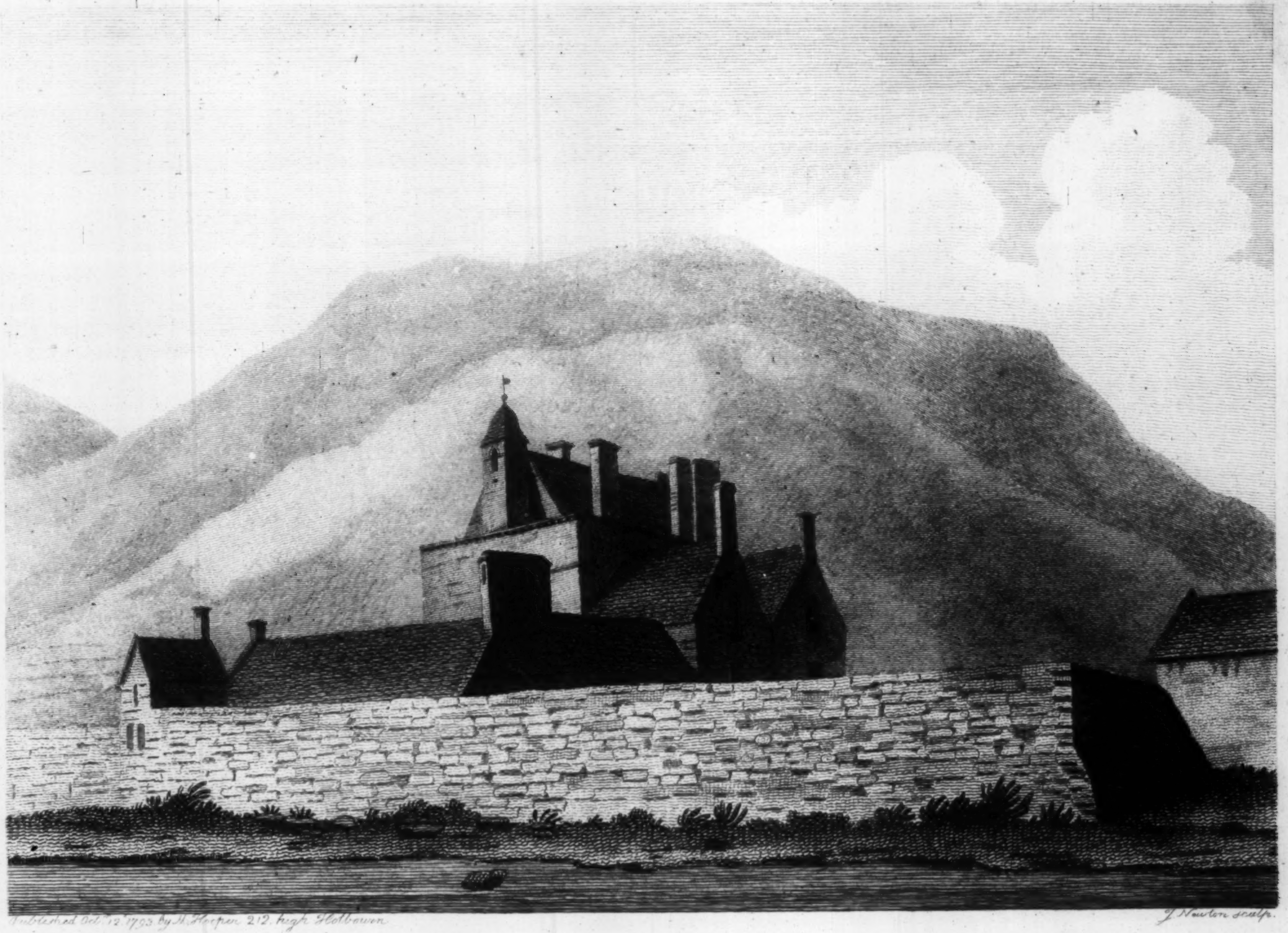
THIS fortreſs was erected by Roger de Pippard, ſtiled lord of Atherdee, (ſhortened into Ardee) about 1207. In 1538 O'Neal, with his aſſociates, invaded the Engliſh pale, and burnt Ardee; and a deſcendent of his, Sir Phelimy O'Neal, in 1641, procured this town to be ſurrendered to him. The ſame year Sir Henry Tichborn advanced againſt it: when he was about a mile from the town, the enemy were deſcried to be drawn up in two diviſions, and above a thouſand in number; however, Sir Henry drew up his ſoldiers in battle array, ſending a forlorn hope to ſcour the ditches; in doing which they fell into an ambuſcade, but their valour triumphed, and they ſlew above four hundred of the enemy. They then fled to Ardee, where Tichborn found reſiſtance at the foot of the bridge, from muſketeers placed there in a tower; however, paſſing the river and attacking them in the rear, the enemy fled and left the town and caſtle.



Pub Decr 20.1793. by M. Hooper.

Sparrow sc.

TORFEEKAN CASTLE. Co. Louth.



Publiſhed Octr. 12. 1793 by S. Hooper 212 high Holborn

J. Newton sculp.

NEW CASTLE near TULLYMORE, Co. DOWN.

high hill riſes to the weſt, between which and the abbey is a great bog ſtretching to the ſouthward. A ſcull is here ſhown, in which milk was boiled and given to a man afflicted with the epilepſy. It exhibits ſtrong marks of the effect of the fire; and being very black, has a very unpleaſant appearance. We were not told, whether a cure was performed by this ſtrange operation.

THIS View, which repreſents the ſouth-weſt aſpect, was drawn by T. Cocking, anno 1791.

DONAMON CASTLE.

THIS is rather a battlemented houſe than a caſtle. It is a ſquare battlemented building, with projecting turrets at each angle. The roof is divided into three pointed compartments, between two ſtacks of chimnies. The front entrance is through a circular arch, and to the upper ſtories you aſcend by ſtone ſteps. The whole at preſent is in perfect repair, and inhabited by colonel Caufield, who has very much improved it and the deſmeſne. The river Suck runs before the front, and has a handſome bridge over it.

THIS View, which repreſents the weſt aſpect, was drawn by T. Cocking, anno 1791.

NEW CASTLE, IN THE COUNTY OF DOWN.

THE following account of this caſtle is extracted from Harris's Hiſtory of the county of Down:

" NEW Caſtle, a houſe and well-improved demeſne of Edward Mathews, eſq; formerly belonging to Magenis, lord Iveach, was forfeited in the rebellion of 1641, and granted to William Hawkins, of London, eſq; great grandfather to the preſent Robert Hawkins Magill, eſq; but through ſeveral *meſne* conveyances, it now belongs to the ſaid Edward Mathews.

" THE caſtle was built by Felix Magenis, in the memorable year 1588, 1588, as appears by an inſcription on a ſtone, over the door. It was exceeding ſtrong; but is now made a commodious dwelling-houſe, and is ſituated on the verge of the ocean, which waſhes the foundations of ſome of the out-offices; by which poſition, when a ſtrong eaſterly wind ſets in, the leaves of the trees in the garden behind the caſtle are moiſtened by the ſpray of the ſea, and taſte ſaltiſh. It has an open proſpect to the inland country north and weſt, but the huge mountain of Donard, not a quarter of a mile from it, bounds the view to the ſouth-weſt, and at a diſtance ſeems as if it would tumble on it; from the top whereof a brook iſſues, which in its deſcent, forms as lovely a variety of ſheets and caſcades, as can be well imagined; after which it is loſt in the ſea, except a ſmall ſtream conveyed from it for family uſes, which, paſſing through the brew-houſe and other offices, ſupplies a well in the yard; in which grauls, a ſpecies of ſmall ſalmon (taken plentifully on this coaſt in ſpring tides) are kept for the kitchen ſometimes more than a week, and are thought to receive a ſenſible improvement by the freſh water. When the tide is out, three miles of hard and ſmooth ſand afford in ſummer a moſt delightful airing; or, if the wind blows freſh, the ſame advantage may be had in a coney-warren, ſheltered all round by riſing hills, the graſs and wild herbs of which are kept ſhorn, as cloſe by the rabbits, as by a ſcyth. The coaſt affords plenty and variety of ſea fiſh, and ſuch quanties of ſand eels, have ſometimes been taken on it, particularly in the late ſeaſon of ſcarcity, that the poor carried them away in ſacks full; * add hereunto the benefits of the neighbouring mountains, which afford various kinds of wild game, and particularly the heath powt, in great plenty.

" On the coaſt, near Bealachaneir Paſs, is a deep narrow cave, wrought by the violence of the ſurges into a rock of flint; and on the brow of the hill, not far from it, by the ſea ſide is a large hole, like the ſhaft of a mine, into which the ſea, rolls underneath, called

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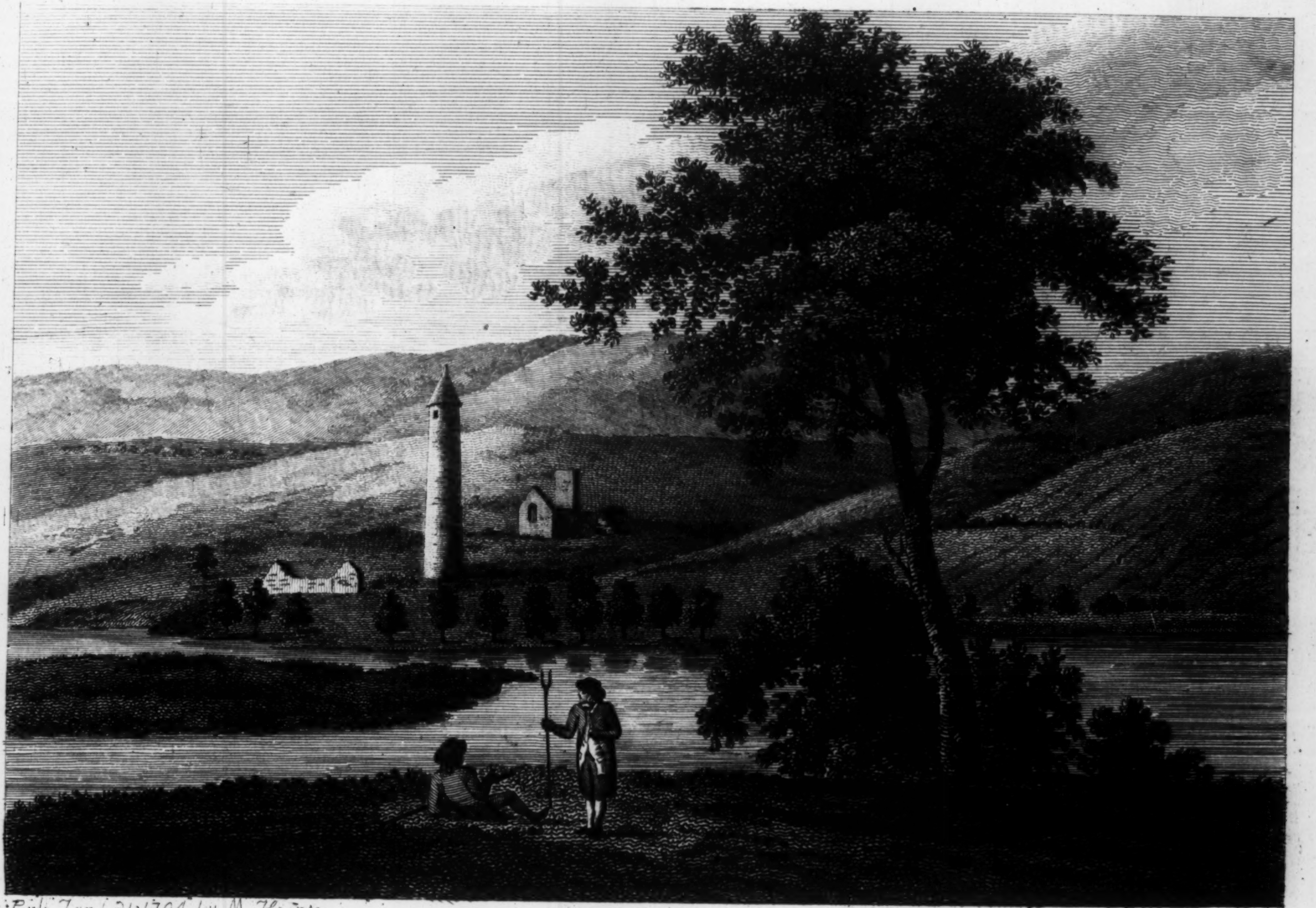
* This book was printed A. D: 1744

Armar's



Pub. Jan. 31: 1794 by M. Hooper.

Sparrow sc.

DEVENISH ISLE, Co. Fermanagh.

Armar's hole, from one James Armar, murdered here by his ſon James about the year 1701; who deſervedly ſuffered for the fact at the enſuing aſize.

"Before we leave New Caſtle, we muſt not omit an inſtance of great barbarity committed here in the rebellion of 1641, when an Engliſhman, a Scotchman, and a Welchman were impriſoned in the ſtocks, and obliged by their mercileſs enemies, to ſit without breeches on raw hides and kept in that condition ſo long; that their joints rotted, and the foot of one of them, when they were hanged, fell off by the ancle." A. D. 1790, when this view was drawn, the caſtle was rented by the crown, for the ſurveyor of the cuſtoms.

This view was taken by Thomas Cocking, anno 1790.

DEVENISH ISLE.

DEVENISH, corrupted from the Iriſh Daw-inis, or the Ox's iſle, is an iſland in Lough Erne, a few miles from Enniſkillen. There St. Laſerian, in 563, founded a monaſtery. We learn, with more certainty, from Uſher and Ware, that it was a Culdean eſtabliſhment, where the celebrated diſciples of St. Columba continued to exerciſe their piety and virtue till overborne by ſuperſtition and an intolerant religion. In the interpolations of the Ulſter Annals in the year 1130, it is ſaid the abbey of Daminis was founded that year. Ware ſuppoſes this refers either to repairing the antient monaſtery, or erecting a priory of Culdees there. But Ware knew very little of the hiſtory of this monaſtic order, or he would have perceived, that what the writer of the Annals underſtands by founding was, the building a new ſtone fabrick on the Roman model, with ailes, oratories, and altars, and the whole under the invocation of ſome legendary ſaint; practices which the Culdees never adopted, and ſome of which they abhorred. The Auguſtinians, who every where ſeized the Culdean churches, began an abbey here, but not ſo early as ſtated in the Annals. The Culdees were not expelled; but lived for ſome ages in ſubjection to their new maſters. The latter procured large poſſeſſions, which enabled them

them to beautiſy their church, and conſtruct many other buildings. The oldeſt erections here are St. Molaiſe's houſe and a fine round tower; both, probably, cœval. The former contained the reliques of St. Laſerian, or Molaiſe. This is a vaulted building of hewn ſtone, and both it and the round tower have every appearance of being conſtructed by the ſame architects. Theſe, I apprehend, were *Dano-Hibernian* works; and the labours of the learned Mr. Archdall prove the Danes viſited Devenish in the years 832, 834, and 961.

THIS View was taken from an original drawing in the collection of the right honourable William Conyngham.

CASTLE OF ORANMORE.

ON a long rocky neck of land, and at a ſmall diſtance from the village of Oranmore, ſtands this caſtle. It is on the moſt inland extremity of the bay of Galway. The only part of the caſtle to be ſeen at preſent is a high ſquare tower; a handſome modern houſe was built out of the other parts.

THE vicinity of this caſtle to the ſea, and the rocks about it, make the view uncommonly pictureſque and beautiful.

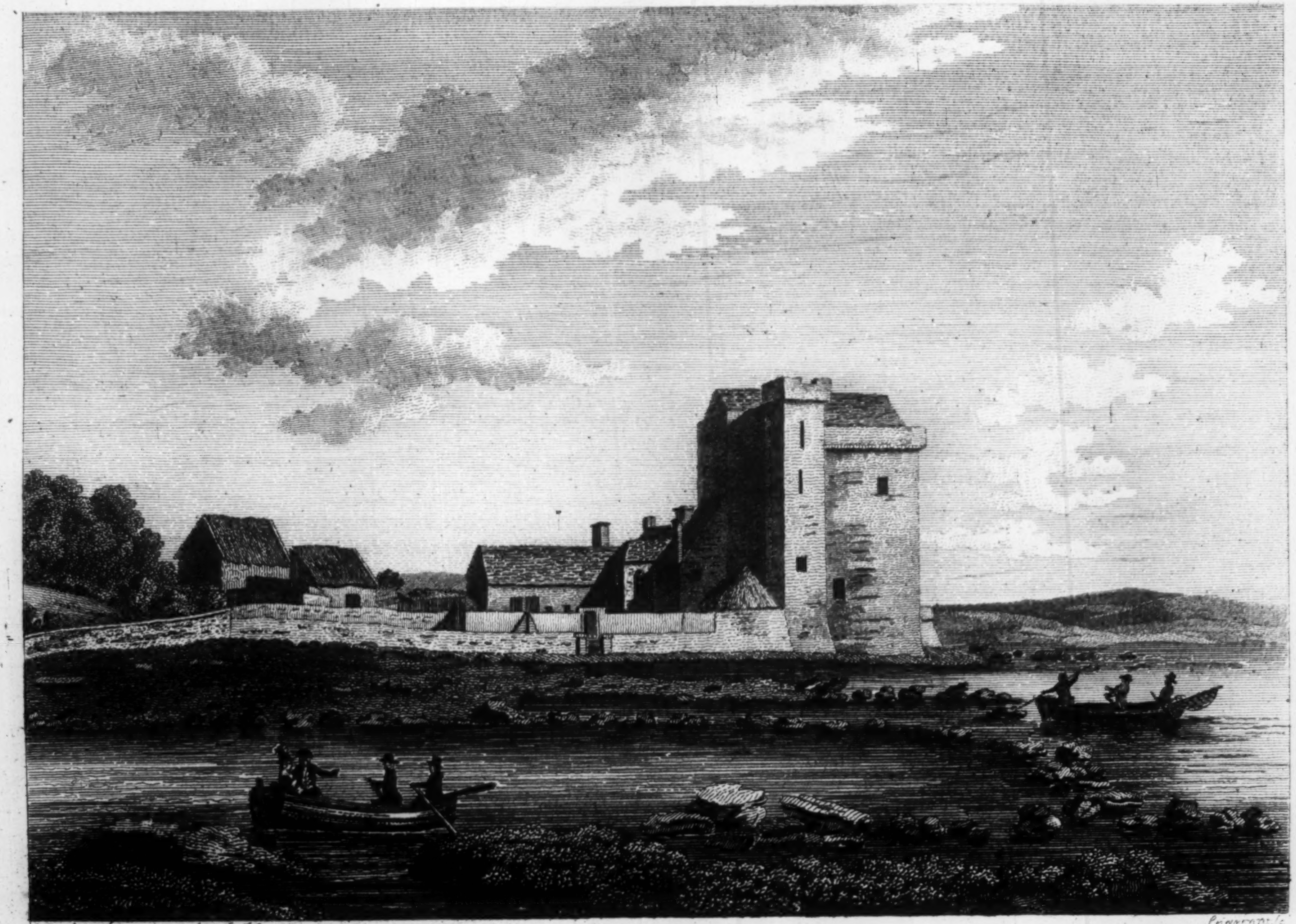
THIS view was drawn by lieutenant Daniel Groſe, anno 1792.

ABBEY OF MONASTEREVAN, KILDARE.

THIS is on the river Barrow, and at ſome diſtance from the town, to which it gives name; and which, within a few years, has been greatly enlarged by ſtores and new houſes. This is one of the happy effects of inland navigation; the grand canal runs by this town.

IT is ſaid St. Abban founded here a ſumptuous abbey, and gave it the privilege of a ſanctuary; but it was St. Evin who, in the 7th century, brought monks from South Munſter, and ſettled them

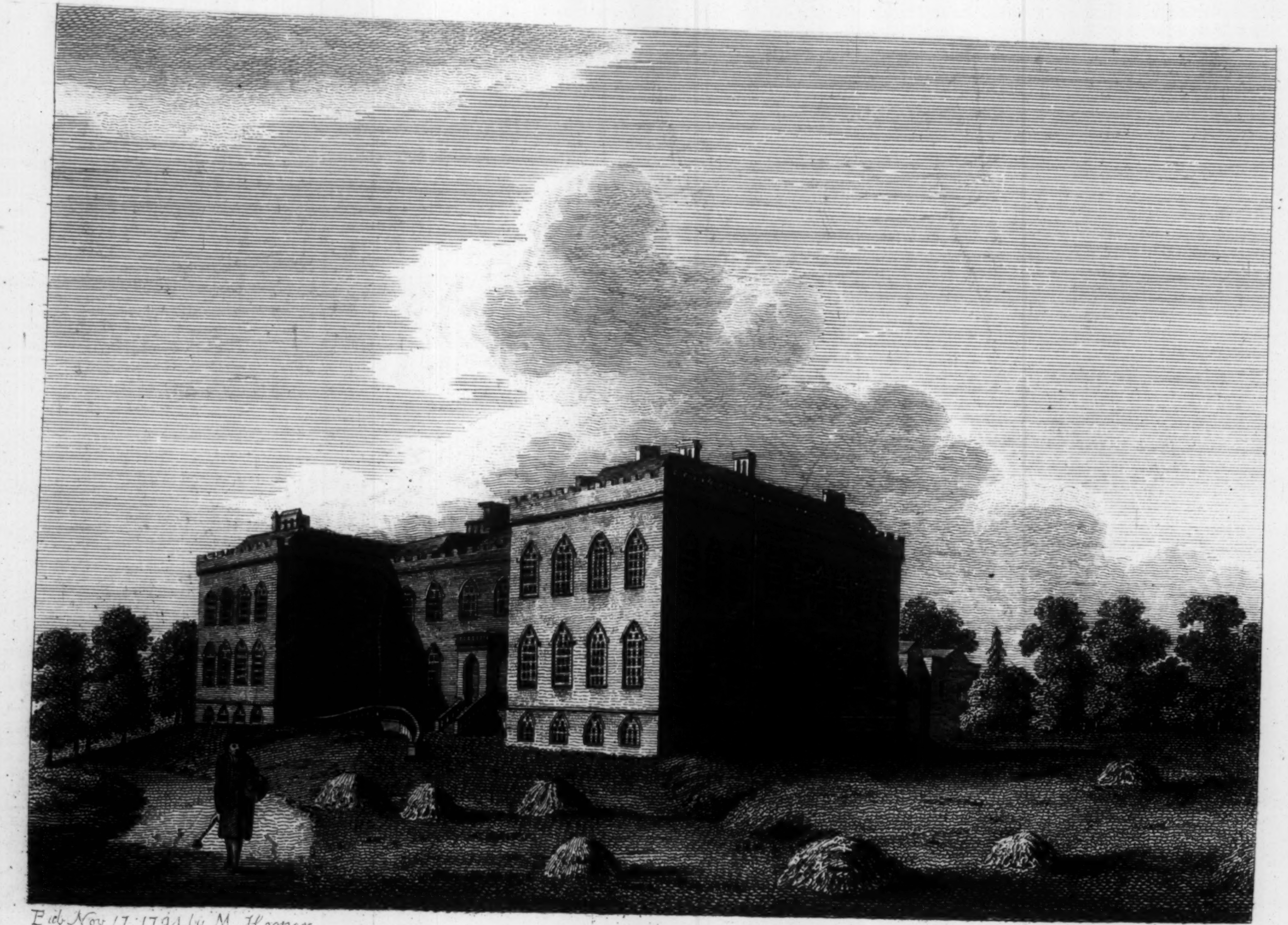
here.



Pub Augt. 22·1792 by S. Hooper.

Sparrow sc.

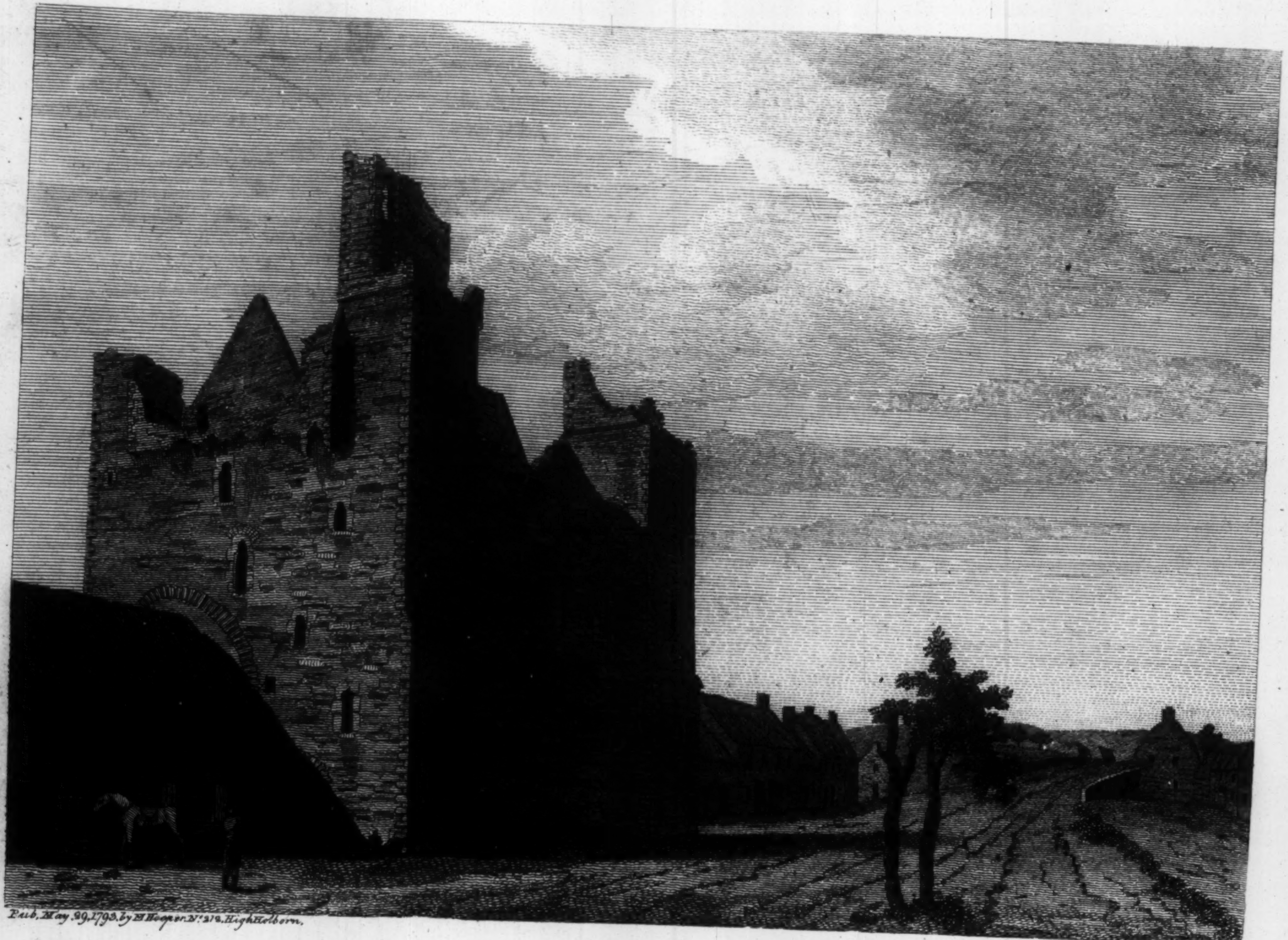
ORANMORE CASTLE, Co. Galway.



Pub Nov 17: 1794 by M. Hooper.

Sparrow sc

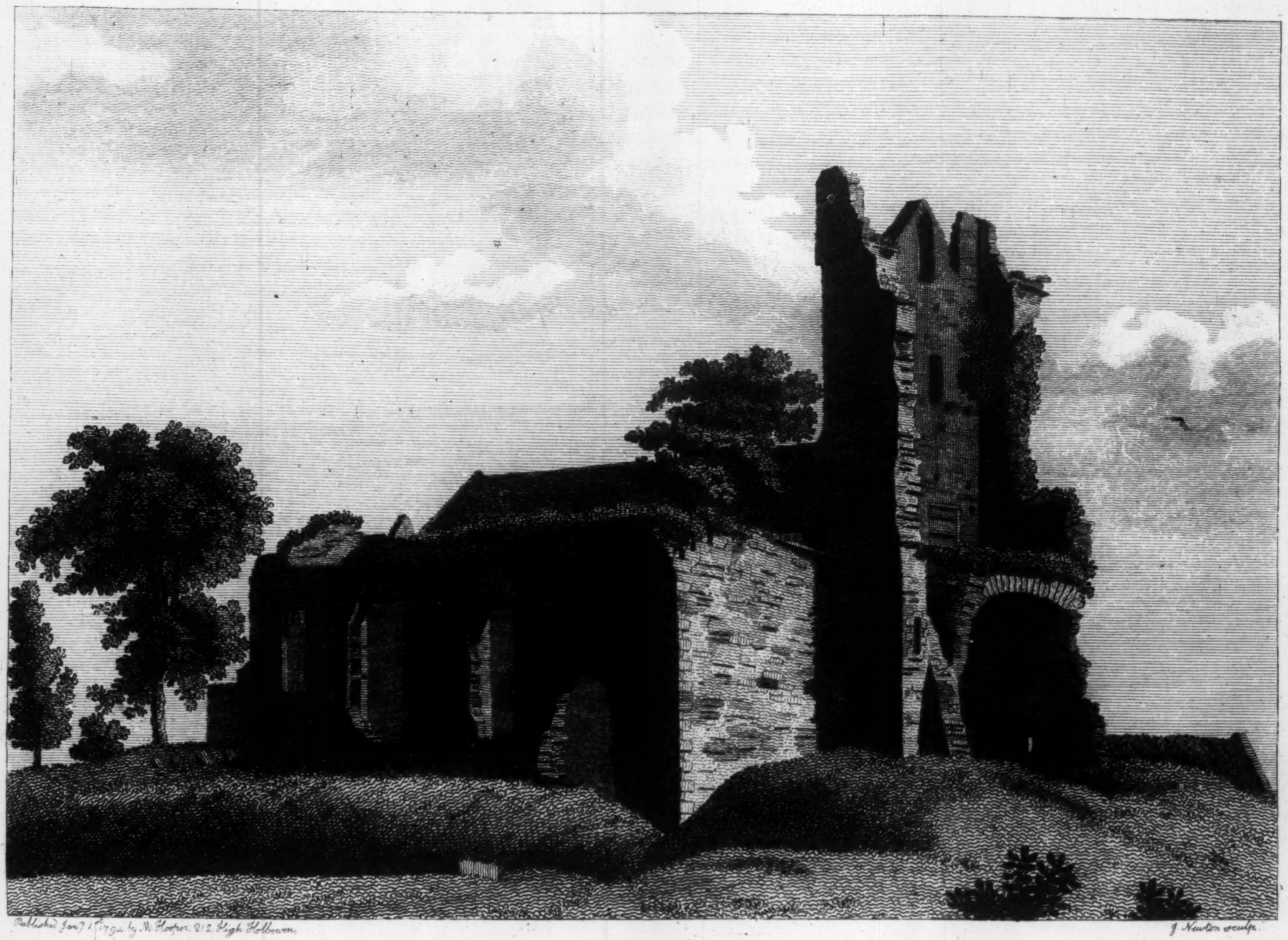
MONASTEREVAN ABBEY, Co. Kildare.



Pub. May 29, 1793, by H. Hooper No. 212, High Holborn.

J. Newton direxit

N.W. VIEW of ARDEE CASTLE, Co. Louth.



Published Jany 1st 1794 by M. Hooper. 212 High Holbourn.

J. Newton sculp.

S. W. VIEW of ARDEE CHURCH. Co. Louth.

The caſtle ſtands in the middle of the town; the eaſt and weſt fronts are defended by projecting towers, which riſe above the other parts of the building. On the north ſides are turrets, the whole is, except the front, ſurrounded by houſes. The caſtle ſerves for a gaol.

This View, which repreſents the north-weſt aſpect, was drawn by lieutenant Daniel Groſe, anno 1792.

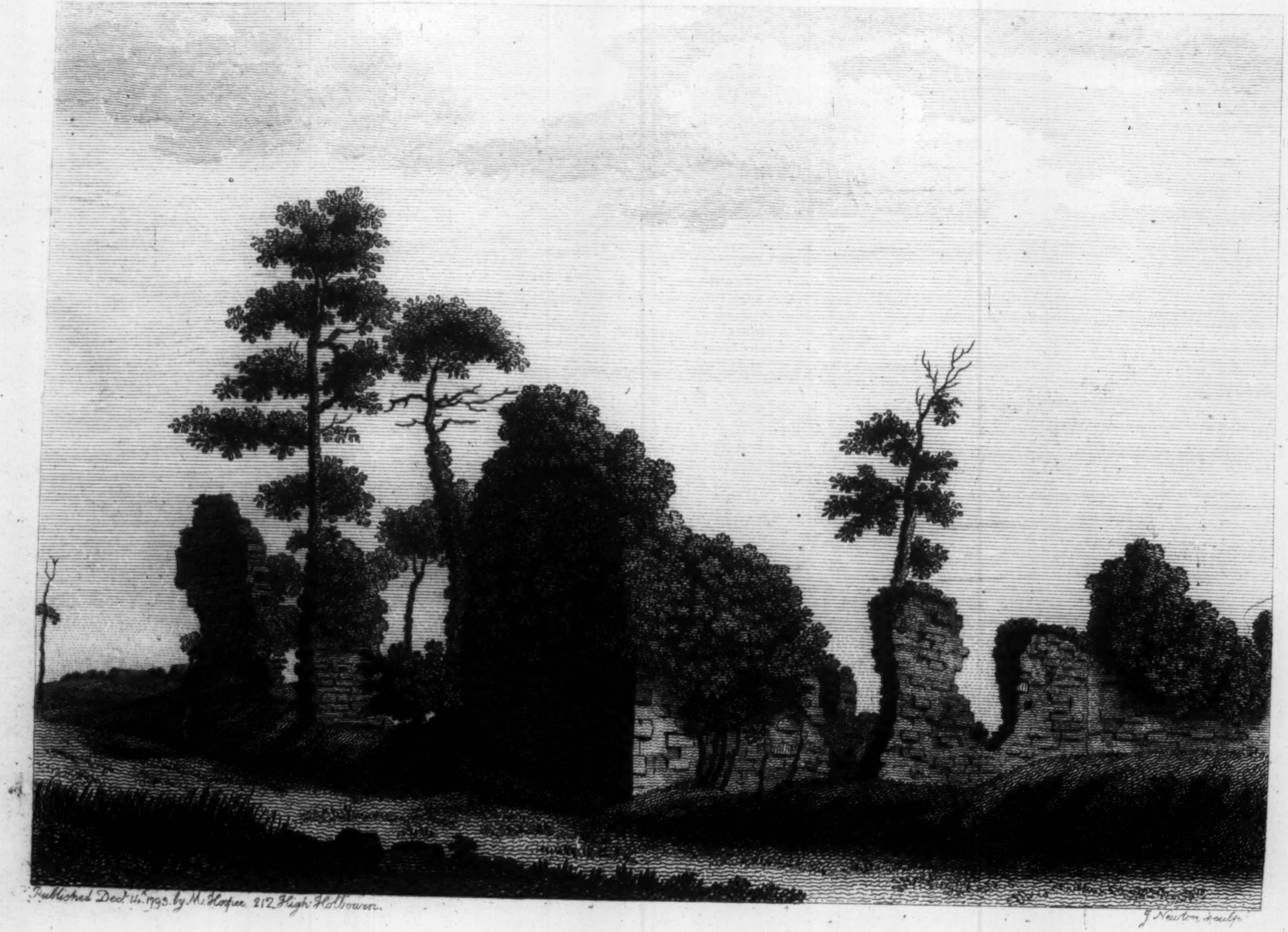
CHURCH OF ARDEE.

THIS church was founded about 1207 by Roger de Pippard, lord of Atherdee, for crouched friars, under the invocation of St. John, and following the rule of St. Auſtin. He endowed it with land, the right of fiſhery and the patronage of churches. His charters were, in 1215, confirmed by Eugene, archbiſhop of Armagh. This prelate added one conſiderable privilege, that of electing their own prior, who was to adminiſter all things belonging to the church, both in ſpirituals and temporals. Edward III. confirmed their privileges and charters the 28th of March, 1340, at Weſtminſter.

George Dowdall, the laſt prior of this church, ſurrendered the 31ſt, Henry VIII. and had a penſion of 20l. a year out of its revenues until he was provided with ſome eccleſiaſtical preferment; the king ſoon after promoted him to the primacy of Armagh, and granted him for life part of the poſſeſſions of his former friary of Ardee. King James I. by letters patent 4th June, 1612, gave this church and its appurtenances to Sir Garret Moore, at the annual rent of 79l. 8s. 4d.

But little of the old building remains, except one of the cells. The principal chapel has been converted into a church, and ſervice is now performed in it. The eaſtern wall of the belfry is ſtanding, but nodding to decay. The ruins are ſurrounded by a high wall, which obſtructs a diſtant view. In the cemetery are ſome lofty trees.

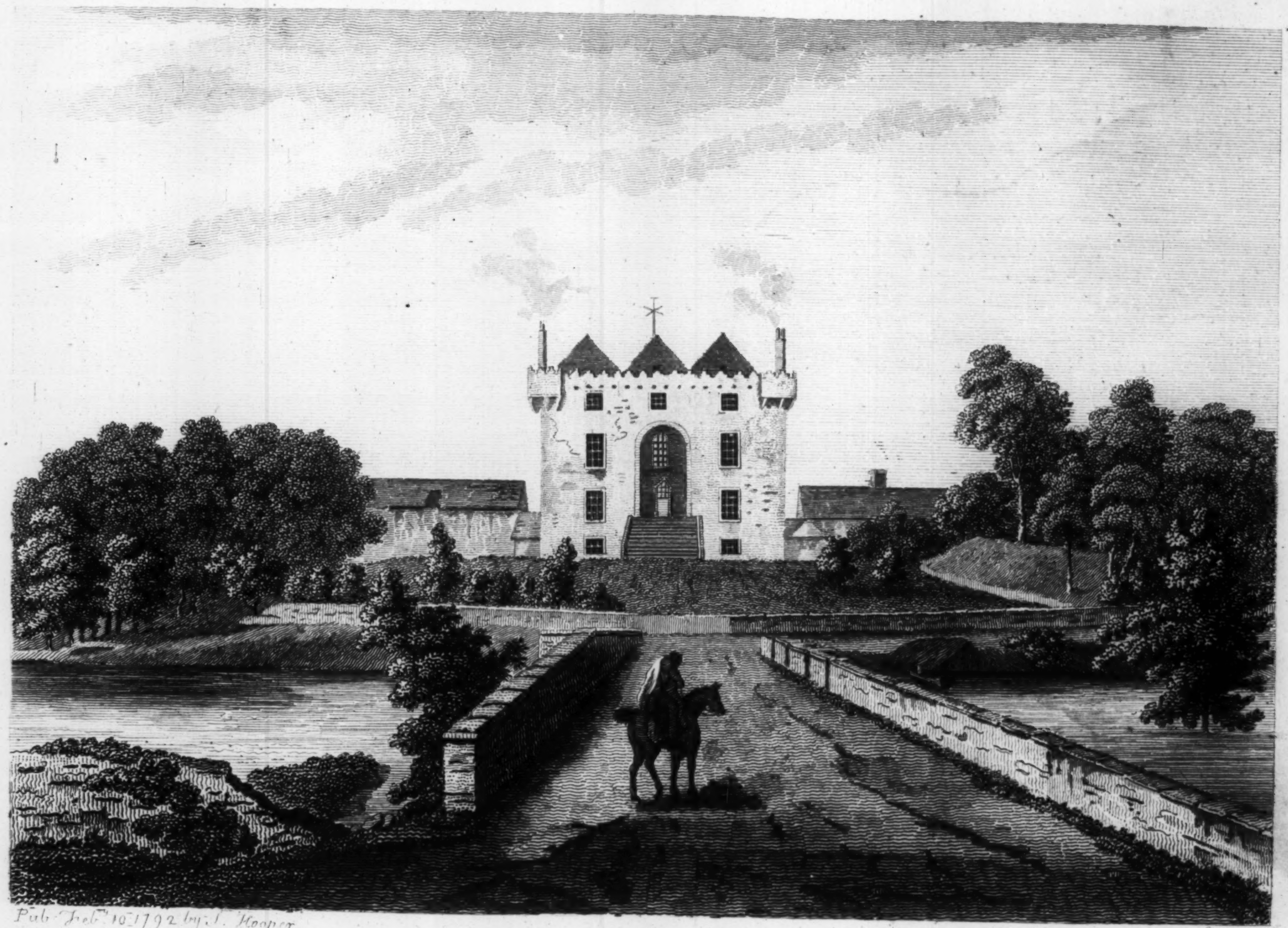
ABBEY of CLONTHUSKERT. Co:Rofcommon.



Published Dec.r 14. 1793. by M. Hooper 212 High Holbourn.

J. Newton sculp.

ABBEY of CLONTHUSKERT. Co.Roſcommon.



Pub. Feb.y 10. 1792 by S. Hooper.

Sparrow sc.

DONAMON CASTLE.

here. However, the ancient church going to decay, Dermod O'Dempſey, King of Ophaley, about the year 1177 granted to the Monks the preſent ſite whereon to erect an abbey in honour of the Virgin Mary, and other poſſeſſions of conſiderable value contiguous to it, the copy of which charter is in the Engliſh Monaſticon.

THE Abbot, who was of the Ciſtertian order, had a ſeat in Parliament among the Barons of the realm. On the ſuppreſſion of religious houſes it was granted to Lord Audley, who aſſigned it to Lord Viſcount Ely; it afterwards came into the Marquis of Drogheda's family, wherein it now is, who beautifully repaired, or rather new built it, for none of the ancient abbey is to be ſeen. The front is ſquare with projecting wings, the portico and every part in the Gothic ſtyle. It ſtands in a demeſne of eleven hundred acres, and is one of the nobleſt country ſeats in Ireland.

IN this abbey was anciently preſerved St. Evin's bell, called Bernan Emhim, which was committed to the care of the Mac Egans, hereditary chief juſtices of Munſter, and in all cauſes was ſolemnly ſworn on by the tribe of the Eoganachts. So true is it what Giraldus Cambrenſis records in the year 1185—"*Ut ſacramenta ſuper Campanas, bajulas baculoſque ſanctorum longe magis quam ſuper Evangeli et præſtare vereantur Hiberni, et pejerare.*"

THIS View, which repreſents the ſouth-eaſt aſpect, was drawn by lieutenant Daniel Groſe, anno 1792.

CHURCH AND CASTLE OF MOON, KILDARE.

THESE are near Timolin. Here is a large church, ſaid to have been a monaſtery of Conventual Franciſcans, an old Croſs and ſome Iriſh inſcriptions. And near, is a large Daniſh Rath, where a counſellor Aſh was interred by his own deſire: it was railed round and planted with trees.

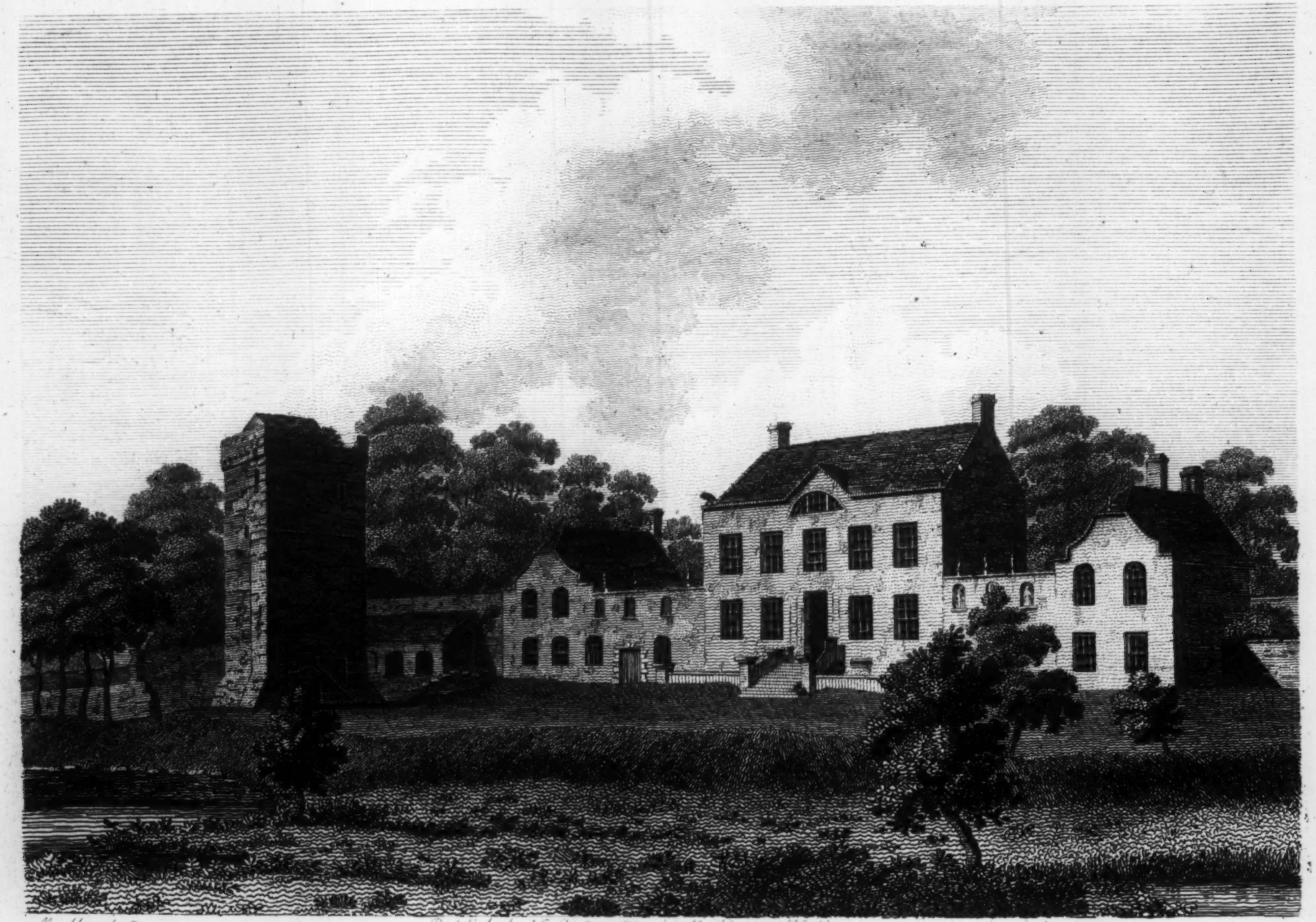
THE caſtle is on the banks of the river Griſs, which runs through a vale in front. The Church is in ruins, but the walls are ſtill ſtanding, it is filled with rubbiſh, and ſhrubs and weeds growing through it. The church ſtands higher than the caſtle on the top of a hill. On a grave-ſtone are the names of O'Brien and More Cullou, who deceaſed A. D. 1635, and A. D. 1635 Patrick Brien.

THE remains of the caſtle conſiſt of one ſquare tower; cloſe to it is the lodge of Mr. Leate, whoſe property theſe ruins are: his demeſne is well wooded, his improvements handſome, and the whole form a good pictureſque view.

THIS View was drawn by lieutenant Daniel Groſe, anno 1792.

ABBEY AND MOUNT AT NOAS, KILDARE.

THIS is a populous thriving town, and was in ancient times a place of note, being the reſidence of the Kings of Leinſter. Soon after the arrival of the Engliſh, Noas was erected into a manor; for Henry II. in 1176 gave the barony of Noas to William Fitz Gerald. He ſtrongly fortified it, and built caſtles and towers in different parts of it.

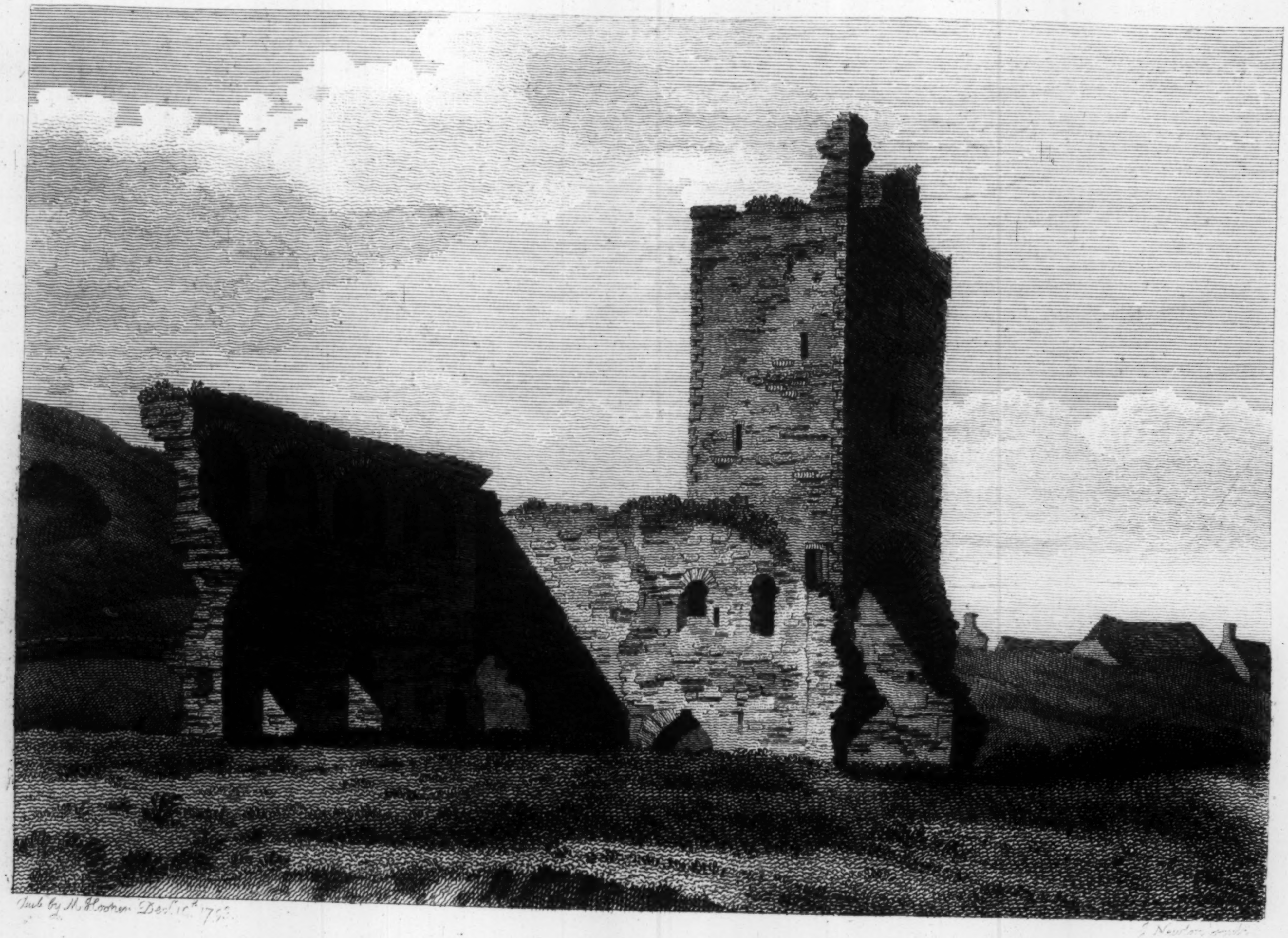


Medland sc

Published Novr 21 1793 by M. Hooper Holborn

Moon Abbey & Castle. Co Kildare.

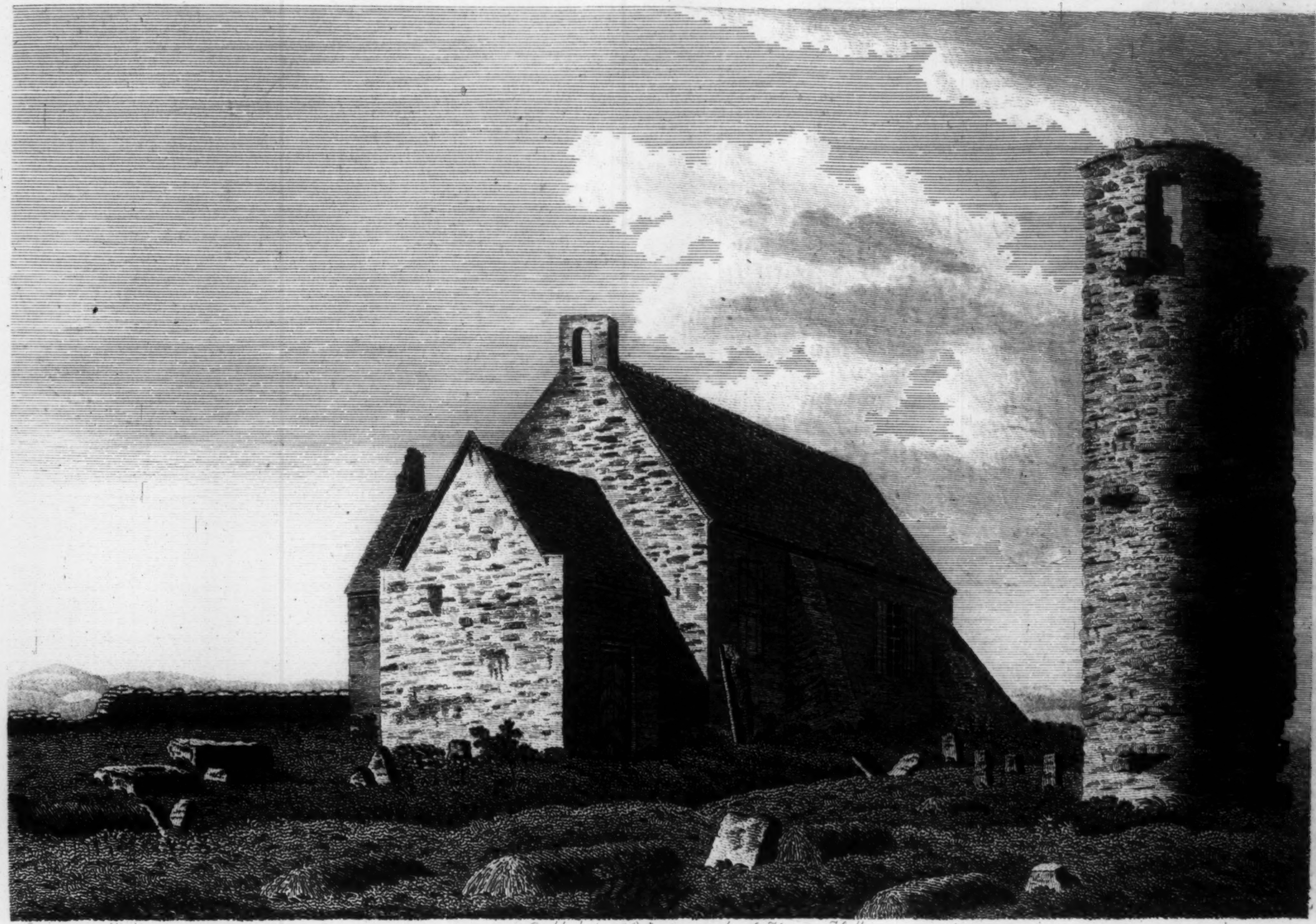
ABBEY at NOAS, Co. Kildare.



Pub. by M. Hooper Decr. 10th 1792

J. Newton sculp.

ABBEY at NOAS, Co. Kildare.



Eastgate Sculp.

Published Nov.r 23, 1798 by S. Hooper Holborn

KILCULLIN CHURCH Co. Kildare.

In 1316, Bruce led his Scots to Noas, being conducted by the Lacies, where they ſtaid ſome days, ſpoiling churches, opening tombs in ſearch of treaſure, and at laſt burnt the town.

In 1419, Richard Talbot, Archbiſhop of Dublin and Lord Deputy, held a Parliament here, which granted a ſubſidy of three hundred marcs. In 1648, the Earl of Ormond ſecured Noas with a garriſon, and placed in it a new Sovereign, eight Burgeſſes, and fifty families of deſpoiled proteſtants. Soon after it was at different times taken and plundered by contending parties.

The Abbey here was a houſe founded in 1484 for Auſtin Hermits; it was erected at the farther end of the town at the foot of a Mount. Scarcely any thing is ſtanding but the belfry and a wall. The belfry is entered by a Gothic arch, on each ſide of which is a ſtaircaſe leading up to the rooms, in number three. A Mount, it has before been obſerved, was the uſual appendage to abbies. A cut from the grand canal paſſes by the abbey at no great diſtance.

This View was drawn by lieutenant Daniel Groſe, anno 1792.

KILDARE CHURCH AND ROUND TOWER AT KILCULLEN.

THIS is called Old Kilcullen to diſtinguiſh it from the new town of the ſame name. A monaſtery, it is ſaid, was founded here very early by St. Patrick, who appointed St. Iſernin biſhop of it. He died in 469, and was ſucceeded by St. Mactalius, who was alſo St. Patrick's diſciple, and deceaſed in the year 548. In 936, the church was plundered by the Oſtmen, who ſpread deſolation through the country; in 1036 it ſhared the ſame fate.

KILCULLEN was formerly of conſiderable ſtrength; it had ſeven gates, only one of which remains, being ten feet wide, with a handſome arch. Maurice Jakis, Canon of Kildare, conſtructed in 1319, a bridge over the Liffey, about a mile north-weſt of the town, from which time Old Kilcullen went to decay.

The round tower here has three ſtories and one reſt; it is forty feet high, forty-four in circumference, three feet ſix inches in thickneſs, and the door ſeven feet from the ground. The preſent Church has a curious Arch ſtanding in it, the interior circle of which is divided into lozenges adorned with various ſculptures, but ſo defaced as not to be deſcribed.

In the church-yard are the fragments of croſſes, one is eleven feet long, ornamented with ſculptures; and on the ſouth ſide of the church is a carved ſtone, fifteen feet long, with the figure of a man in armour.

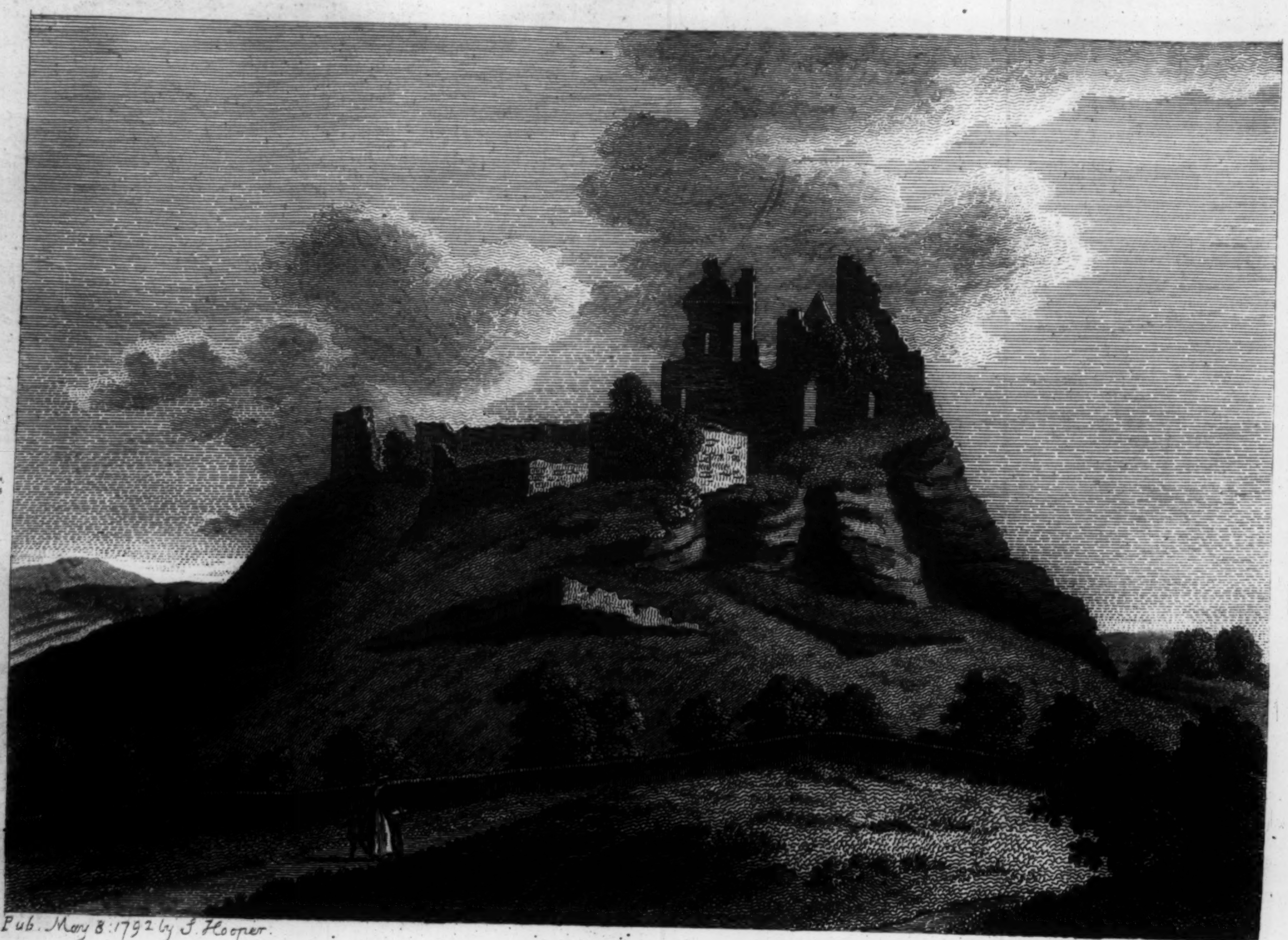
This View was drawn by lieutenant Daniel Groſe.

COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

CARRIGOGUNNEL CASTLE

Is ſituated ſix miles from Limerick, on the river Shannon. In the village was an old houſe of the Knights Templars, wherein Donnagh O'Brien, Lord of Poble O'Brien, reſided in 1530. The Caſtle was built by this powerful Sept, and was always a place of great ſtrength. In 1691 it was fortified, and had a garriſon of two hundred men. Immediately after the battle of Aghrim it was inveſted by General Seravemore, and ſoon ſurrendered. Doctor Story, who wrote the hiſtory of this war, and was Dean of Limerick, obtained from Government one hundred and ſixty pounds, for the purchaſe of powder, to blow up Caſtle Connel and Carrigogunnel Caſtle; and they are now almoſt piles of ruins.

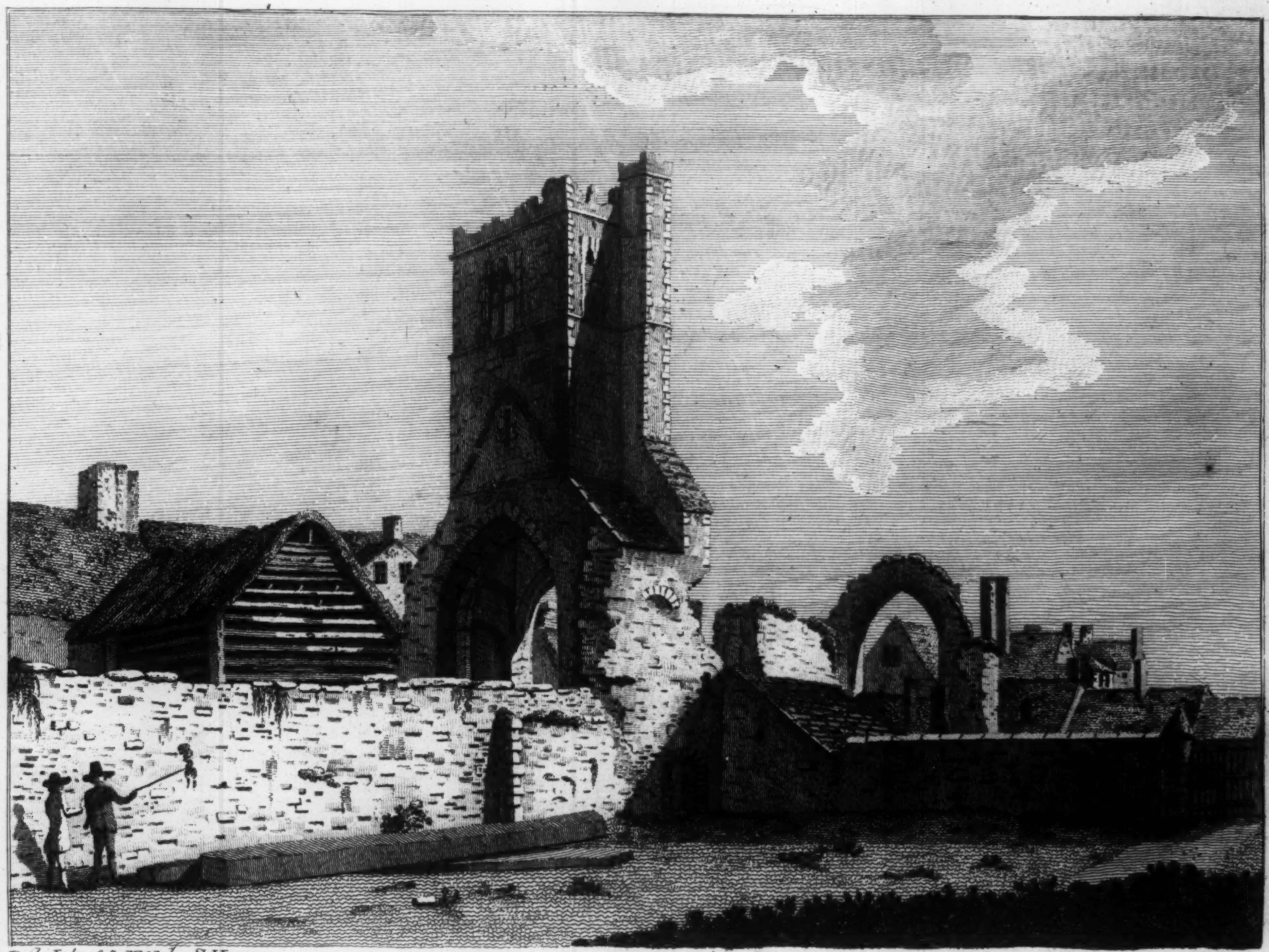
This View was taken from an original drawing by Dr. Wynne.



Pub. May 8: 1792 by S. Hooper.

Sparrow

CARRIGO GUNNEL near LIMERICK. Co. Limerick.



Pub. July 25, 1791. by S. Hooper.

ST, MARY'S DROGHEDA.

ST. MARY'S, DROGHEDA.

THIS Church was founded by the Inhabitants of Drogheda for Carmelites, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. By an inquiſition taken in 1307, it appears that the corporation granted to the Friary eighty virgates of land; and in 1346, licence was given to William Maſſager of Drogheda to aſſign four acres of land adjoining the ſame for increaſing and maintaining lights before the Statue of the Holy Virgin in the church.

VERY little of this Church but the bare walls remains. Eaſtward is a chapel roofed, which ſerves for a church. In the firſt a large arch in the ſouth end ſhows the building to have been lofty and grand: another in the north end has its terminations ornamented with foliage and heads.

NEAR the door of the eaſt chapel is a tomb with this inſcription. "Chriſtofer Ledwitch, Sheriffe of Drogheda, 1624." This was an immediate relation of the writer of theſe pages, whoſe family came with the De Burgo's into this kingdom, and had large poſſeſſions in Connaught, where they were Palatinate Barons, as the following extract from Camden's Annals, at the end of his Britannia, evinces. "A. D. 1329, Thomas Lord Botiller marched with a great army into the country of Ardnorwith, where he fought and was killed, and with him John Lord Ledewich, Roger and Thomas Ledewich." A branch ſettled at Grange in the county of Weſtmeath, and another in the county of Meath, from which the writer is deſcended.

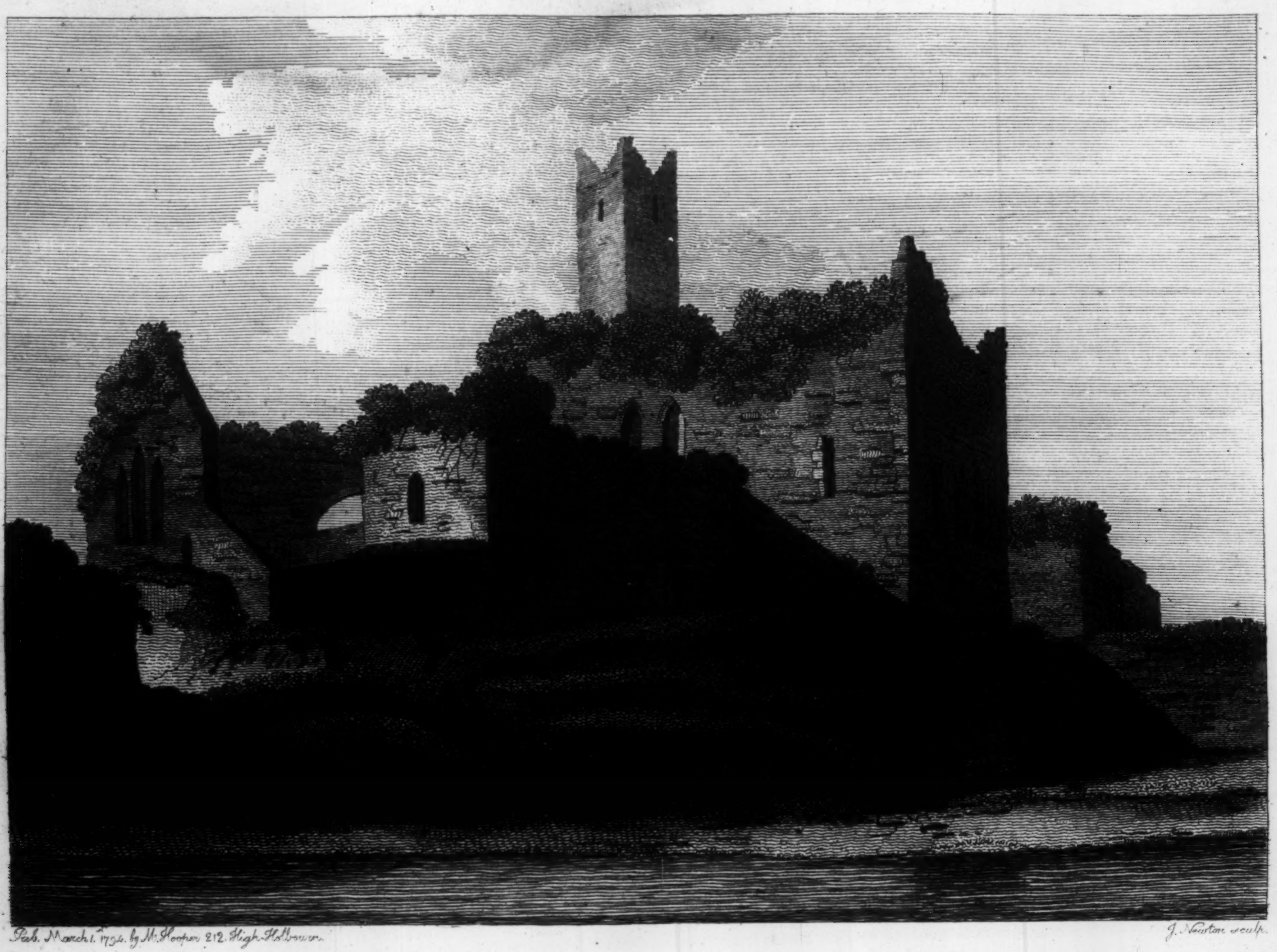
ABOUT ſix hundred yards from the church is a large artificial mount, called the Bevrack mount; from whence, vulgar tradition ſays, Cromwell battered the church; but that commander had other buſineſs than wreaking his vengeance on religious ſtructures. The Mount was either a court of law or a garriſon.

THIS View was drawn by Francis Groſe, Eſq. anno 1791.

ABBEY OF TIMOLEAGUE.

THE village of Timoleague is ſituated on an arm of the ocean, which flows in between the hills, whoſe feet it waſhes. It is in the barony of Ibawn and Ballyroe, and eight miles S. W. of Kingſale. It was anciently a place of note, being much frequented by the Spaniards, who imported thither large quantities of wine, and tradition reports that it had fourteen taverns that ſold Sack. But the harbour is now quite choked up with ſand. A ſmall river diſcharges itſelf here, called the Arigideen, or the Little ſilver Stream; it runs at the foot of an hill, formerly clothed with an oak grove for about a mile, in a pictureſque ſerpentine manner. It paſſes by O'Shagneſſey's caſtle, the church-yard, and the walls of the Franciſcan abbey. This venerable monaſtic edifice, whoſe ruins we have exhibited, was founded by William Barry, Lord of Ibawn; the 17th December 1373 he died, and was interred in it. In 1400, it was given to Franciſcans of the ſtrict obſervance.

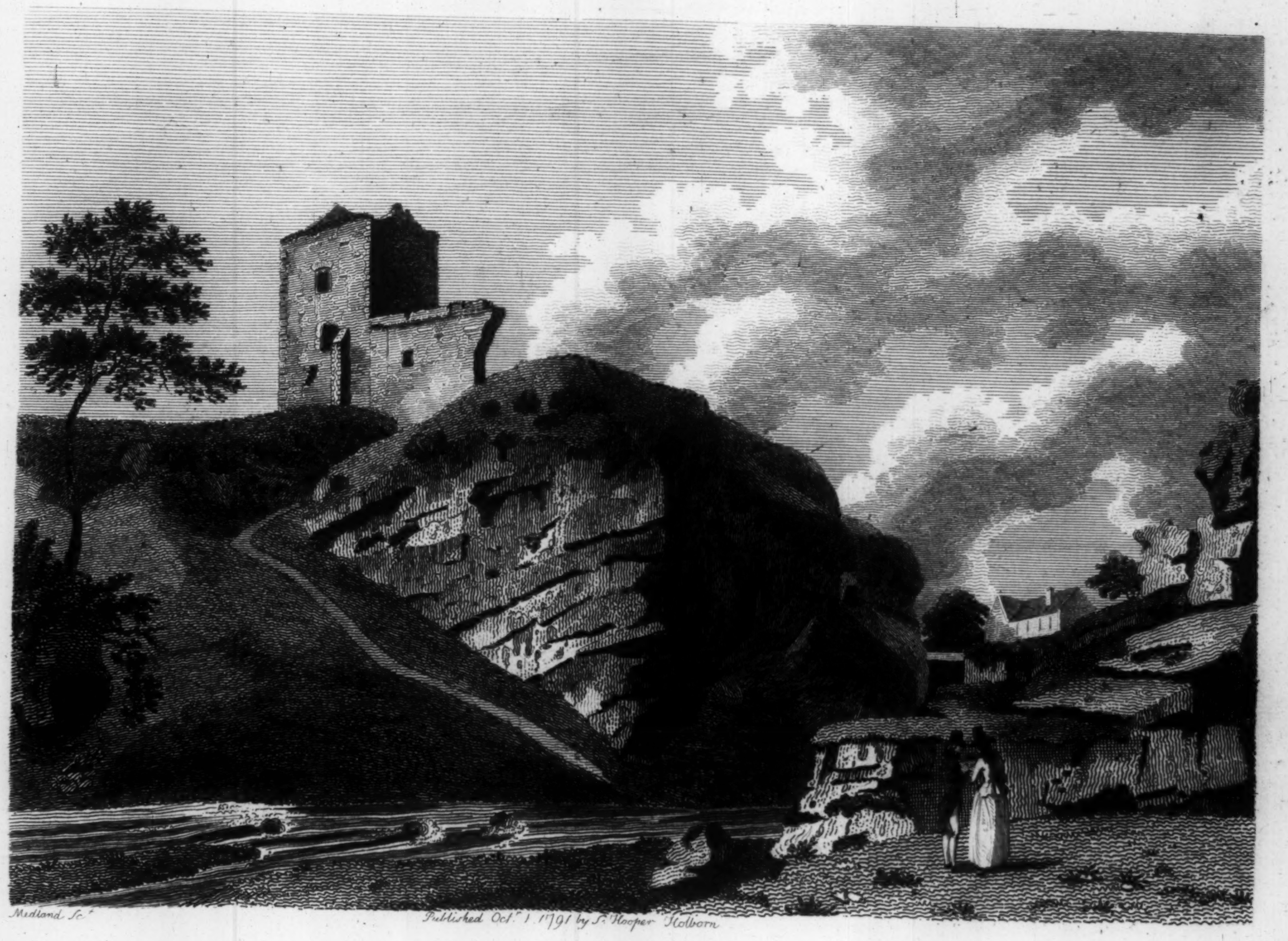
JOHN de Courcy, a Monk of this houſe, and afterwards Biſhop of Clogher, with the aſſiſtance of James Lord Kinſale, his nephew, built the library, belfry, dormitory, and infirmary, and bequeathed liberally to it. He died in 1518, and was buried in the church. Provincial chapters were held in this abbey in 1552 and 1563. Here are ſeveral tombs of ancient Iriſh families; as M'Carthyrigh's, in the middle of the choir. Weſt of it is an old broken Monument of the O'Cullanes, and on the right hand, that of the Lords de Courcy. The O'Donovans, O'Heas, and others, were



Pub. March 1. 1794. by M. Hooper 212. High-Holbourn.

J. Newton sculp.

TIMOLEAGUE ABBEY. Co: Cork.



Medland Sc.t

Published Oct.r 1 1791 by S. Hooper Holborn

NAWL CASTLE.

were interred here. By an inquiſition taken, four acres and an half of land were found to belong to the abbey, which were then poſſeſſed by Lord Inchiquin, but now by Lord Barrymore. A conſiderable part of the tithes were granted to the college of Dublin. Near the church is a well, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, celebrated for miraculous cures. St. Molaga is patron of the pariſh, and it receives its name from an old monaſtic Cell dedicated to him, called Tea Molaga, or St. Molaga's houſe.

THE building, though unroofed, is intire, for it was thoroughly repaired in 1604. It conſiſts of a large choir with an aiſle: one ſide of the ſaid aiſle is a ſquare cloiſter arcaded, with a platform in the middle; this leads to ſeveral large rooms, one of which is ſaid to have been a chapel, another a chapter-houſe, the third the refectory, beſides a ſpacious apartment for the Guardian of the houſe, with kitchen, cellars, &c. the whole forming a large pile of building. There is an handſome Gothic tower, ſeventy feet high, between the choir and the aiſle.

THIS View was taken from an original drawing, by W. Aſhford, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

NAUL CASTLE, COUNTY WESTMEATH.

THIS caſtle is more remarkable for its romantic ſituation than for its ſize or ſtrength. It ſtands over a glen overhung with rocks, in which are many caves, formerly the receptacle of plunderers and robbers, who retreated here and were protected by the caſtle. One of theſe, nicknamed Shaen Kittogh, or Jack the left-handed, was remarkable for many bold depredations: he long eluded the purſuit of juſtice, but was at length taken with an Amazonian Female, the intrepid companion of all his exploits, and both paid the debt due to the injured laws of their country.

A SMALL

A SMALL ſtream meanders through the glen, dividing the counties of Meath and Dublin; this, at a diſtance, lower down, forms a fine water-fall, called the Roches.

THIS View was drawn by T. Cochings, anno 1791.

ABBEY OF OLD LEIGHLIN.

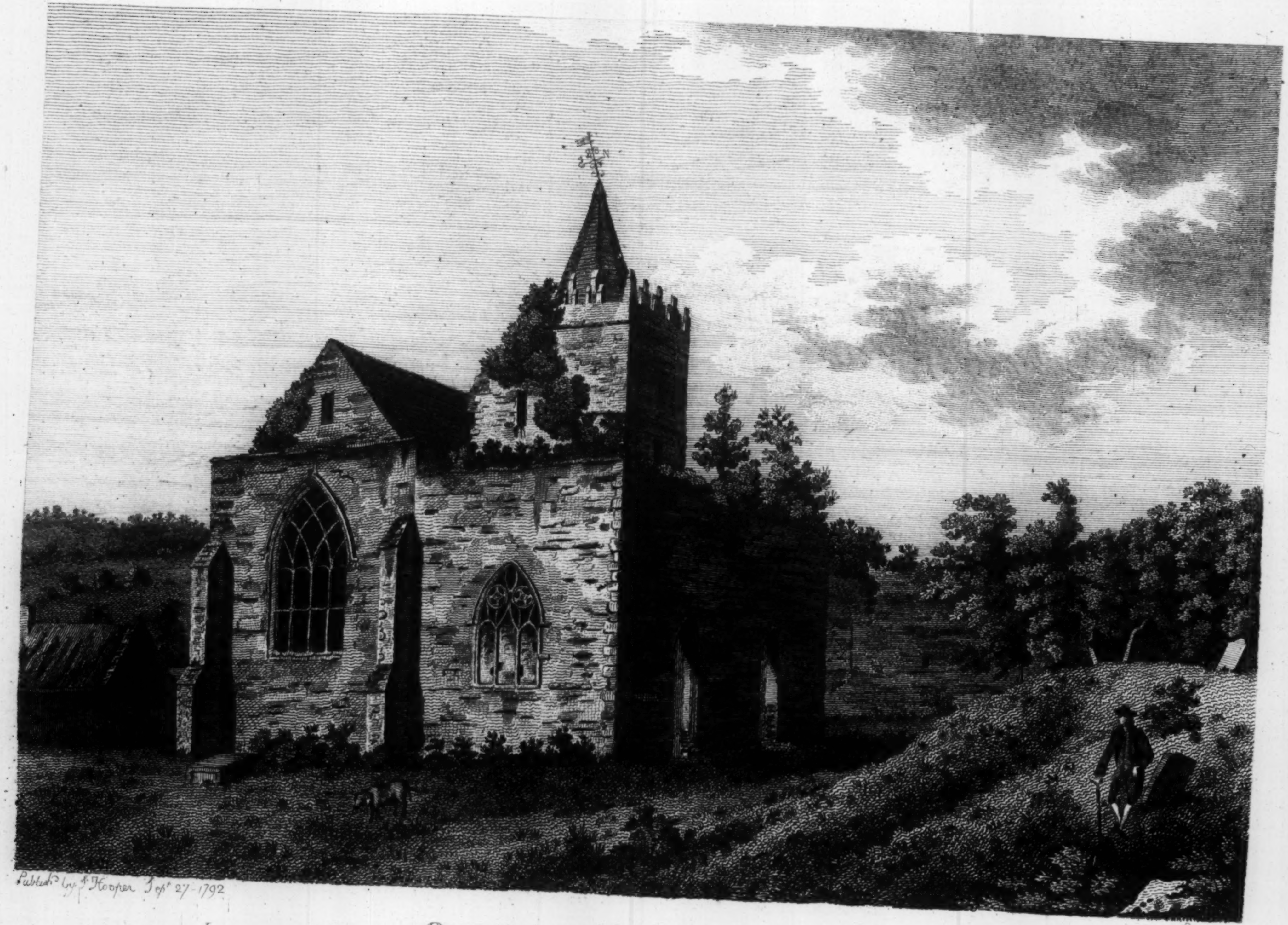
ABOUT the year 632, it is ſaid, St. Laſerian conſtituted an epiſcopal See at old Leighlin, about a mile and half weſt of the river Barrow. Burchard, a Norwegian, is reckoned among the principal benefactors of this church: he was buried in St. Stephen's priory, which he founded, under a marble monument ſupporting his effigies, with this inſcription,

Hic jacet humatus, dux fundator Leniæ;
En Gormondi Burchardus, vir gratus eccleſiæ.

Donat, biſhop of Leighlin, on the arrival of Henry II. rebuilt the cathedral, which had been deſtroyed by fire. Biſhop Thomas beſtowed Prebends on his Canons. Biſhop Saunders erected and glazed the ſouth window, and Biſhops Meredith and Vigors were great benefactors to the See.

THE fame of St. Laſerian, patron of the church, and the attention of his ſucceſſors to its improvement, collected numbers from every part, and made Old Leighlin anciently a conſiderable town. It contained a diſtinct See till the year 1600, from which time it has been united to Ferns.

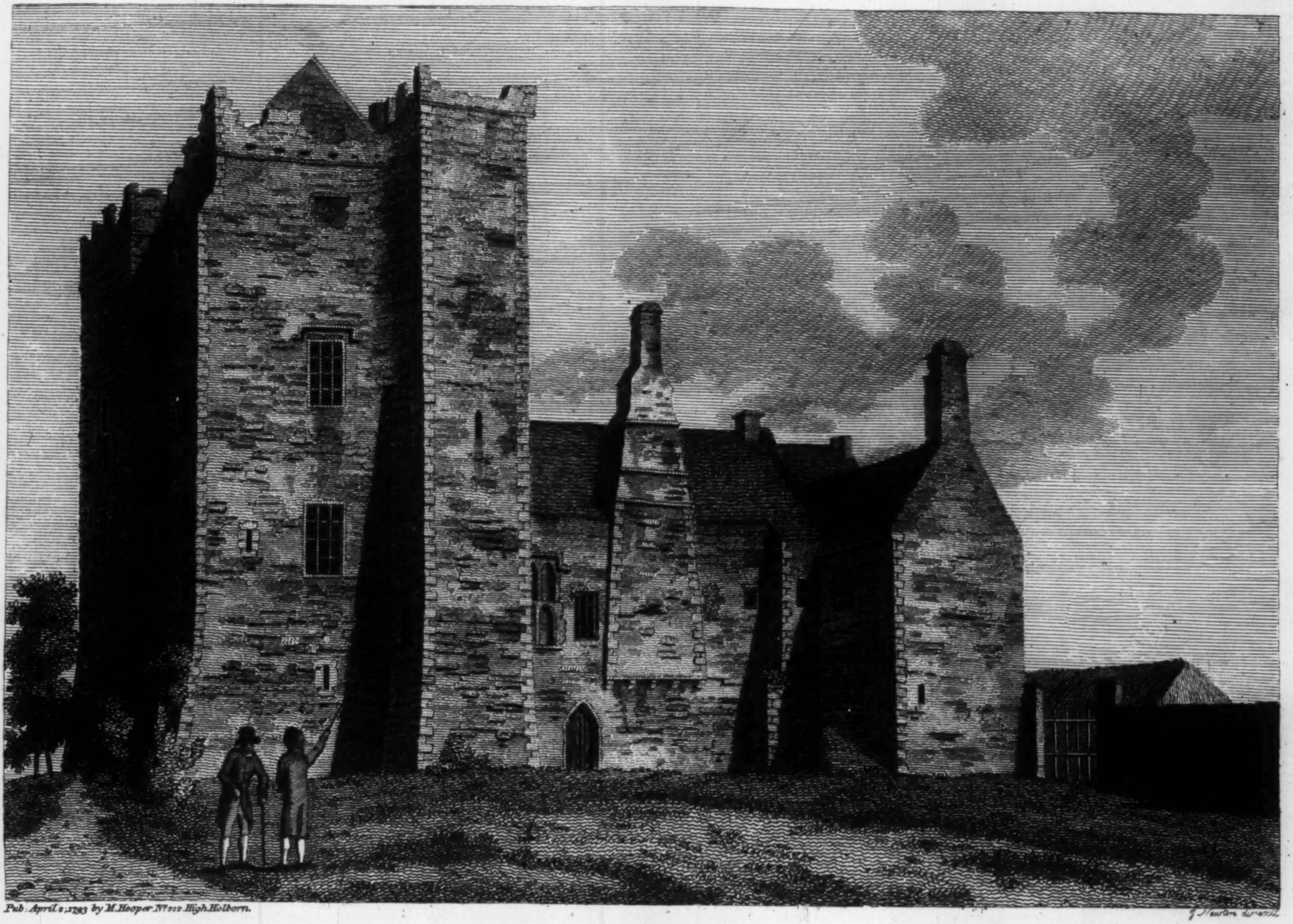
THIS View, which repreſents the eaſt aſpect, was drawn by lieutenant Daniel Groſe, anno 1792.



Publishd by S. Hooper Sept 27-1792

Barret

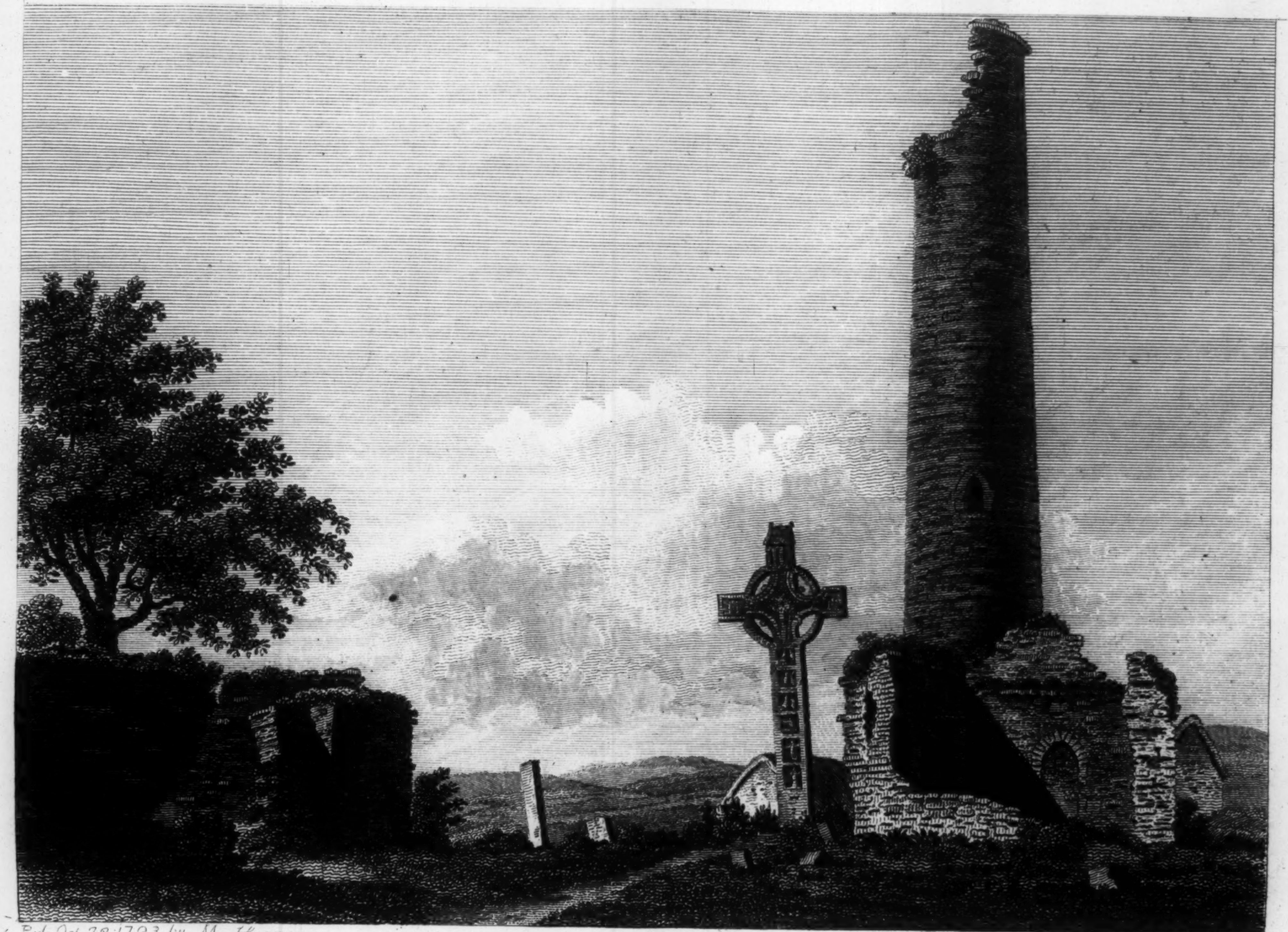
OLD LEIGHLIN CHURCH Co. Carlo.



Pub: April 2, 1793 by M. Hooper No. 212 High Holborn.

J. Newton direxit.

N.E. VIEW OF ATHCARNE CASTLE. Co: Louth.



Pub. Oct. 22. 1793 by M. Hooper

Sparrow sc.

MONASTERBOISE CHURCH and TOWER, Co. Louth.

CASTLE OF ATHCARN.

THIS is a large ſquare building, defended at the angles by towers, in very good preſervation, and at preſent inhabited by Mr. Henry Garnett, who rents it from the proprietor, Sir James Somerville, Baronet. To the weſt, and joining it, are offices of the ſame date as the caſtle. A ditch ſurrounded the caſtle, and added greatly to its ſtrength.

THE principal entrance is on the ſouth ſide through a pointed arch. In the upper corners of a defaced coat of arms, cut on a ſquare ſtone, are the letters W. B. I. D. the date is 1590. The walls are very thick, and it could have held out a long ſiege, as it is not commanded by any high grounds immediately about it.

THE caſtle is romantically ſituated in the midſt of trees, not far from the Nanny water, which flows by its north ſide.

CHURCH AND TOWER AT MONASTERBOICE.

MONASTERBOICE is about three miles from Drogheda: it was anciently called Monaſterbute, from St. Bute or Boetius. He died A. D. 521. The Danes, in 968, plundered this church. In 1052, Flan, a celebrated antiquary, flouriſhed in this abbey.

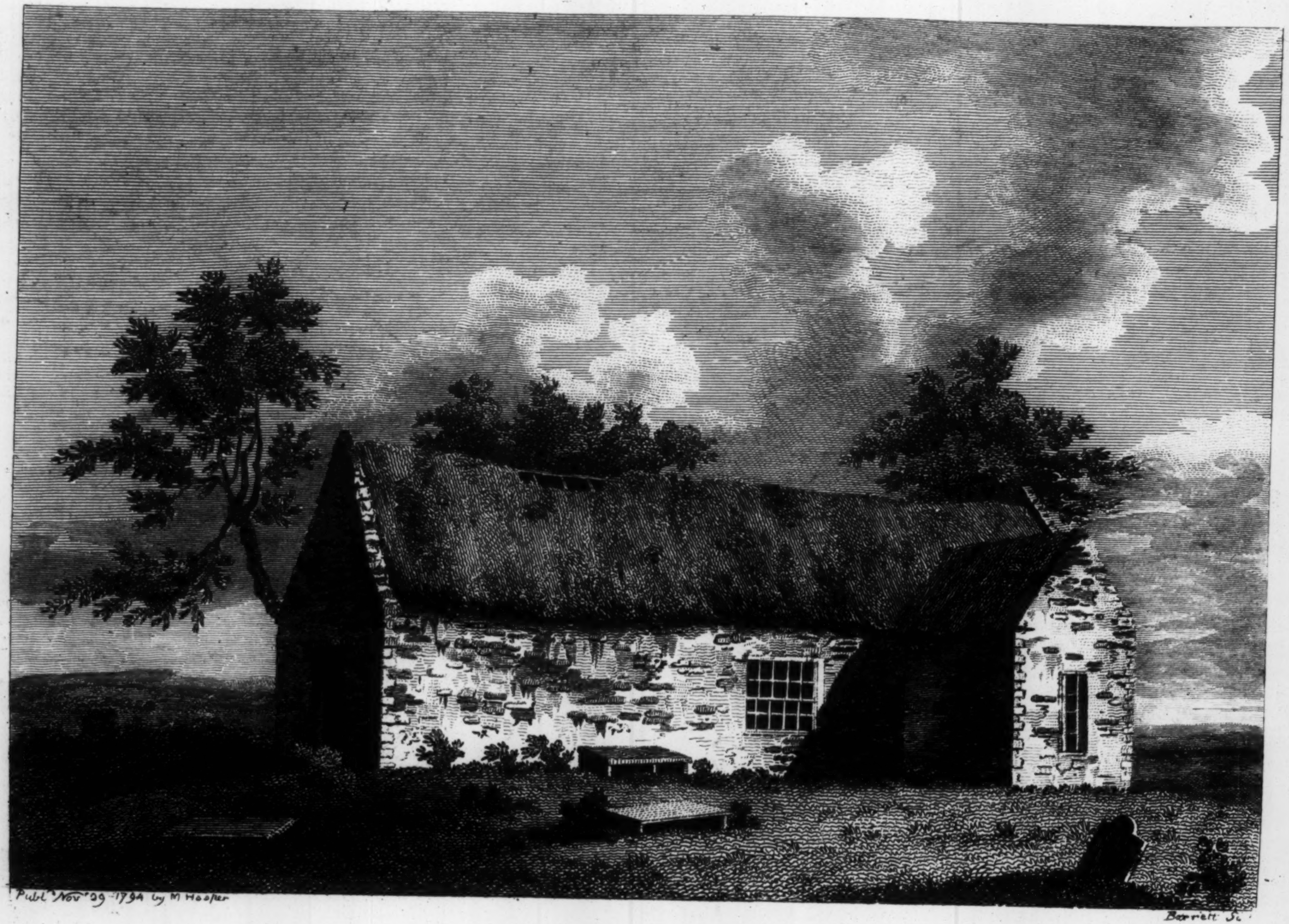
HERE are the ruins of two chapels, at ſome diſtance from each other: near the weſt end of one of them is a round tower, 110 feet high, 51 in circumference; the walls 3 feet 6 inches thick, and the diſtance of the door from the ground 6 feet: within it has ſix ſtories and projecting ſtones. It is built with a ſlaty ſtone from the neighbouring hills; the door is of freeſtone, as are the windows of the chapels.

On the ſouth ſide of the church are two large croſſes, one 18, the other 16 feet high; one is called St. Boyne's croſs; a ſaint, as is common in Iriſh hagiography, made from the river Boyne. Nothing but ignorance and anility could call it the moſt ancient relique in Ireland, when the word Muredach is ſaid to be legible on it. For if Muredach lived A. D. 534, neither the letters or language of that time would be intelligible now, as the impoſſibility of deciphering the Brehon laws, of a much later date, abundantly proves. Nor can any argument be deduced in favour of their antiquity, from the rudeneſs of the ſculptures on theſe croſſes. But of theſe we ſhall ſpeak in another place.

Three Anglo-Saxonic coins with many more were found by a man, who was digging a grave near St. Boyne's croſs: two have the word Edmund Rex, the other Edelſtan. It is probable the Oſtmen, who inhabited Ireland in great numbers, acquired theſe in their predatory incurſions into the Saxon heptarchy, or that they were procured in the way of trade. Let this be as it may, the ſculptures ſeem to belong to the 9th or 10th century, and the coins ſupport this opinion.

ARDGLAS CHURCH.

Ardglas, as its name imports, is a high green hill, in the Barony of Sliemargy, about four miles north of Carlow. It is now a Roman catholic chapel, built, according to tradition, by a lady of the family of Hartpole. It is erected in the form of a croſs, and is thatched. The eminence on which this chapel ſtands commands a fine proſpect over the counties of Kildare



Publ.d Nov.r 29 1794 by M Hooper

Barrett Sc.

ARDGLAS CHURCH Co. Carlow.

dare and Carlow, watered by the winding ſtreams of the Greece and the Barrow.

In one arm of the croſs is a ſmall chapel, the place of interment for the Grace family. Engraven on a ſquare copper-plate is this epitaph.

MVSEVM BRITANNICVM

Nobilis ingenio, mitis, formoſa, pudica,
Franciſca exiguo hîc ceſpite tecta jaces;
Sed non tota: animus cæli loca læta petivit,
Solvere virtutis præmia terra nequit.
Quicquid amor, ſincera fides, pietaſque jubebant,
Sedula feciſti, filia, ſpouſa, parens.
Non luxus tibi mollis amor, non cura decoris,
Unica cura inopes, et Deus unus amor.
Religio flevit, flêrunt virtuſque pudorque,
Matribus exemplum, virginibuſque decus.
Sheffieldus flevit, pangens lachrymabile carmen,
Quod tibi perpetui pignus amoris erit.
Æternum fleret, lucis pærteſus et auræ,
Flere Deo vitam, ni putet eſſe nefas.
Concordes animas Chriſtus revocabit in unum,
Pax ubi ſancta manet, nec dirimendus amor.

D. Franciſca Grace, alias Bagot, uxor Sheffieldi Grace obiit 3 die Maii, A. D. 1742,
ætatis ſuæ 32.

Oppoſite is this inſcription:

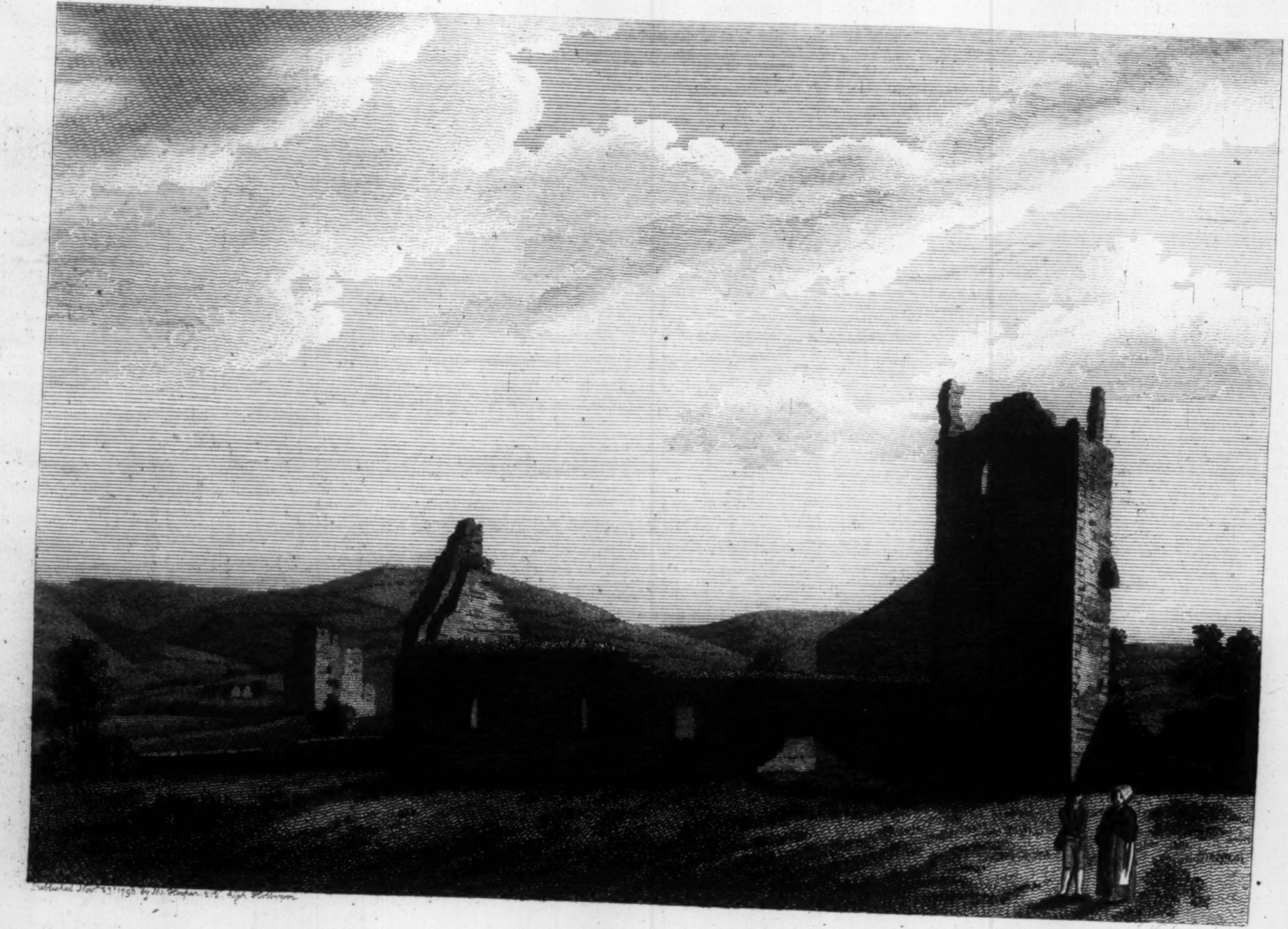
Here
Lyeth the body of
Mrs. Martha Grace,
Late wife of
Mic. Grace, Eſq.
She was
Religious without oſtentation,
Pious without hypocriſy,
Friendly without flattery;
To the diſtreſſed
A ſupport,
To the orphans a mother:

In her life, attended with many bleſſings,
Her death, with many tears.
She was
Faithful to her huſband,
Tender to her children,
Forgiving to her enemies.
O paſſenger! how ſoon thou ſhalt reſemble
Her in her mortal part,
God knows!
Do thou labour to reſemble her in that
Which is immortal.
She lived, ſhe died, ſhe ran the happy race,
She won the glorious prize, immortal peace.
She died
November the 28th, A. D. 1736, in the 55th year of her age.

ABBEY OF AGHAMACART.

THIS church, founded about the year 550, is four miles weſt of Durrow in the barony of Upper Oſſory. O'Dempſey erected a priory here for regular canons, under the invocation of St. Tigernach. It was the cemetery of the Fitz Patricks, Barons of Upper Oſſory.

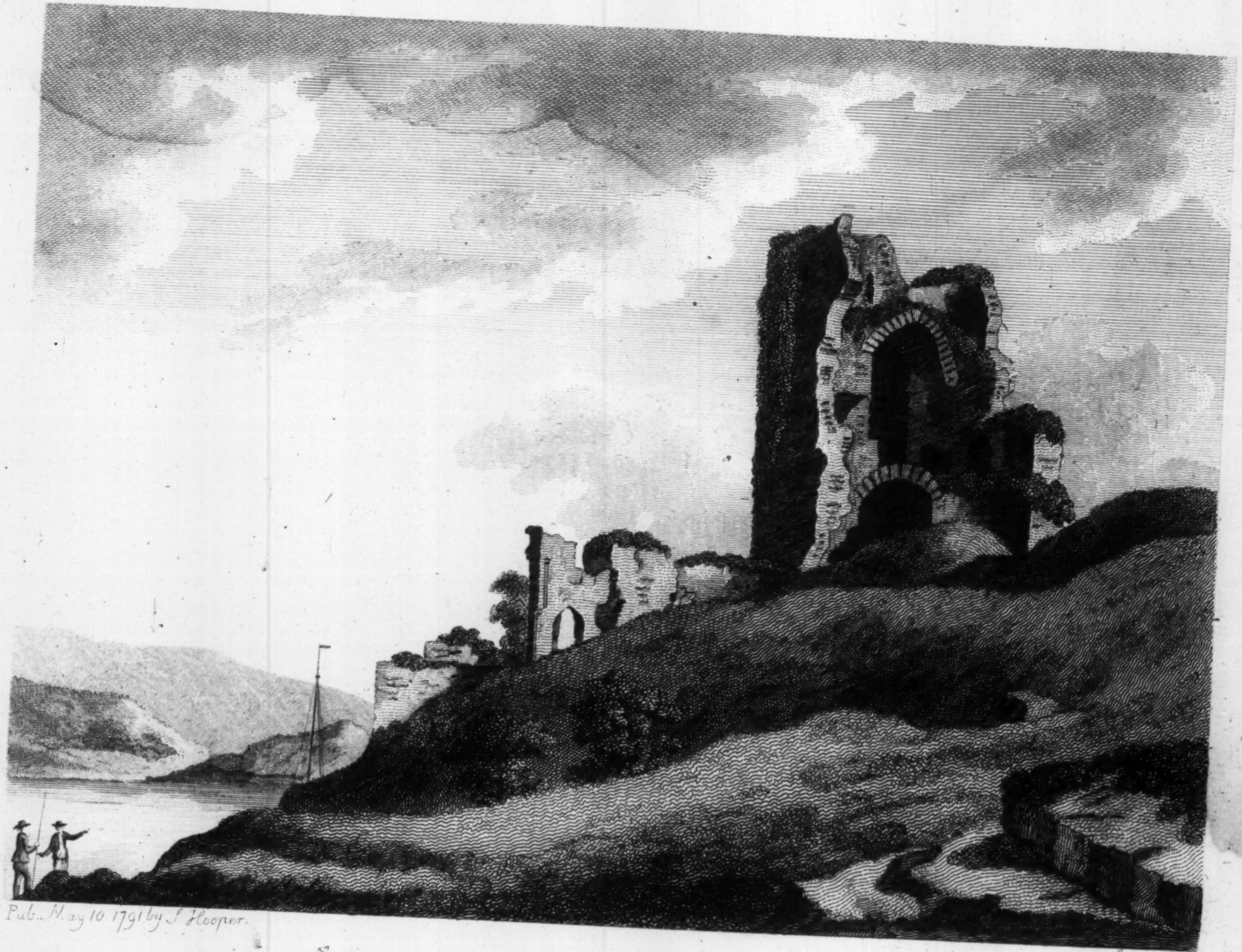
In the 43d of Elizabeth, a grant was made to Florence Fitz Patrick of this priory and its appurtenances; as the rectory of Aghamacart, the tithes of Cowlhill or Cullanhill, the Dominican monaſtery of Aghaboe, the rectory of Cowlkerie or Coolkerry, the rectories of Aghenmaghe, Aghtert, Cirke or Skirk, and Kelline or Killine. All theſe were part of the princely poſſeſſions of the Fitz Patricks long before the arrival of the Engliſh, and beſtowed on the church by them. This noble family ſtill have the right of advowſon to Aghmacart, Cahir, Killine, and



Published Novr. 23d. 1793 by M. Hooper 212 High Holborn

J. Newton sculp.

N. VIEW of the ABBEY of AGHAMAEART. Queens.Co.



Pub. May 10 1791 by S. Hooper.

Sparrow sc

STRANKELLY ON THE BLACKWATER.

and Coolkerry; an eccleſiaſtical patrimony perhaps of unrivalled antiquity in any part of the King's dominions.

THE building and vaults were extenſive, but now in ruins; part of the walls of the chapel and an inconſiderable portion of the belfry remain: the gate at the entrance is an arch of good workmanſhip. The inhabitants relate, that a brother of the priory, who had not ſubdued his paſſions by monaſtic auſterity and maceration, became enamoured with a lovely nun; her tender heart felt his attachment, and repaid it by reciprocal affection. An illicit connexion could not long be concealed—time revealed the fatal ſecret; the friar, to prevent the ignominy which his conduct merited, and to atone for his crime, precipitated himſelf from the top of the belfry and expired. The females, who tell this tale, draw a veil over the fate of the frail ſiſter, and pretend to know nothing of her cataſtrophe.

AGHAMACART pariſh is the property of the Right Honourable the Earl of Portarlington, but the church, that of the Earl of Upper Oſſory.

STRANCALLY CASTLE

STANDS in the pariſh of Kilcockan, on the Black Water, which is here of conſiderable breadth, and makes a beautiful appearance, its lofty ſides ſhaded with woods forming moſt pleaſing landſcapes.

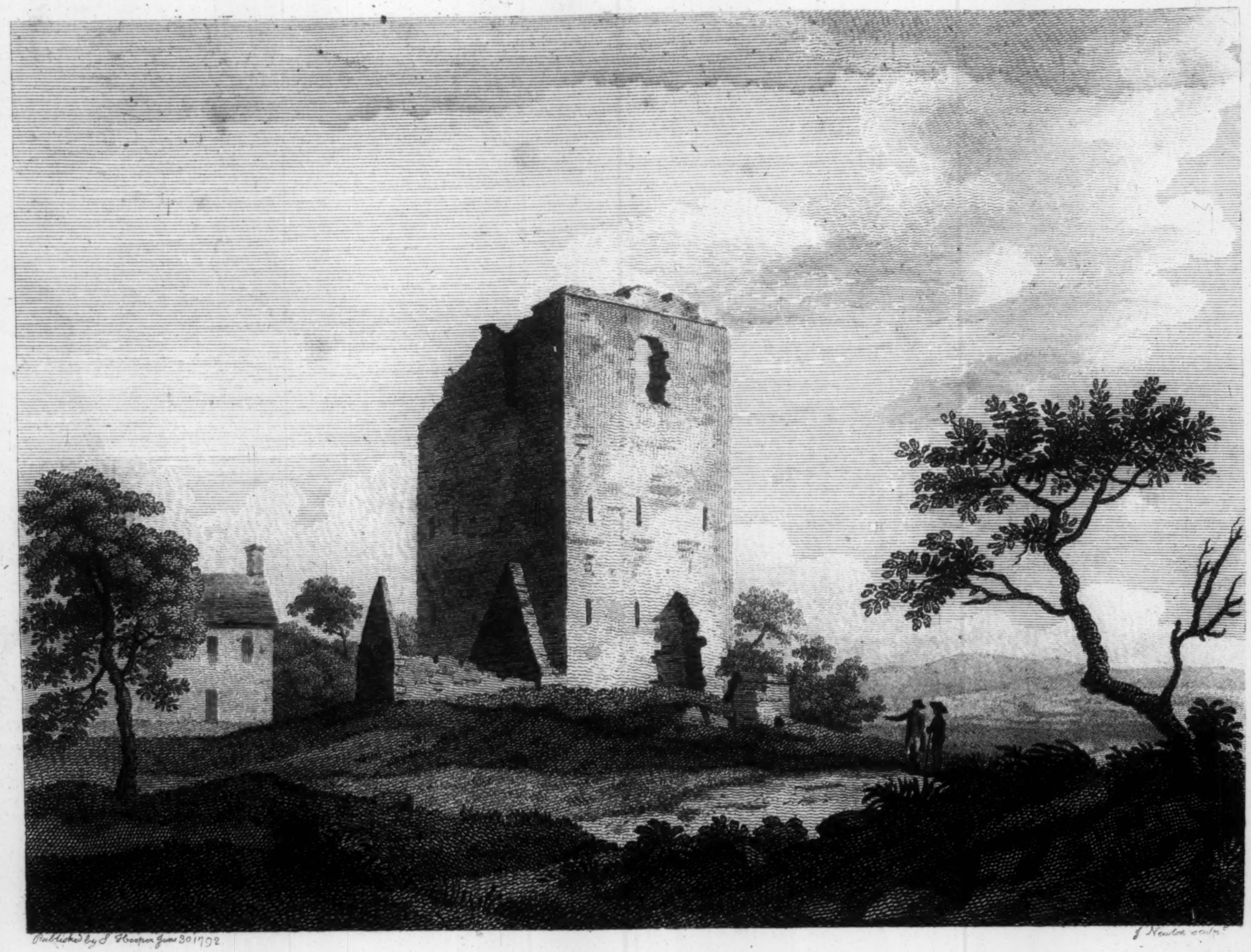
THE caſtle of Strancally is built on a rock directly over the river. A paſſage of ſome length and breadth is cut through the rock to the river, and was formerly uſed by the Earl of Deſmond as a priſon. There is an hole cut through the rock in the manner of a portcullis, down which he caſt the dead bodies.

bodies. A perſon, who had the good fortune to eſcape from this diſmal priſon, related to Government the horrible practices committed here, who ordered both the cave and caſtle to be demoliſhed. The cave is laid open, and half the caſtle blown up, the powder ſplitting it from top to bottom.

BALLAGHMORE CASTLE

IS ſituated at the foot of the mountains that ſeparate the King's and Queen's Counties, and near the high road to Roſcrea, from which it is diſtant about four miles. It was built by Mac Guil Phadruigs, or Fitz Patricks, ancient Princes of Oſſory, and was on the bounds that formerly divided North from South Munſter. In 1647, Captain Hedges, who was in garriſon at Borros in Oſſory, attacked Ballaghmore, which, after a ſtout reſiſtance, ſurrendered, and he blew up ſome part of it, and filled the intrenchments; as he was returning with his priſoners and booty, he was intercepted by a party of Iriſh, who fell furiouſly on him in the evening, reſcued their companions, and ſlew many of the party, ſo that the remainder with difficulty reached Borros. This caſtle and a large tract of country is now the eſtate of the Earl of Mountrath, whoſe anceſtors bore a conſpicuous part in the wars of Ireland, and, as rewards for their ſervices, obtained large poſſeſſions in this county.

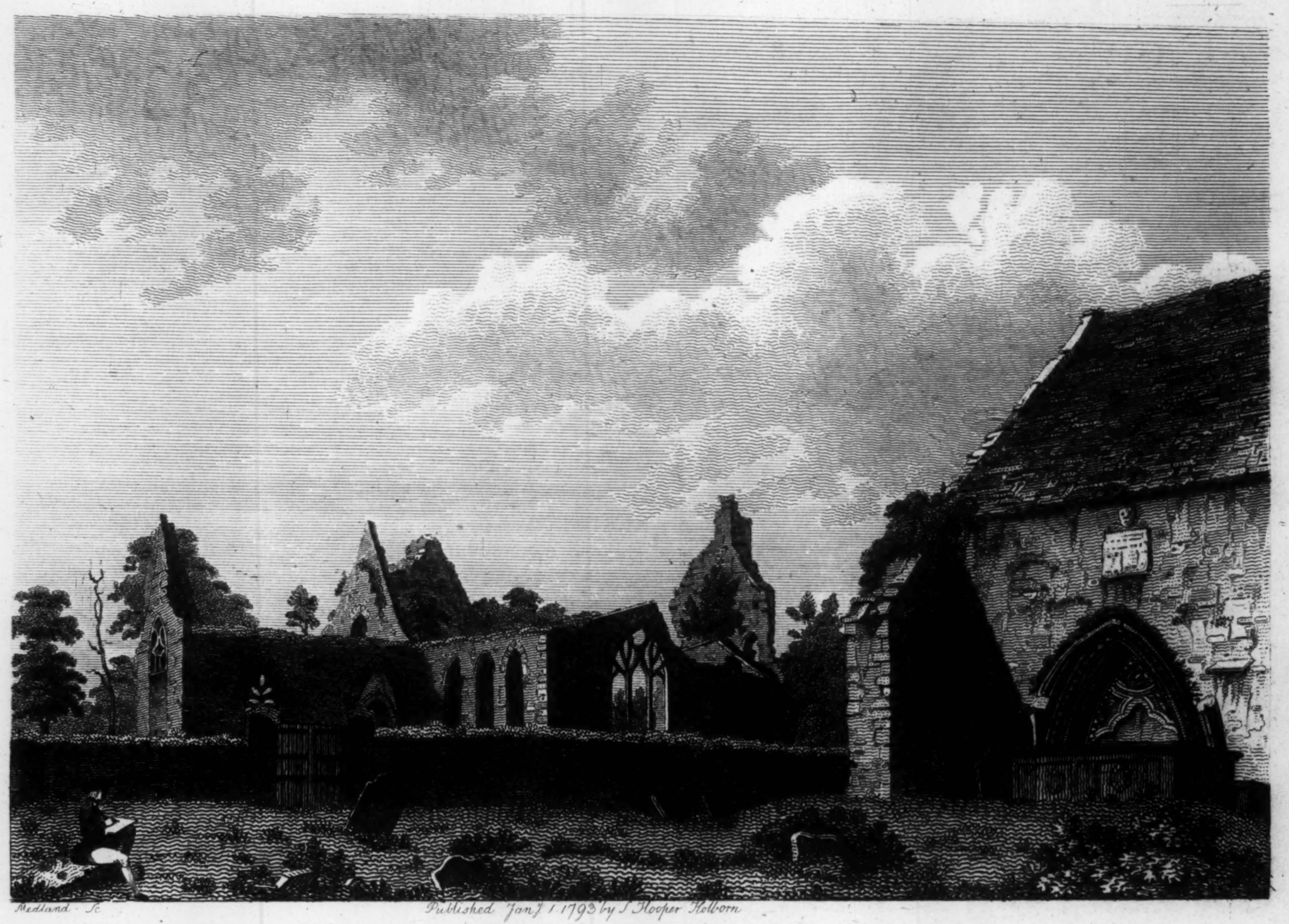
THIS View was taken from an original drawing, by Fiſher, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.



Published by S. Hooper June 30 1792

J. Newton sculp.

BALLOGHMORE CASTLE, Queen's Co.



Medland Sc

Published Jan.y 1. 1793 by S Hooper Holborn

ACHABOE ABBEY. Queens. Co.

ABBEY OF AGHABOE.

IF the Life of St. Columba, written by Adamnan, be genuine, few eccleſiaſtical foundations can boaſt an earlier antiquity than Aghaboe. In this Author it is named Achetbou, and in Biſhop Otway's Viſitation book, in the epiſcopal palace of Oſſory, Aghevoe, Aghboy, Aghboe; all corruptions from Achadhbo, in Iriſh, *the field of the cow*, an appellation given it from the remarkable richneſs of its paſtures. Adamnan places a Monaſtery here in the 6th century, and makes Cannich, its firſt Abbot. This Cannich is the Welſh Saint Canocus, or Canice, mentioned by Girald Barry, in his Welſh Itinerary. From the intimacy, of which many inſtances are given by Adamnan, between Cannich and Columba, there is reaſon to believe it was originally a Culdean eſtabliſhment; and as the Auguſtinians always ſucceeded on the expulſion of the Culdees, ſo here Ware tells us, the religious were regular Canons of St. Auſtin.

THIS old conventual was changed into a Cathedral Church about the year 1050, when the See of Oſſory was removed from Saiger or Seir Kiran, a village in the King's County, to Aghaboe. Thus the annals of Leinſter under this year ſay—"A Church was built in "Achadboe, and the ſhrine of St. Canice placed in it." This muſt mean the erection of the Cathedral, which, according to the Viſitation book before mentioned, was removed from Aghaboe to Kilkenny the 28 Henry II. ſo that it continued in the former place for 132 years. During this period, the names of but two Biſhops are preſerved, O'Fogarty and O'Dullany or Delany; and this is a proof what little dependance is to be placed on our annals or legends for clerical affairs antecedent to the arrival of the Engliſh.

THE writer of theſe pages has been above twenty years Vicar of the

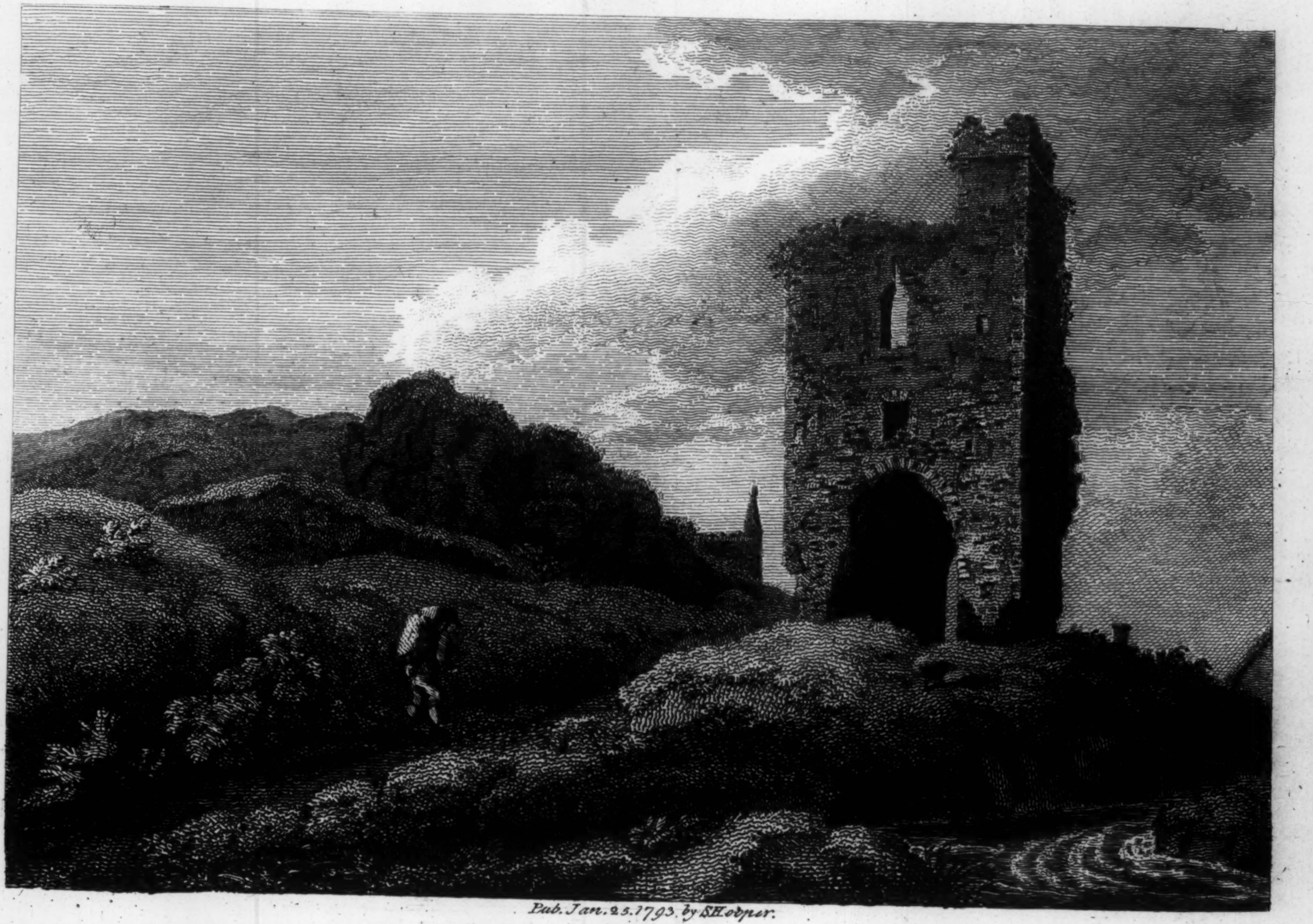
the pariſh of Aghaboe, and is from circumſtances enabled to give an exact account of the fabricks of both Cathedral and Abbey. Of the former only the chancel remains, which ſerves as the pariſh Church. The eaſt and ſouth windows are pointed, and ſeem to have been moderniſed. The inſide walls are adorned with niches, canopies, and concentric mouldings; and on the north ſide is a Gothic door, four feet high and two wide, and about three from the floor. When the inſide is examined, there appears a little cell made in the thickneſs of the wall, capable of holding one perſon; it is arched over, and the ribs ariſe from four pillars, and on the weſt ſide is a ſtone ſeat. This is a curious confeſſion-box, into which the Prieſt entered by the door, and in which he was inviſible to the penitents. A circular aperture from it opened into the church-yard. The tower is on the north ſide, and placed where the ſcreen divides the nave from the chancel: it is an hexagon, and arched over, and from the wall a frame of maſonry riſes for holding the bell. The moulding that adorns this tower, repreſents the contour of the human body.

About the year 1380, Florence Fitz Patrick, Baron of Upper Oſſory, founded a convent of Dominicans in Aghaboe. The church is one hundred feet long, and twenty-four wide. It has three windows to the ſouth, and one at the eaſt end. At the ſouth ſide, Phelan's Chapel ſtands forward, and is divided from the Church by an arch, reſting on a pillar of ſolid maſonry. In this oratory is a niche, wherein ſtood the ſtatue of St. Canice, the patron; and in the walls are inverted cones with eight grooves for holy water. The large quadrangle, monks cells and cellars were, not many years ago, deſtroyed by the ſacrilegious hands of the writer's predeceſſor, for the unworthy purpoſe of incloſing a demeſne. Such modern Goths bring an odium on their country.

Et terram altricem ſævi execramur Ulyſſis.

This View, which repreſents the ſouth-eaſt aſpect, was drawn by lieutenant Daniel Groſe, anno 1792.

MELI-



Pub. Jan. 25. 1793. by S. Hooper.

MELIFONT CASTLE. Co. Louth.

MELIFONT CASTLE.

SIR Edward Moore, anceſtor to the preſent Marquis of Drogheda, had greatly diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the wars of Ireland in the 16th century, and was rewarded by Queen Elizabeth with a leaſe of the diſſolved Abbey of Melifont, with its appurtenances, which he made his principal reſidence, building a caſtle there for his greater ſecurity, and alſo a caſtellated houſe, where his poſterity remained, till the late Earl of Drogheda removed to Monaſtereven, now Moore Abbey, in the County of Kildare, the ſeat of the late Viſcount Loftus, of Ely, which deſcended to his lordſhip as heir to that family.

MELIFONT Caſtle, ſeated on the bounds of the Engliſh pale, was a great curb on the reſtleſs and rebellious natives. In 1641, Lord Moore had a troop of ſixty-ſix horſe at Melifont, with which he went to Drogheda, to endeavour to ſecure that town from the rebels. The latter, taking advantage of his abſence, ſat down before Melifont on Sunday the 24th of November, with 1300 foot, intending to ſurpriſe it. There were only twenty-four muſketeers and fifteen horſemen in the place, who, as long as their powder laſted, made a brave defence: at length overpowered, the foot ſurrendered on quarter, but Colonel Coll Mac Brian Mac Mahon ordered them all to be ſlaughtered: the horſe vigorouſly charged the enemy, and got ſafe to Drogheda. The rebels deſtroyed and carried away of goods and cattle to the amount of two thouſand pounds, and killed twenty-eight of Lord Moore's ſervants, moſt of whom they would not ſuffer to be buried.

IN 1653, Lord Moore's eſtates were ſequeſtered; but on the 10th of October the ſame year, it was ordered that his houſe at Melifont,

the

the park with the deer therein, and 300 acres of land, in ſuch places next adjoining and lying cloſe together as he ſhould chuſe, ſhould be exempted from extents for the maintenance of himſelf and family.

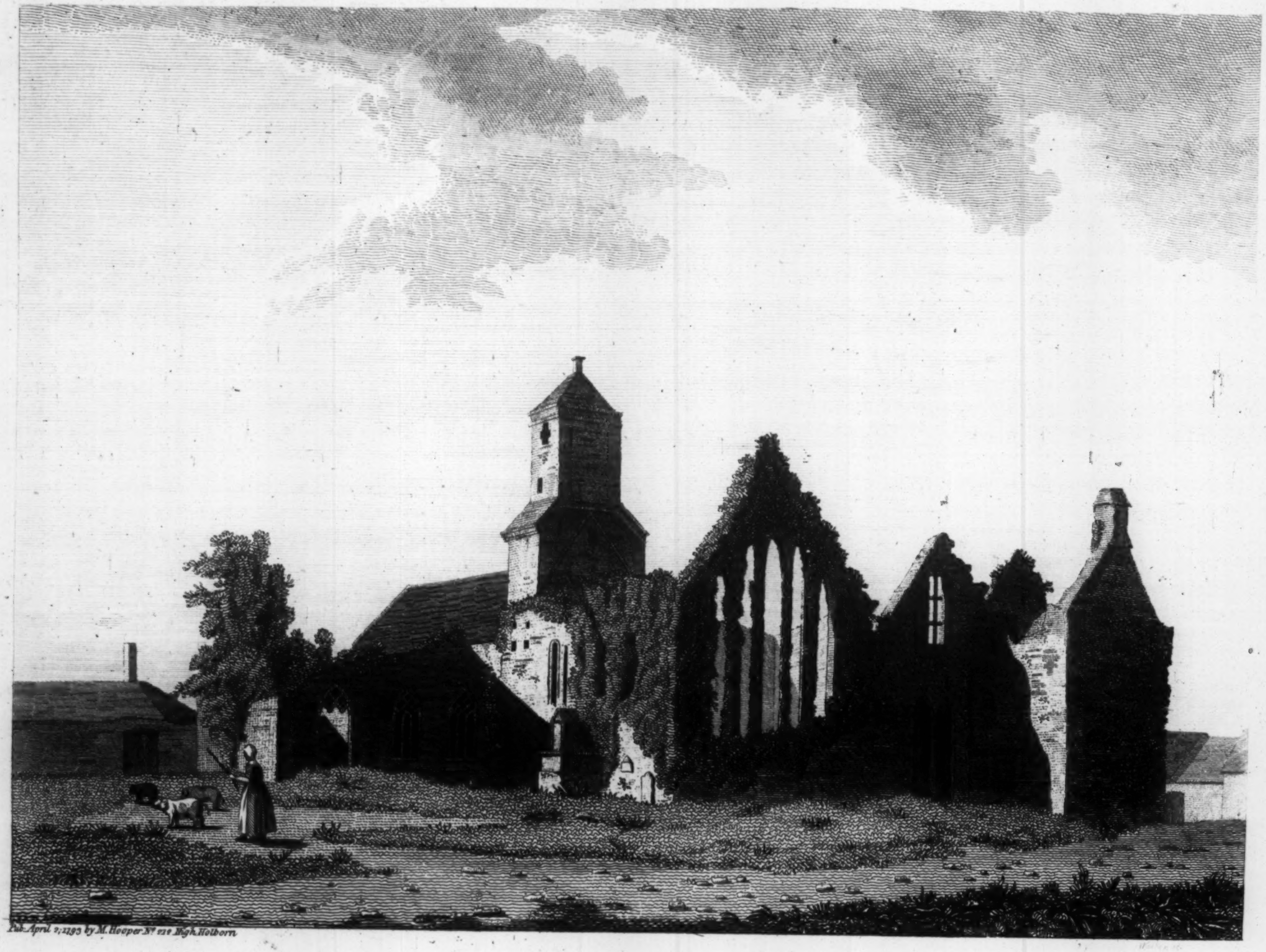
THIS View was drawn by lieutenant Daniel Groſe, anno 1791.

ENNIS ABBEY.

THE long narrow windows, divided by ſtone mullions, the delicate carving and other architectural ornaments, ſpeak the age and expence beſtowed on this beautiful Church. The Abbey was conſtructed in 1240, by Donagh Carbrac O'Brien, Prince of Thomond, for conventual Franciſcan friars. About ſixty years after it was repaired and adorned by one of the ſame family, who preſented the Religious with croſſes, embroidered veſtments, cowls, bookcaſes, and blue painted windows.

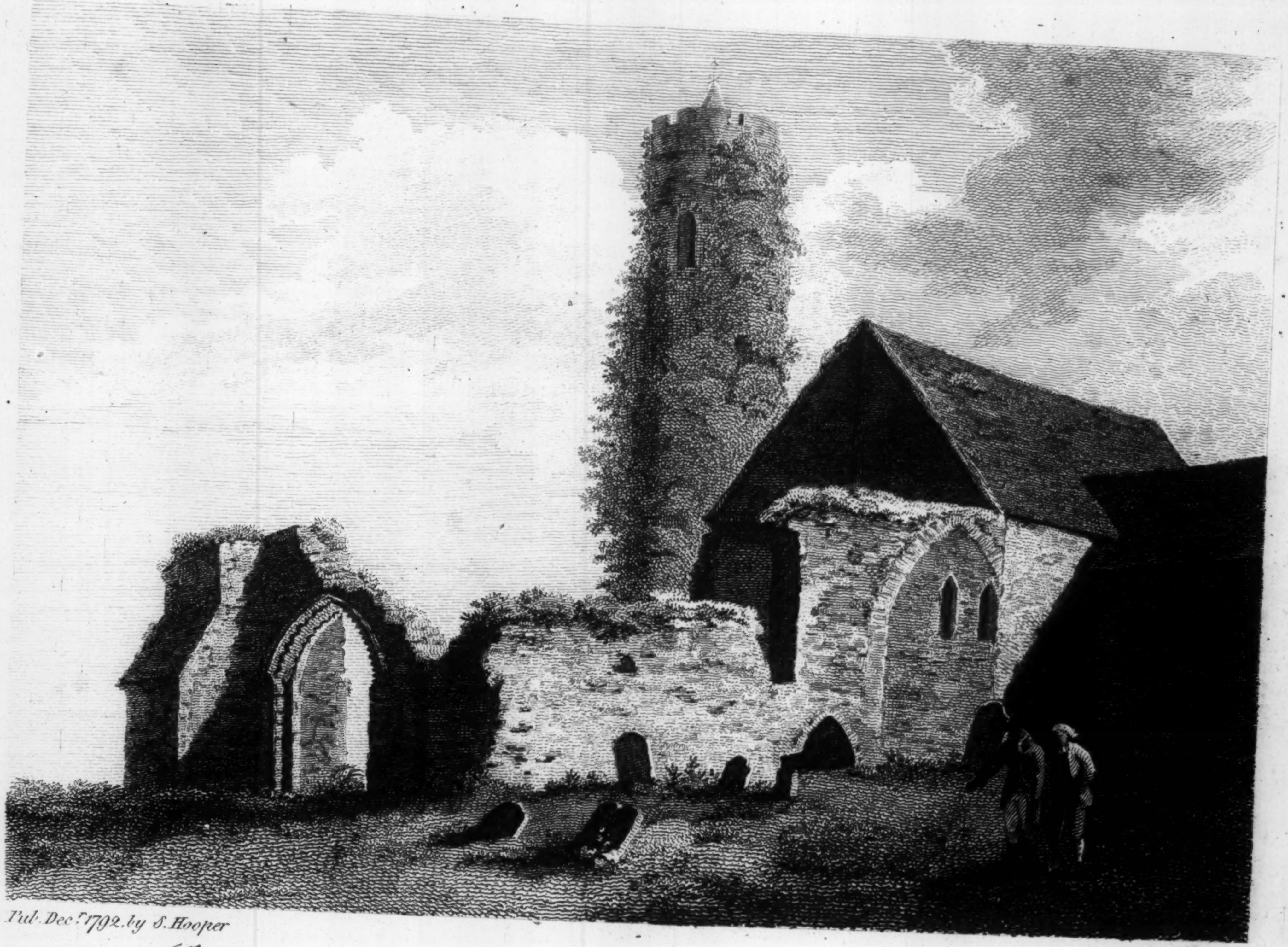
So great was the devotion of the Princes of Thomond towards this foundation, that one of them, in 1311, beſtowed the whole revenue of his principality for the ſupport of this monaſtery, and for enlarging and beautifying it; and in 1350, Pope Clement VI. granted it ſeveral indulgences. Letters were encouraged and cultivated in this houſe: in 1375, Edward III. granted his licence to Marian Currydany, a brother, to go to Straſburgh, in Germany, to ſtudy.—Friars of the ſtrict obſervance ſucceeded the conventual. In 1577, the crown was in poſſeſſion of the ſite of this monaſtery, a mill on the river Fergus, and the eel and ſalmon wier, with ſome houſes and gardens in the town; and on the 1ſt of June, 1621, it was granted to William Dongan, Eſq.

THIS View was taken from an original drawing, by Pelham, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.



Pub. April 2, 1793 by M. Hooper No. 212 High Holborn

ENNIS ABBEY. Co. Clare.



Pub. Dec.r 1792. by S. Hooper

Shuman sc.

CHURCH and TOWER at CASTLEDERMOT, CO: KILDARE.

CASTLEDERMOT CHURCH AND ROUND TOWER.

WHEREVER we meet a round tower, we may be aſſured an eccleſiaſtical foundation exiſted there antecedent to the arrival of the Engliſh. Tradition ſays, St. Diermit had a Church, or rather a monaſtic Cell here in the year 500: his feſtival is celebrated, as the patron, the 21ſt of June. The place was at firſt called Diſeart Diarmuda; and after, for many years, Triſtledermot. Here Cormac Mac Cuillenan received his education, and was here interred in 938. About this time, it is probable, the Round Tower was erected, and ſome ages after the old Church. Tradition reports, that one of the ſtone croſſes in the cemetery was coeval with the Tower.

On the arrival of the Engliſh, Henry II. granted O'Morthy, or O'More's country, the diſtrict in which Caſtle Dermot ſtands, to Walter Riddlesford, who built a caſtle there from which the town takes its name. And in the reign of King John, the ſaid proprietor founded a Priory for crouched friars, which, at the diſſolution, was given to Richard Keating. In 1264, Richard de Rupella, Lord Juſtice of Ireland, Lords Theobald Botiller and John Cogan, were taken priſoners by the Fitz Geralds of Triſtledermot, which ſhews at once the weakneſs of Government and the power of this family at that period. In 1302 a Monaſtery for Conventual Franciſcans was founded in this town by Lord Ophaley; in fourteen years after it was deſtroyed by Bruce and his Scots, who carried away its books, veſtments, and other ſacred ornaments and utenſils; but this ſacrilege was revenged by their defeat ſoon after. On the 26th of Auguſt 1499, a Parliament was held here, when an act was made for the nobility to uſe ſaddles: however, the natives retained their old cuſtom of riding without them, nor two hundred years after did they lay aſide their old practice.

On the conſtruction of the Caſtle and Monaſteries, Caſtledermot became a market town, and is ſuppoſed to have been ſurrounded with a wall, but no traces are now to be ſeen. The only ruins are thoſe of the Caſtle, Franciſcan Friary, Round Tower, and Church.

This View was taken by lieutenant Daniel Groſe, anno 1792.

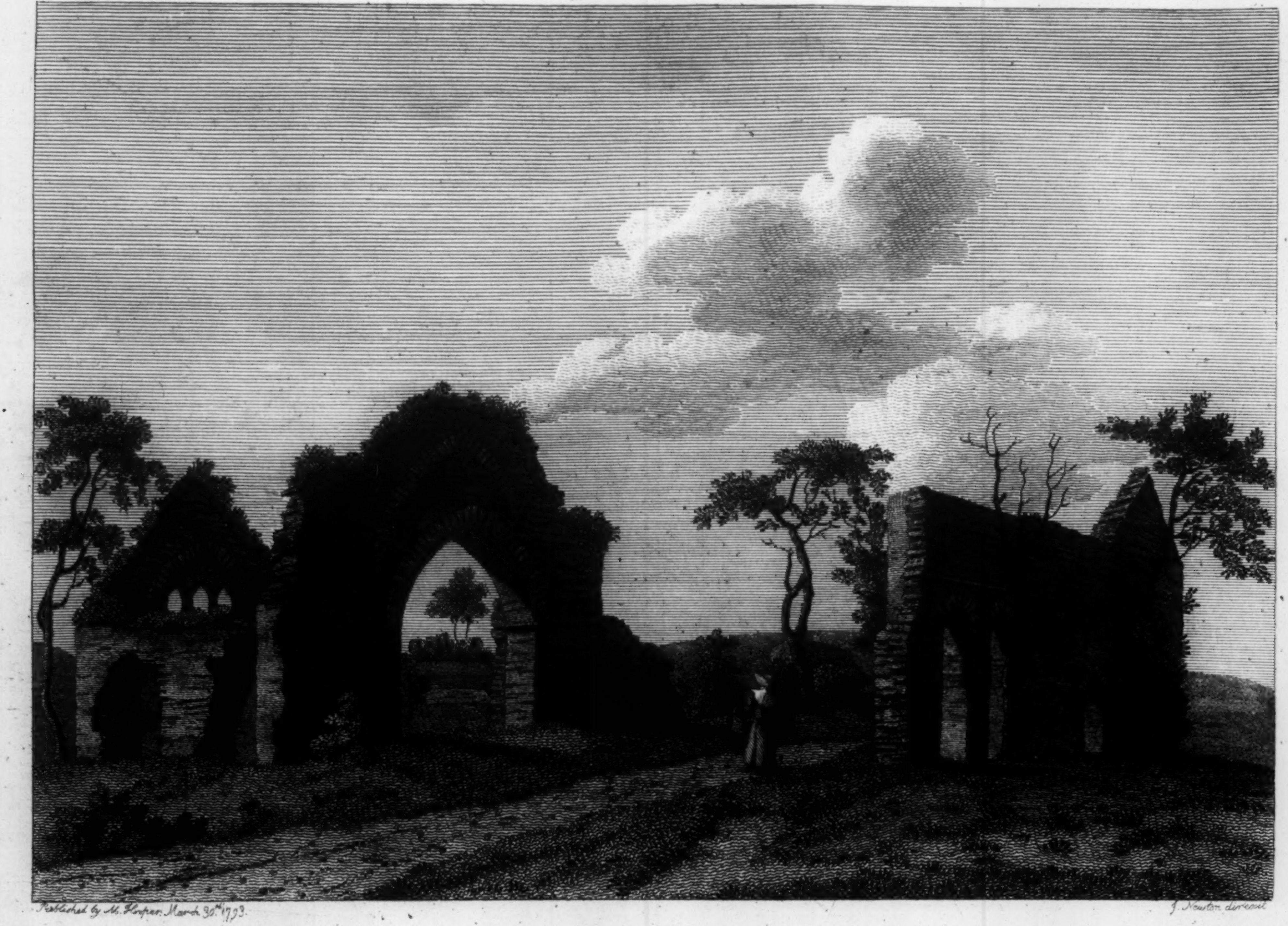
WICKLOW ABBEY.

This Monaſtery was founded in the reign of Henry III. by the O'Byrnes and O'Tooles, for Conventual Franciſcan Friars. It is ſituated in the town. Here the Fitzgeralds in 1178, erected a ſtrong fortreſs, called the Black Caſtle. In 1301 it was taken and burnt by the Iriſh. In 1533 the O'Byrnes ſubmitted to Henry VIII. by indenture, and granted him the town and caſtle of Wicklow.

In 1642, Sir Charles Coote marched from Dublin to the relief of this town; the enemy, upon his approach, fled to the mountains.

Diermit O'More was the laſt Warden of this friary, a leaſe of which was made to Henry Harrington in the 17th of Elizabeth. The walls of this edifice ſtill remain, and are encloſed in gardens. Much praiſe is due to the proprietor for the care taken of them.

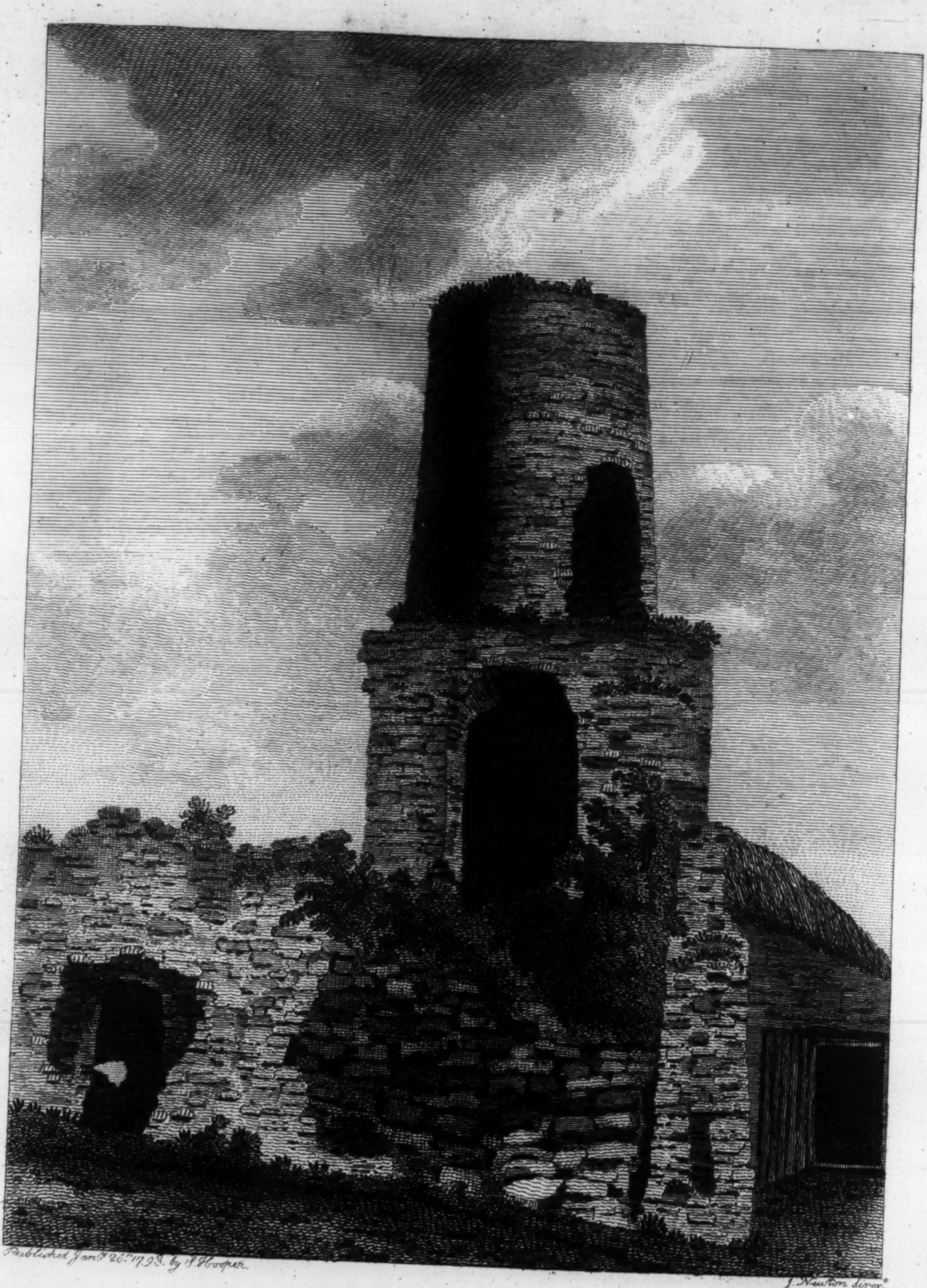
This View was taken from an original drawing, in the collection of the Right Honourable W. Conyngham, by T. G. Brien.



Published by M. Hooper March 30th 1793.

J. Newton direxit

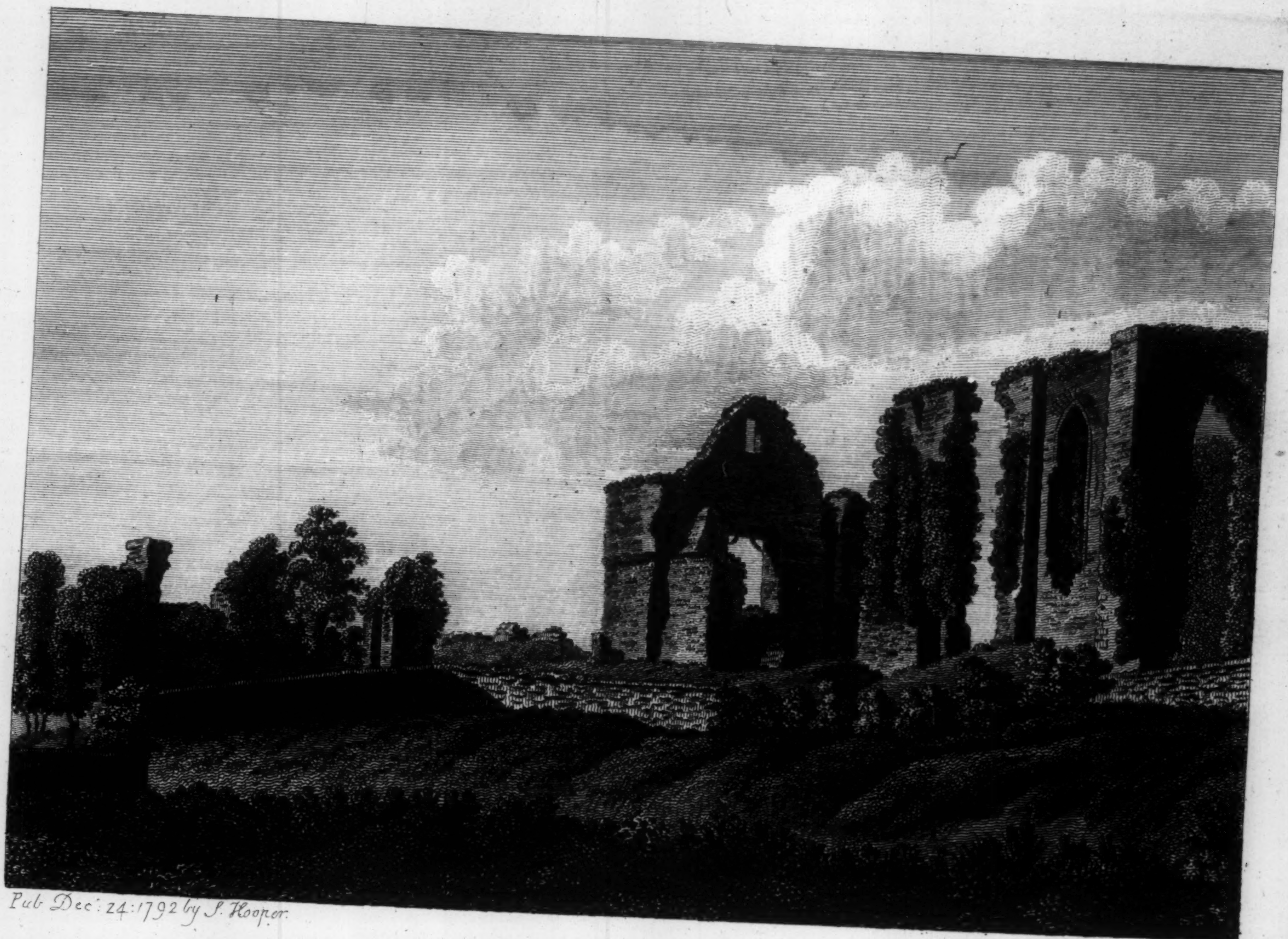
The ABBEY at WICKLOW Co: of Wicklow



Published Jan.y 26th 1793. by S. Hooper.

J. Newton direx.

FORT in MARYBOROUGH TOWN. Queens Co.



Pub Dec: 24:1792 by S. Hooper.

Sparrow ſc.

NEWTOWN ABBEY. Co. Meath.

FORT IN MARYBOROUGH.

AN act of the 3d and 4th Philip and Mary recites, that the countries of Leix, Slewmarge, Offaley, Irry, and Glenmalire, belong of right to their Majeſties, but were of late wholly poſſeſſed by the O'Mores, O'Conors, O'Dempſies, and other rebels, but by the induſtrious travail of the Earl of Suſſex, Lord Deputy, were reduced to obedience, and their lands to the diſpoſal of their Majeſties, in ſuch manner and ſuch proportions, as by him ſhall be thought proper. That for the better conſerving and keeping thoſe parts in civil government, it is enacted, that the new fort in Leix be called Maryborough; and that Leix, Slewmarge, Irry, and ſuch portion of Glenmalire as is ſituated on that ſide of the Barrow, whereon Maryborough ſtands, be known and called the Queen's County.

A STRONG fortreſs was erected here to keep the country in ſubjection, and a numerous garriſon placed in it. In 1648 it was in poſſeſſion of the confederate Catholics, but the year after it was taken by the Earl of Caſtlehaven. In 1650 the forces of Parliament, under Colonels Reynolds and Hewſon, poſſeſſed themſelves of it, and levelled the works, leaving only a ſmall ruin to mark the place where they ſtood.

THIS View was taken by Lieutenant Daniel Groſe, 1792.

COUNTY OF MEATH.

NEWTOWN ABBEY.

A PRIORY of regular Canons of St Victor was founded here in 1206, by Simon de Rochefort, Biſhop of Meath. He after converted

verted the Church into a Cathedral, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul. Here were made by this Prelate, in 1216, the remarkable conſtitutions which changed village biſhopricks into rural deaneries: the canons of this ſynod are to be found in Wilkins's Councils. Biſhop Simon died in 1224, and was interred in the church. On the 1ſt of May, 1536, this houſe was ſuppreſſed by Parliament, and granted to King Henry VIII. The Prior ſat in the upper houſe, as a Baron. The remains of the large old Church ſtill exiſt, and among them is an ancient tomb, ſaid to have been placed there for a daughter of King John.

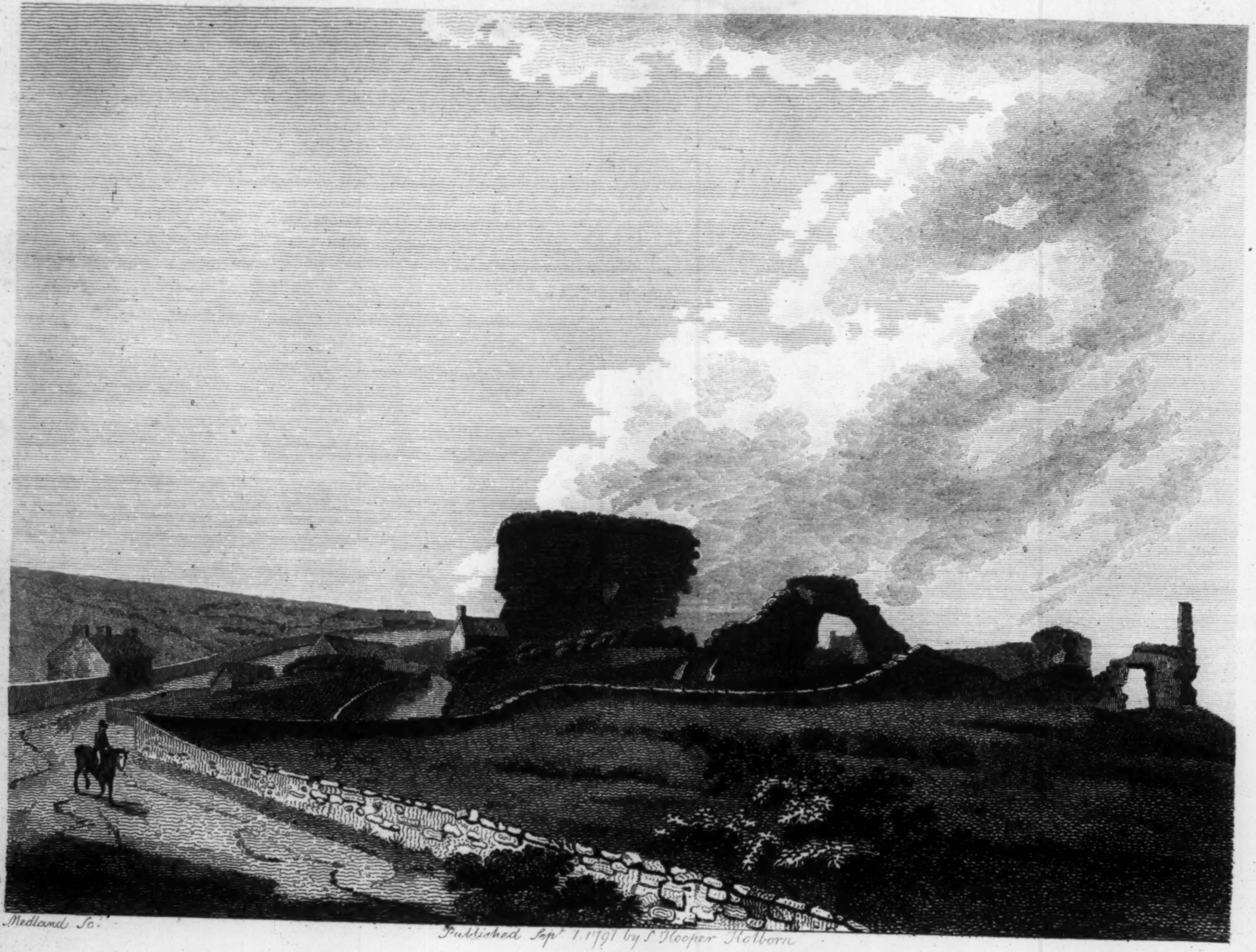
THIS View was taken by lieutenant Daniel Groſe, 1792.

COUNTY OF MAYO.

CASTLE MORE.

THE family of Dillon, who poſſeſſed large eſtates in this county, conſtructed every where caſtles for their defence: this was one, differing very little from the reſt. It is ſituated on a ſmall eminence by the road ſide, and about a mile from the village of Ballaghadirreen. The country people have demoliſhed the walls and other parts to build their cabins: this practice, if not prevented by landlords, bids fair in a ſhort time to level moſt of our old fortreſſes, whoſe only memorial will be found in this work: this already has been the caſe with many of them, even during the ſhort period of its publication.

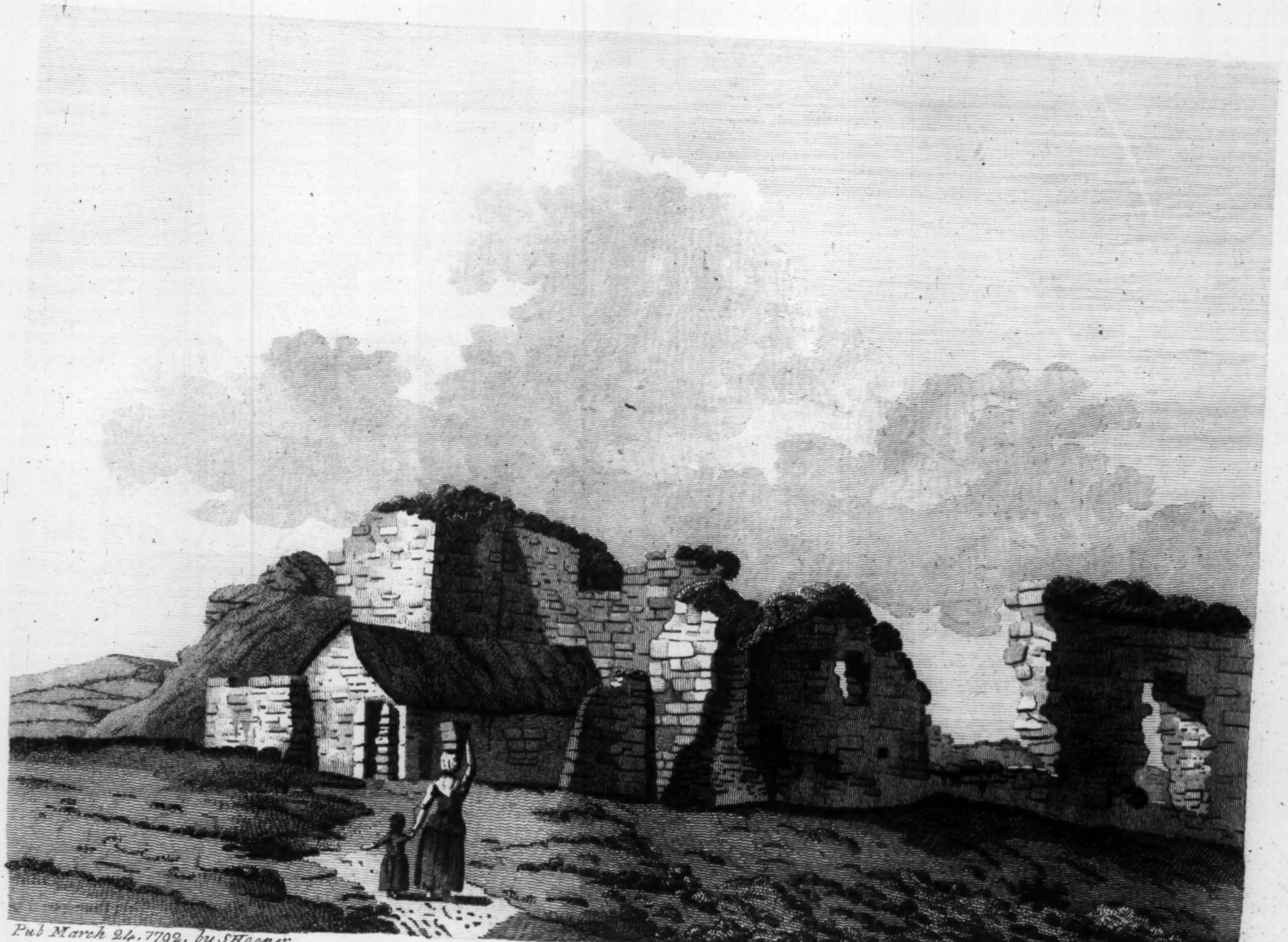
THIS View was taken by T. Cockings, 1791.



Medland Sc.

Published Sepr 1. 1791 by S. Hooper Holborn

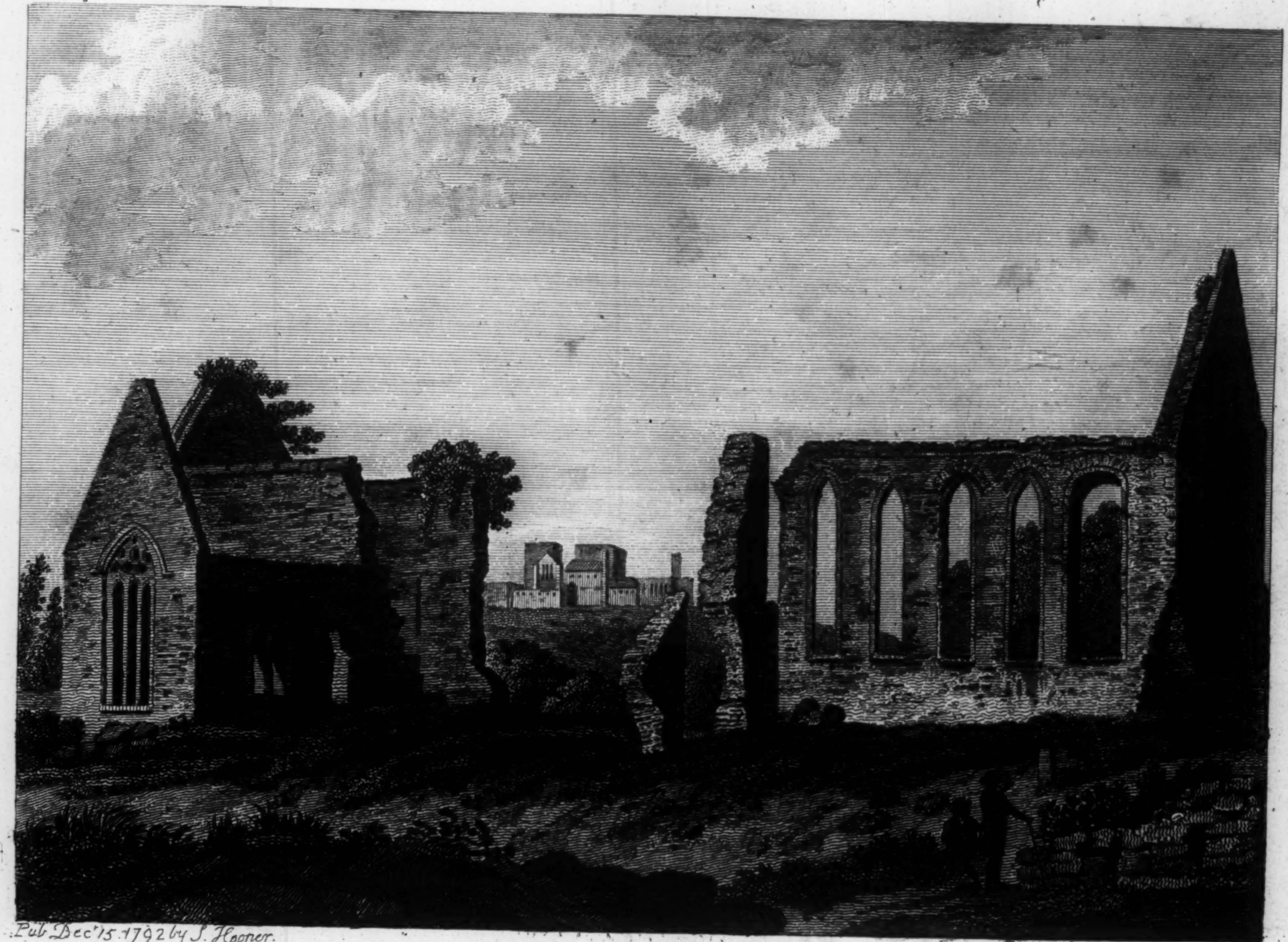
CASTLE MORE.



Pub March 24. 1792. by S.Hooper.

I.R.Esqr Sculp.

BALLYHARA CASTLE.



Pub. Decr 15. 1792 by S. Hooper.

Sparrow ſc.

FRANCISCAN ABBEY in CASHEL. Co. Tipperary.

CASTLE OF BALLYHARA.

THIS Caſtle was erected by the O'Hara's, a powerful ſept in this and the neighbouring counties. It ſtands on the edge of a bog, with a flat country all around it, and not far from the village of Tubbercorry. About 1736, Hiberius O'Hara, who married Elizabeth, daughter of William, Viſcount Taafe, reſided at Ballyhara. Since that time it has gone ſo much to decay, that the entrance into the Caſtle cannot be aſcertained. What remains are exhibited in the Plate.

THIS View was taken by T. Cockings, 1791.

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.

FRANCISCAN ABBEY AT CASHEL.

THIS, commonly called Hacket's Abbey, from William Hackett, who founded it in the reign of Henry III. for Conventual Franciſcans, was reformed in 1538 by friars of the ſtrict obſervance. In 1363, the brethren of the convent committed great enormities on the lands of Sir Robert Preſton, by cutting his timber, and driving away his cattle: they not appearing, the ſheriff was ordered to attach them. Diermit, the laſt guardian, ſurrendered this friary to the crown, 31ſt Henry VIII. and the ſame was granted for ever to Edmund Butler, Archbiſhop of Caſhel, to hold *in capite* at the annual rent of 2s. 10d. Iriſh money. On the night of the 14th of February, 1757, the lofty and beautiful ſteeple of this church fell

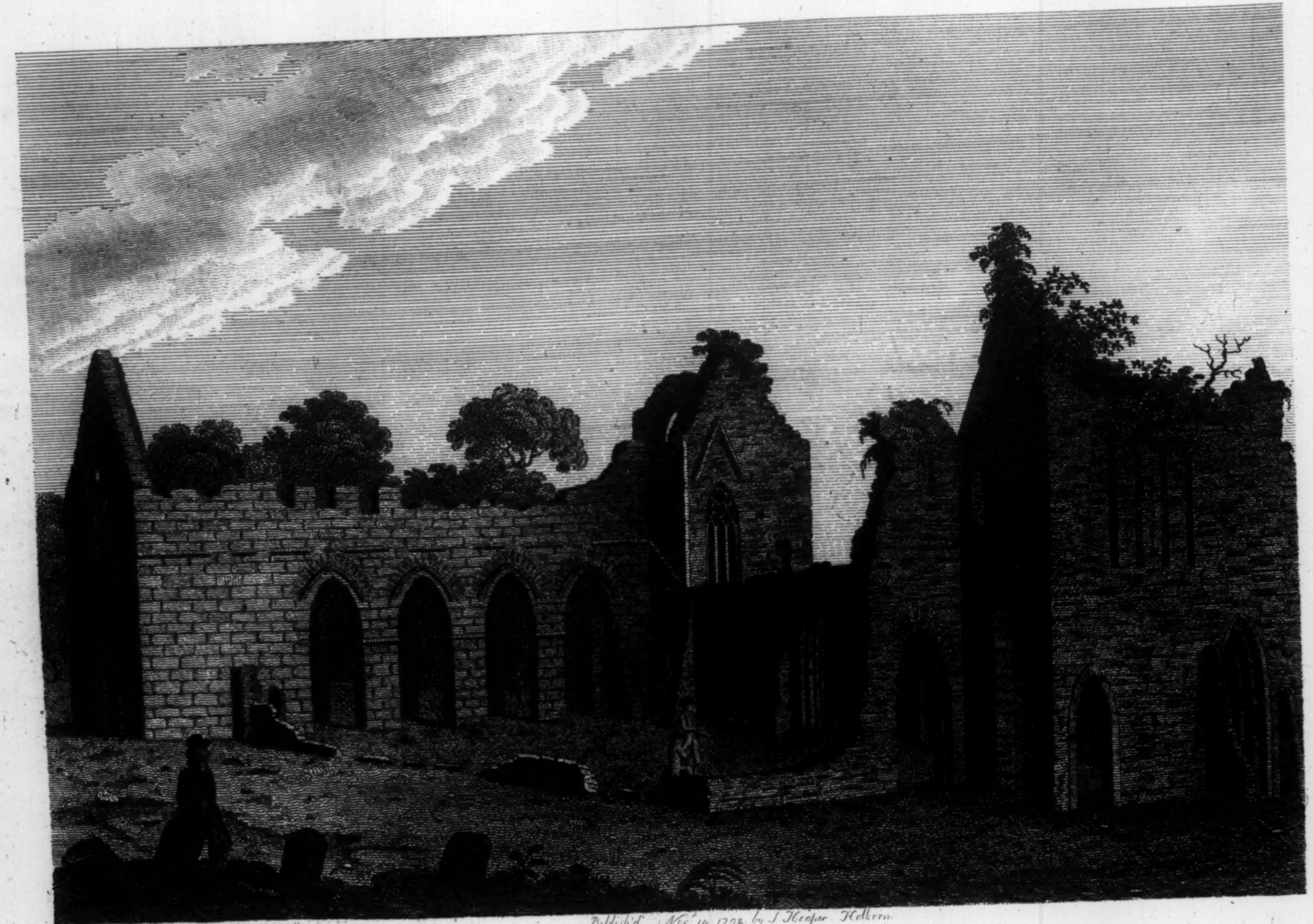
fell to the ground. This religious houſe was ſituate at the rear of Friar-ſtreet, and is now ſo much gone to ruin, that it is ſcarcely poſſible to trace the diviſions of the building: what remains meaſures eaſt and weſt, one hundred and fifty feet in length, and twenty-five in breadth: on the ſouth ſide, oppoſite the centre of this range, is a ſmall chapel, with niches for candles, and a handſome window. In the year 1781, the great eaſt window and many other parts of the Abbey were pulled down, to employ the materials in private buildings.

THIS View was taken from an original drawing, by Barralet, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

COUNTY OF GALWAY.

KNOCKMOY ABBEY.

THIS Monaſtery was founded in 1189, by Cathal O'Conor, Monarch of Ireland, on the following occaſion: early diſcovering a thirſt after military glory, and jealous of the rapid progreſs of the Engliſh in the ſubjugation of the iſle, he rouſed the Iriſh princes to aſſert their native rights, and reſtrain their oppreſſors; and in this, and every other enterpriſe of danger, he offered himſelf to be their leader. A good opportunity, as they perſuaded themſelves, ſoon preſented itſelf, when De Courcy was removed from the government of Ireland, and Hugh de Lacie ſubſtituted in his room. De Courcy, foreſeeing the gathering ſtorm, diſpatched meſſengers to Almericus de St. Laurence, who was then in Connaught with thirty knights and two hundred footmen, to come to him. St. Laurence advanced on his journey, and was met by Cathal, at the head of twenty thouſand men, when a moſt bloody and obſtinate



Eastgate Sc. Publish'd Nov. 14. 1792. by S Hooper Holborn.

KNOCKMOY ABBEY. Co, Galway.

engagement enſued: Cathal was victorious, and in the ardour of devotion, he vowed to erect an abbey on the ſpot. This place was called in Iriſh Knockmoy, the Hill of the Plain, and the Abbey—*Monaſterium de Colle Victoriæ*, from Cathal's ſucceſs. It is ſix miles ſouth-eaſt from Tuam, in the barony of Tiaquin, and in O'Kelly's country: it was a daughter of the Abbey of Boyle, and of the Ciſtertian order. Cathal, the founder, took on him the habit of the order, and dying the 28th of May, 1224, was interred there. Hugh O'Kelly, the laſt Abbot, ſurrendered the 24th of May, 1542, and covenanted to furniſh the King with ſixty horſe, a battle of gallo-glaſſes, and ſixty kern, when the Lord Deputy ſhould come into Connaught; and with twelve horſe and twenty-four kern, any where out of the province. On theſe conditions he held the Abbey during life.

In 1620, Val. Blake held this Abbey and its appurtenances. But the moſt curious part of theſe ancient remains are the freſco paintings on the monument of Cathal, the founder. One compartment repreſents Chriſt on the croſs: another ſhews us ſix Kings, three deceaſed and three living; of the latter, he in the middle is Roderick O'Conor, Monarch of Ireland at the Engliſh invaſion. He holds in his hand the leaf of ſome plant, to denote his being lord proprietor of the whole kingdom: the Princes on each ſide are his vaſſals: he with the hawk on his fiſt is his grand falconer; the other with the ſword, his grand marſhal: theſe held their land by grand ſerjeanty. Below them ſits a Brehon, with his roll of laws, having pronounced ſentence of death on Dermod Mac Morogh's ſon, for the crime* of his father, in joining the Engliſh. The boy is tied to a tree, and two archers are executing the ſentence, his body being transfixed with arrows.

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* Indignans Rothericus, filium ejus, que mei obſidem dederat, capitali ſententia condemnavit. Giral. Cambriens, pag. 770.

Such is the ſtory, which this painting exhibits. I ſaid in my Antiquities of Ireland, that this could ſcarcely be ſo old as the 12th century, but from better information I am convinced it was executed in the 17th, when the Confederate Catholics repaired their Abbies and Chapels, and when they had the aid of Italian and other foreign architects and artiſts to execute any hiſtory they choſe to propoſe.

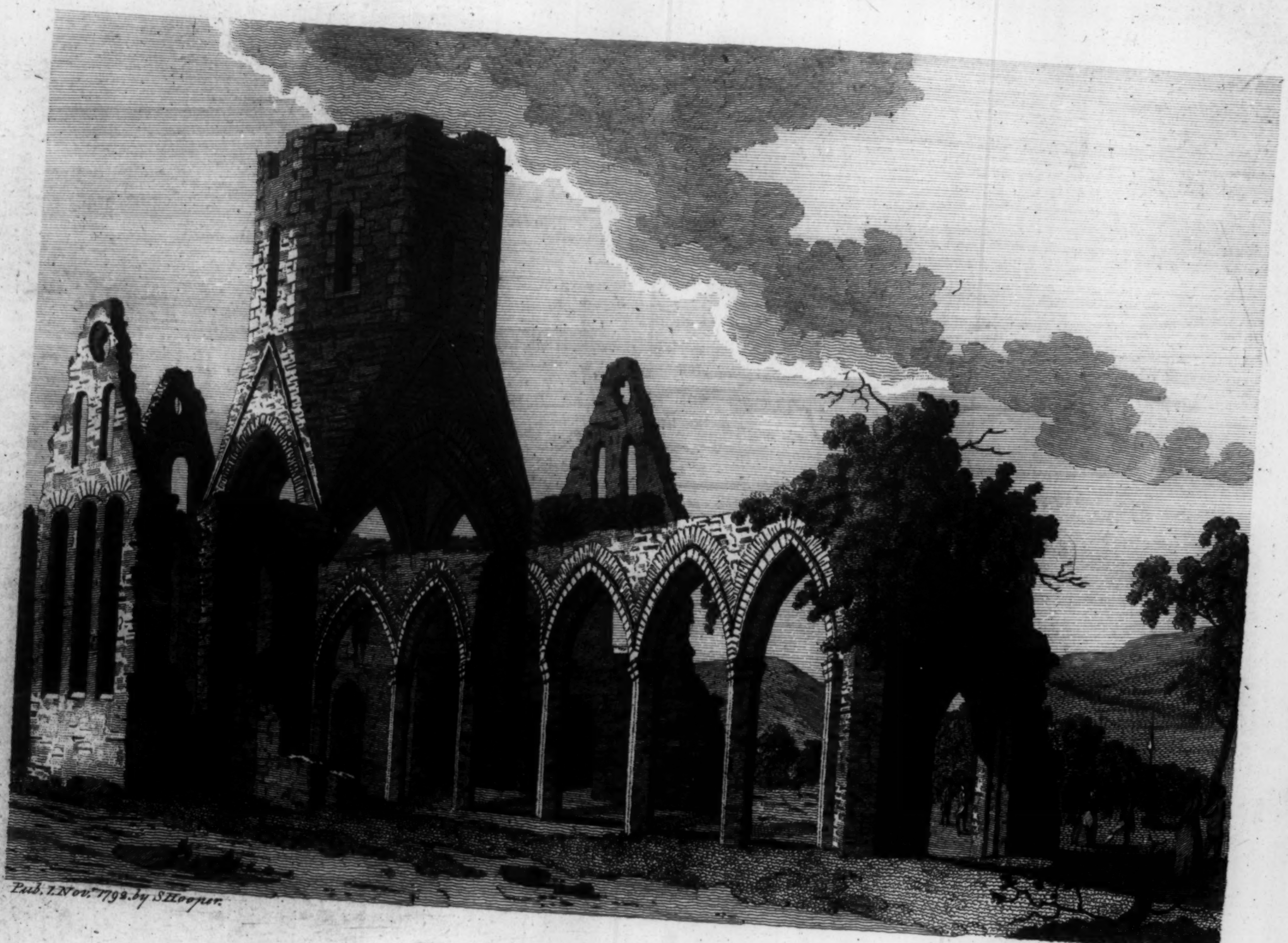
THIS View was taken from an original drawing by Begari, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

COUNTY OF WESTMEATH.

TRISTENAGH ABBEY.

THE preciſe time when this Monaſtery was founded, is not certain, but it ſeems to have been in the reign of Henry II. and by Geoffry de Conſtantine. Edmond Nugent, the laſt Prior ſurrendered this houſe to the King on the 20th of March, 1541, and had a penſion ſettled on him during life. In 1590, a leaſe of this Priory was granted to Captain William Piers, in whoſe family it ſtill continues. One of them, who gave a deſcription of the County of Weſtmeath, informs us, that the building was in the form of a croſs, having, in the center, a ſteeple, raiſed on the four innermoſt corners of the Croſs, from each of which, the wall as it riſes, ſlopes off until the whole is brought into an octagon; from thence the tower riſes about thirty feet in eight ſides, in each of which is a window. The walls of the church and ſteeple, though without a roof, remain firm and ſubſtantial.

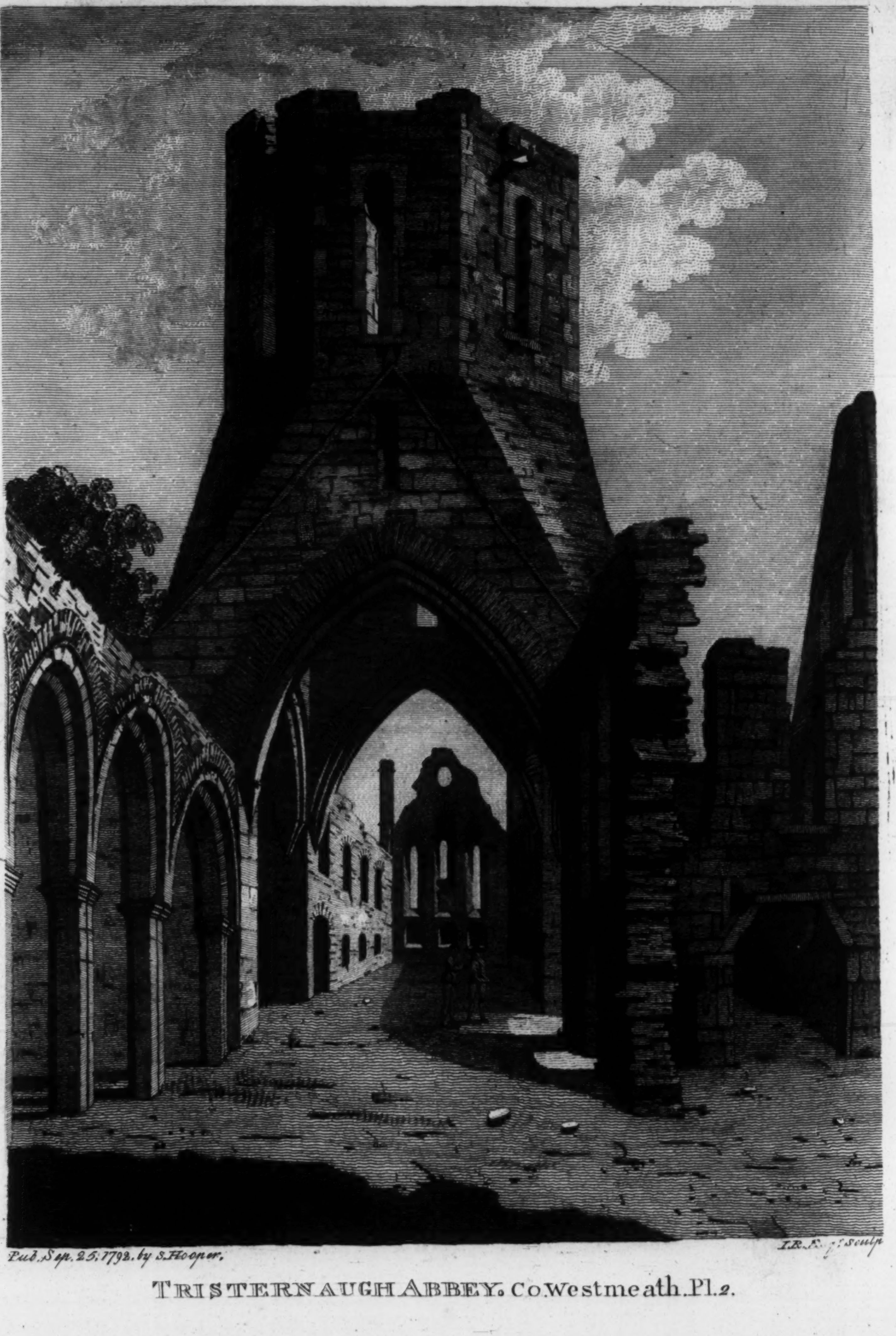
THIS View was taken from an original drawing by Bigari, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.



Pub. 1 Nov.r 1792. by S Hooper.

TRISTERNAGH ABBEY. Co. Meath.

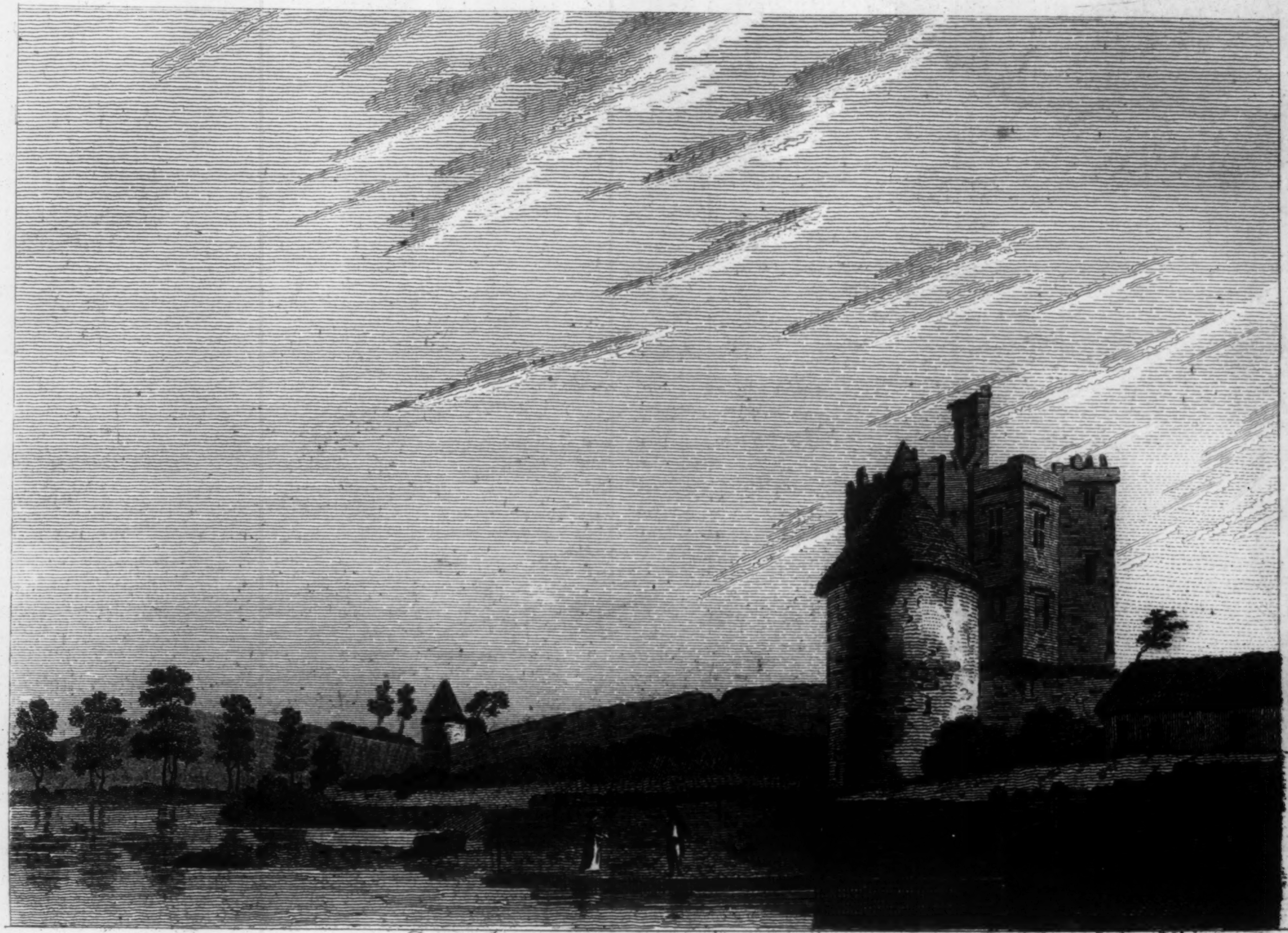
I.R. Esq.r Sculp.



Pub. Sep. 25, 1792. by S. Hooper.

I.R.F. sculp

TRISTERNAUGH ABBEY. Co. Westmeath. Pl. 2.



Published Jan 9 1791 by S Hooper Holborn

AGHER CASTLE.

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Plate II. In 1780, the ſteeple was ſeventy-four feet high. The Proprietor converted part of this Abbey into a Dairy, and part ſerved for a ſtable; this was a prognoſtic of its total ruin, which he effected in the year 1783. The Drawing was made before its deſtruction, and we may well wonder at that inſenſibility which could feel no compunction for the demolition of ſo noble and venerable a fabrick.

This View was taken from an original drawing, by Bigari, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Canyngham.

COUNTY OF TYRONE.

AUGHER CASTLE.

THE policy of the Engliſh and the turbulence of the times obliged all to whom grants of lands were made to erect caſtles. When this caſtle was built, it is not eaſy to diſcover. In 1602, there being a rumour, ſays Cox, that the Spaniards were again landed in Munſter, Sir Henry Dowkra was placed at Augher. Pynnar's Survey informs us, that in 1600, Lord Ridgeway had three hundred and fifteen acres at the Augher, for which he was to build a Town, and had then performed thus far of the conditions; he had made fifteen houſes, whereof two were of lime and ſtone, the reſt all cage-work and couples. A principal Burgeſs was to inhabit each houſe, and to have two acres, beſides commons for cattle; the whole number of Burgeſſes to be twenty. Augher is now a Borough-town, patrons, Meſſrs. Richardſon and Montray; but, it ſeems, at this time it was not incorporated.

This View was drawn by Francis Groſe, Eſq. anno 1770.

ROSCOMMON.

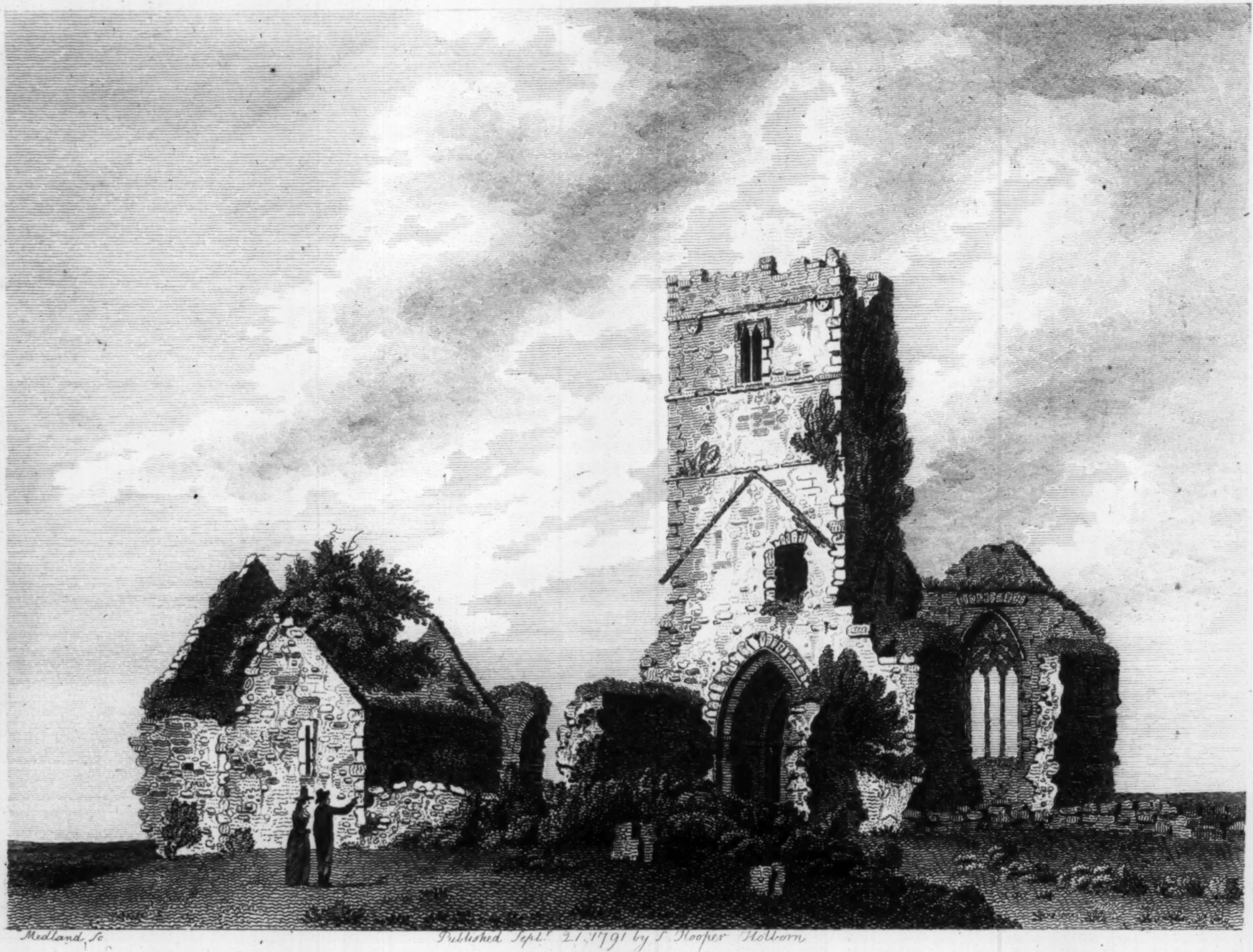
CLONSHANVILLE ABBEY.

THIS Monaſtery ſtands upon the edge of a very extenſive bog, the country, for a great diſtance round, being a flat. In Iriſh it is named *Cluain-ſean-mhil*, or the retreat of the old Leper. It ſtands in the Barony of Boyle, and ſeven miles from the Town of that name. A legendary account aſcribes the foundation of the Church to St. Patrick, an ideal perſonage, to whom monkiſh writers reſort when they are about to retail fables.

IT was erected in 1385, by Mac Dermot Roe for Dominicans. The Mac Dermots formerly had large poſſeſſions in this and the neighbouring county of Sligo; the repreſentative of which was the late Prince of Coolavin, of whom *Young*, in his Tour in Ireland, thus ſpeaks: "Another great family in Connaught is Mac Dermot, who calls himſelf Prince of Coolavin; he lives at Coolavin "in Sligo, and though he has not above 100l. a year, he will not "admit his children to ſit down in his preſence. This was certainly the caſe with his Father, and ſome aſſured me even with "the preſent Chief. Lord Kingſborough, Mr. Ponſonby, Mr. "O'Hara, Mr. Sandford, &c. came to ſee him, and his addreſs "was curious. O'Hara, you are welcome; Sandford, I am glad "to ſee your mother's ſon (his mother was an O'Brien) as to the "reſt of ye, come in as you can."

THIS View was drawn by T. Cocking, anno 1791.

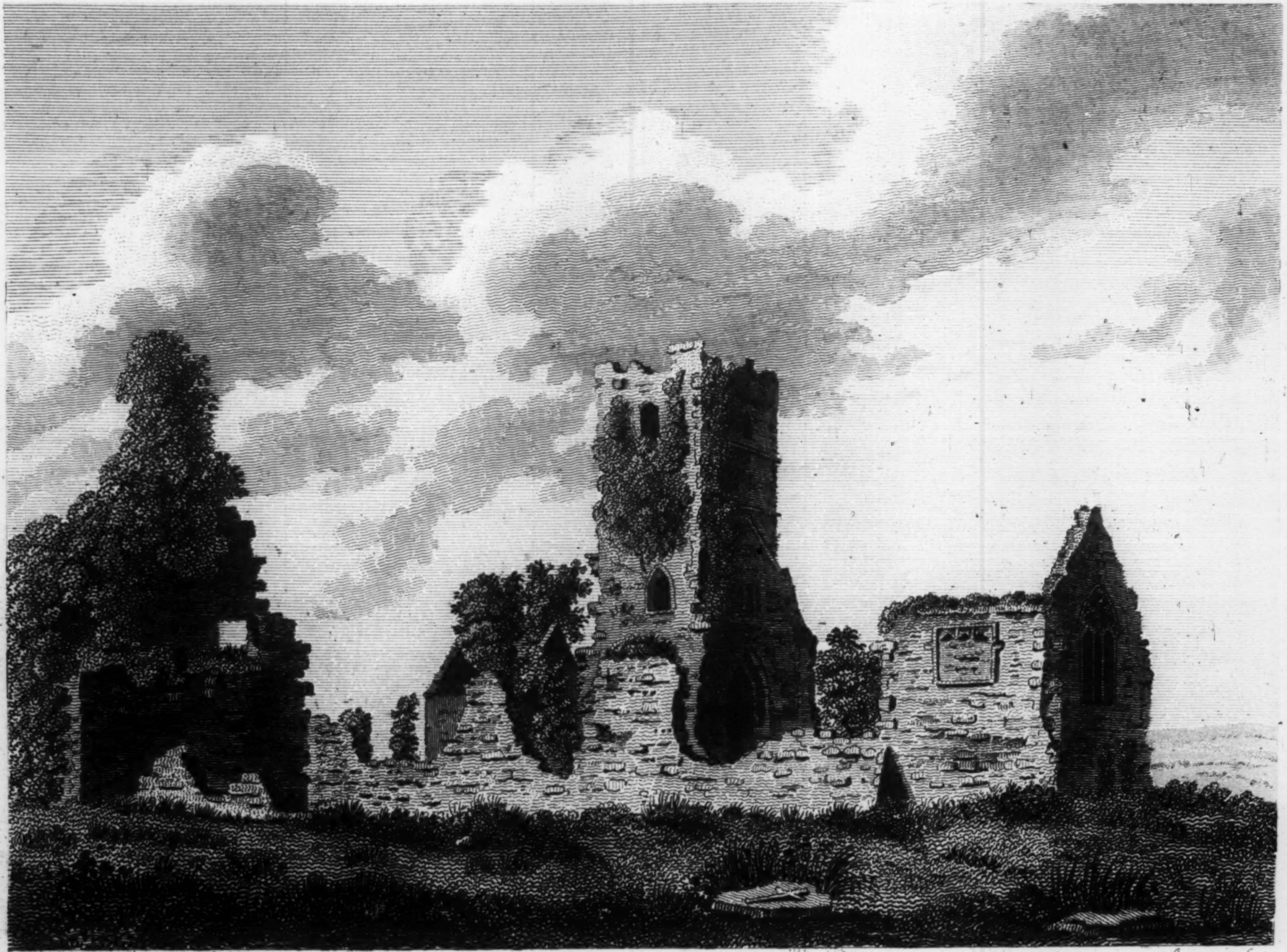
PLATE II. The Monaſtery conſiſts of three diſtinct parts, which ſeem to have been formerly united, but now very much in ruins. The



Medland Sc

Published Sept.r 21, 1791 by S Hooper Holborn

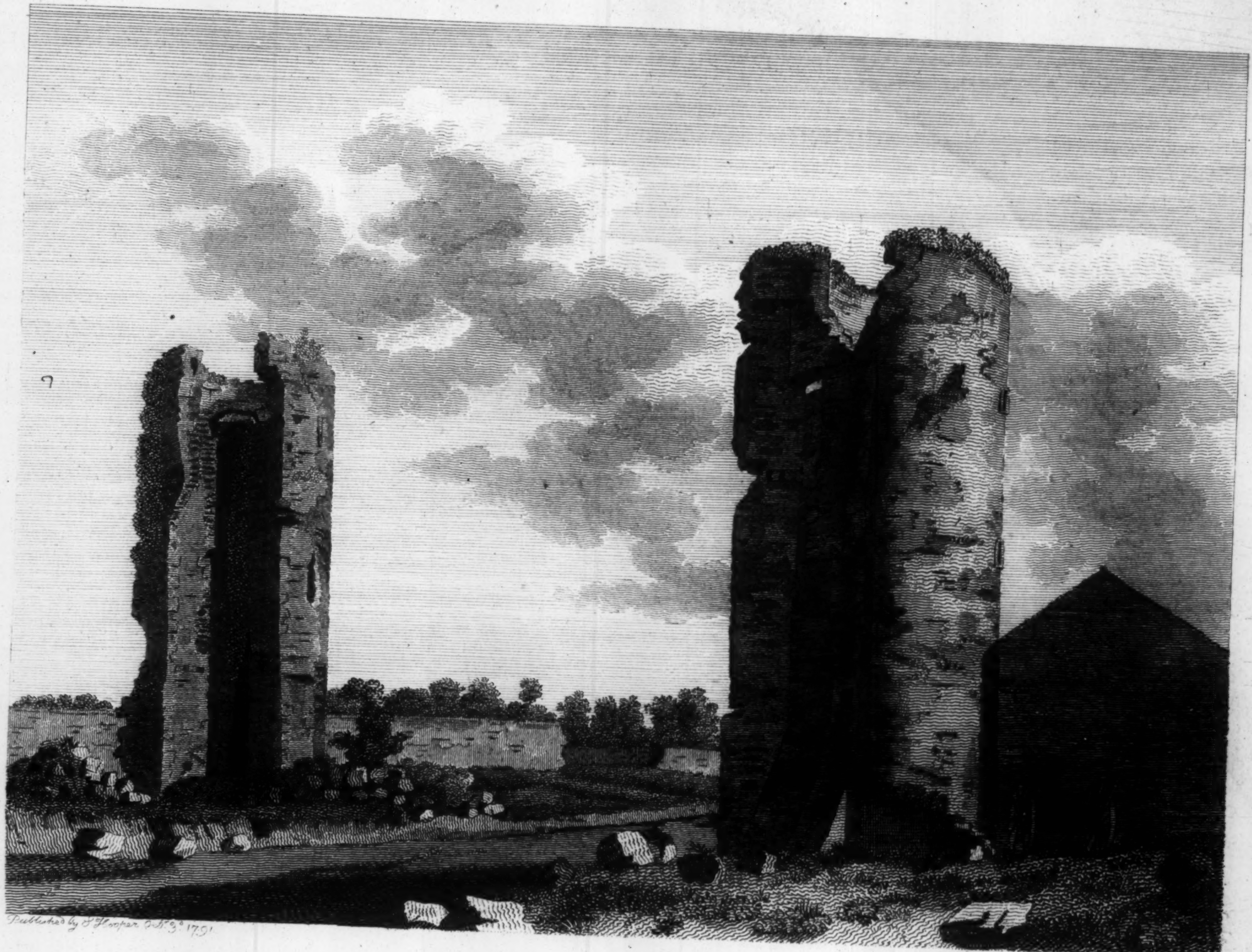
ABBEY OF CLONSHANVILL.



Publish'd Octr. 14th 1791 by S. Hooper

Sparrow sc

ABBEY of CLONSHANVILL. Pl. 2.



Published by S. Hooper Octr. 3. 1791.

J. N. sculp.

LOUGHGLIN CASTLE.

The eaſtern window is intire: the Tower ſixty feet high, ſtanding upon an arch, and has offsets. There are no remains of cloyſters.

NEAR the Belfry is a vault, the cemetery of the Frenches, of French-park; on the eaſtern wall of this vault are their arms, and this inſcription.

> "Pray for the Souls
> "Of Patrick French Fitz Stephen of Galway,
> "Burgeſs, who lived in this world eighty ſix years."

THIS Monaſtery was granted by the Crown to William Taafe, who afterwards ſold it to Lord Dillon.

THIS View which repreſents the ſouth eaſt aſpect, was drawn by Lieutenant Daniel Groſe, anno 1791.

ROSCOMMON.

LOUGHGLIN CASTLE.

JOHN Fitz Gerald, fourth Baron of Ophaley, married Honora, daughter of Hugh O'Conor, titular King of Connaught, and by her had four ſons. Maurice, one of them, was anceſtor to the Fitz Geralds of Turlogh and Mohiny, in the County Mayo, one of whom founded this Caſtle.

IT was originally a very ſtrong and extenſive building, each angle being defended by a Tower; two of theſe only now remain. The Caſtle ſtands on the ſouth ſide of a lake of the ſame name. The weſtern tower is uſed as a priſon, until the criminal can be removed to the county jail.

SIR Lucas Dillon, about 1630, was poſſeſſed of the Manſion-houſe and Caſtle of Loughglin, and the preſent Lord Viſcount Dillon

Dillon has removed much of the ſtones from Loughglin to complete a noble houſe and beautiful improvements which he is carrying on at the oppoſite ſide of the Lake.

This View was drawn by T. Cocking, anno 1791.

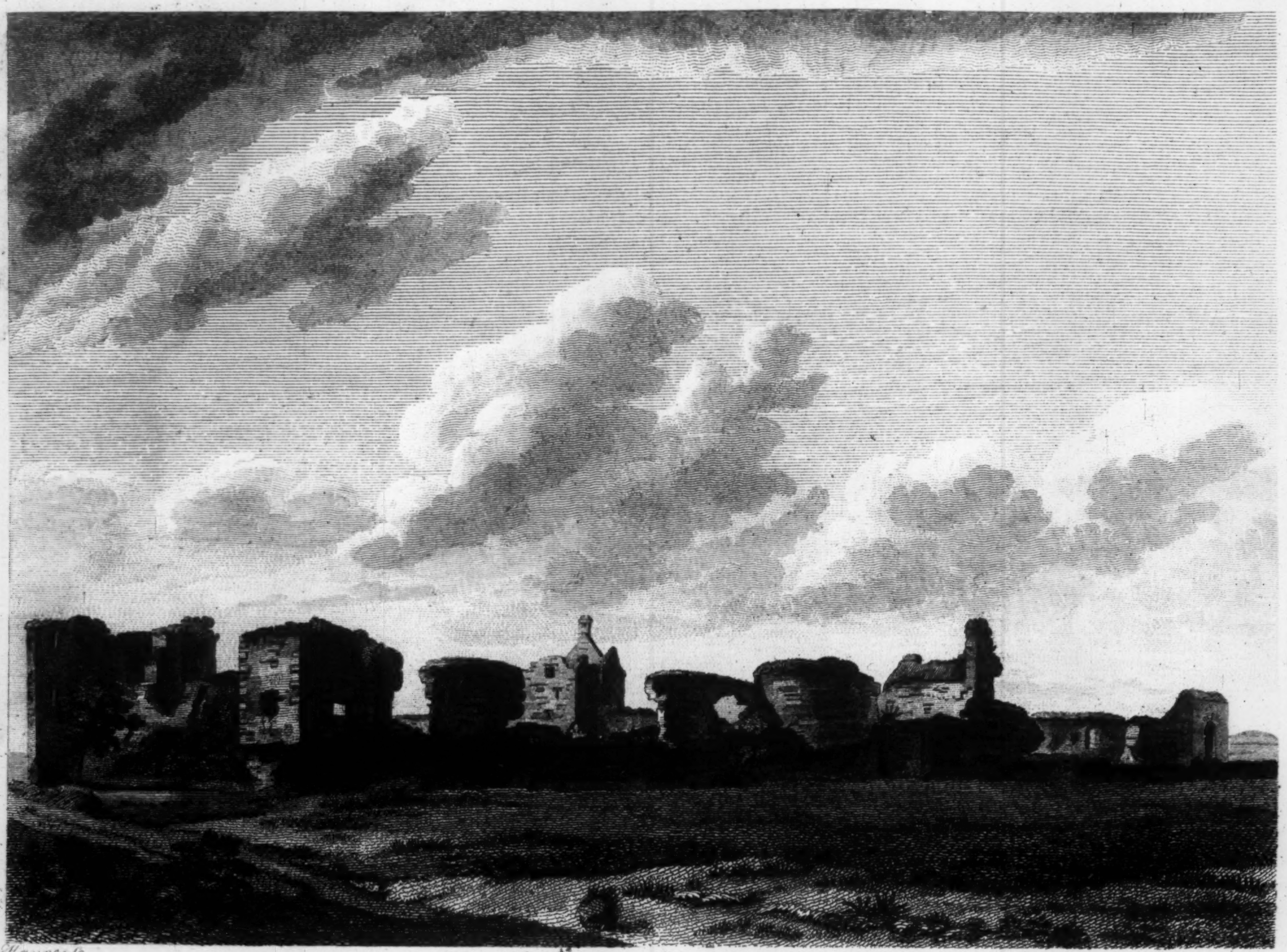
ROSCOMMON

BALLINTUBBER CASTLE

Is all in ruins, of great extent, and of a ſquare figure, flanked by four towers of various forms. The dwellings were cloſe to the towers, leaving an open area in the middle: the entrance is defended by a tower of a peculiar conſtruction.

The Town owes its riſe to an Abbey erected there by O'Conor, King of Connaught, A. D. 1216, for regular Canons, and ſhortly after was founded this Abbey. The ruins ſeem to be of a later date, and to have been the work of Sir John King, to whom theſe and a large property were granted by the Crown in 1605. Near this Caſtle a remarkable battle was fought in the Iriſh rebellion, A. D. 1642, wherein the Engliſh forces were ſucceſsful. It is recorded, that a young Iriſh gentleman behaved on this occaſion with ſingular bravery; for, after his party fled, he placed himſelf at the corner of a ditch, where he defended himſelf with his pike againſt five horſemen, who fired on him: a gigantic Engliſh ſoldier getting behind him, ſlew him. Being ſtripped, and his montero taken from his head, long treſſes of flaxen hair fell down; this farther exciting curioſity, it was at length diſcovered that this gallant youth was a female.

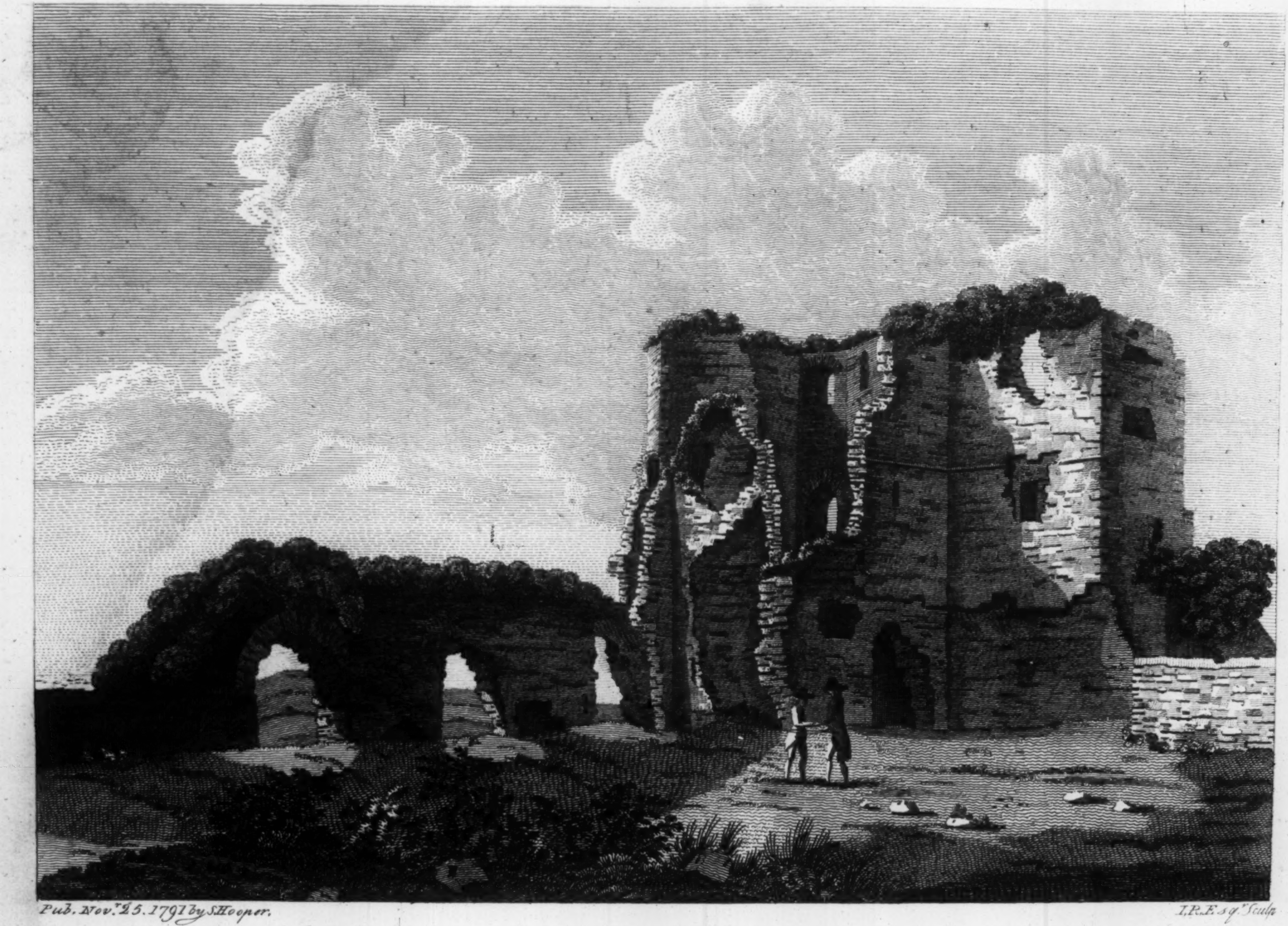
O'Conor Dun of Ballintubber aſſumed the ſtyle of King of Connaught in 1641, and was extremely active in that rebellion with



Haynes Sc

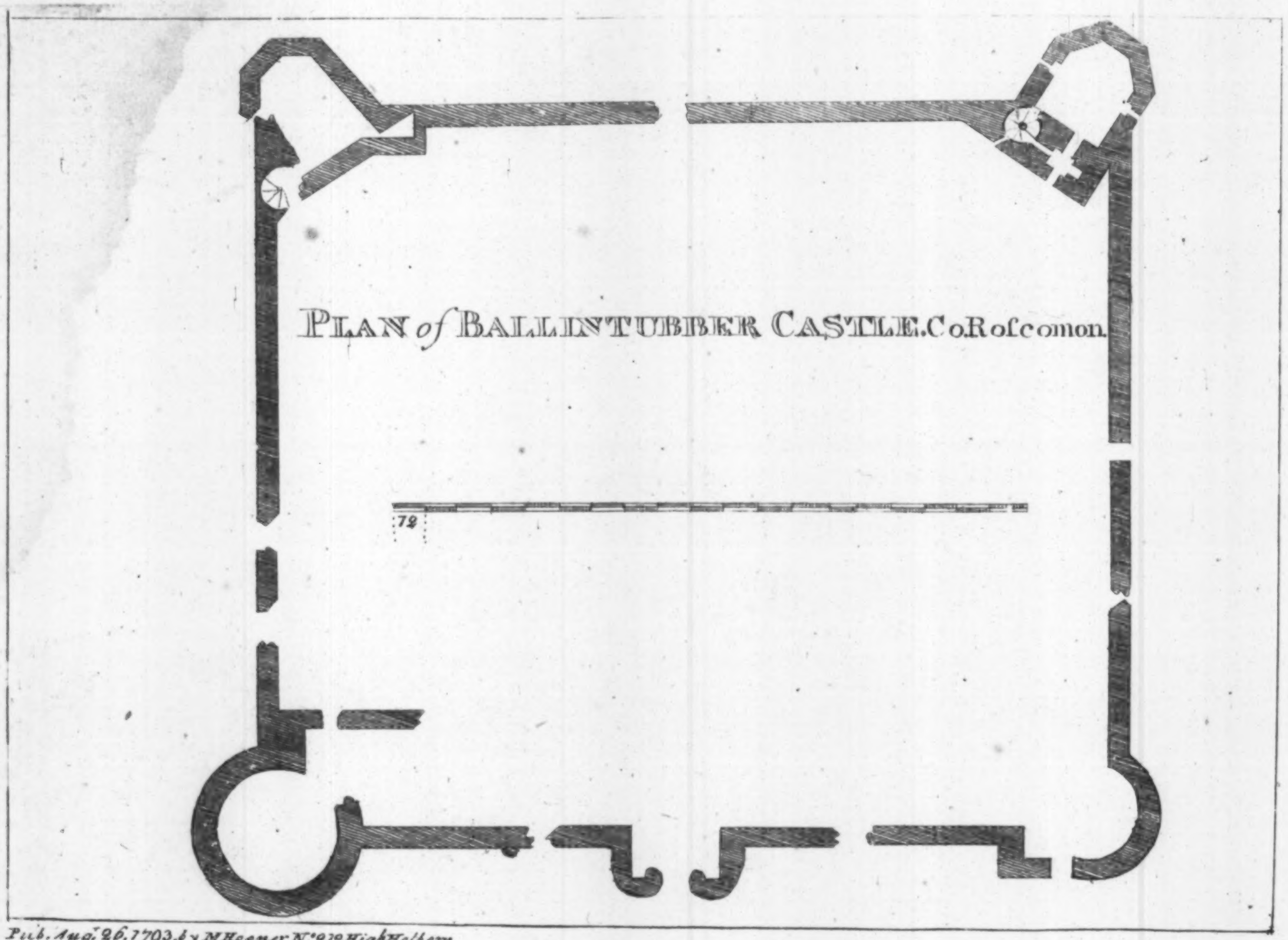
Published Sept.r 20 1791 by S. Hooper Holborn

CASTLE of BALLINTUBBER



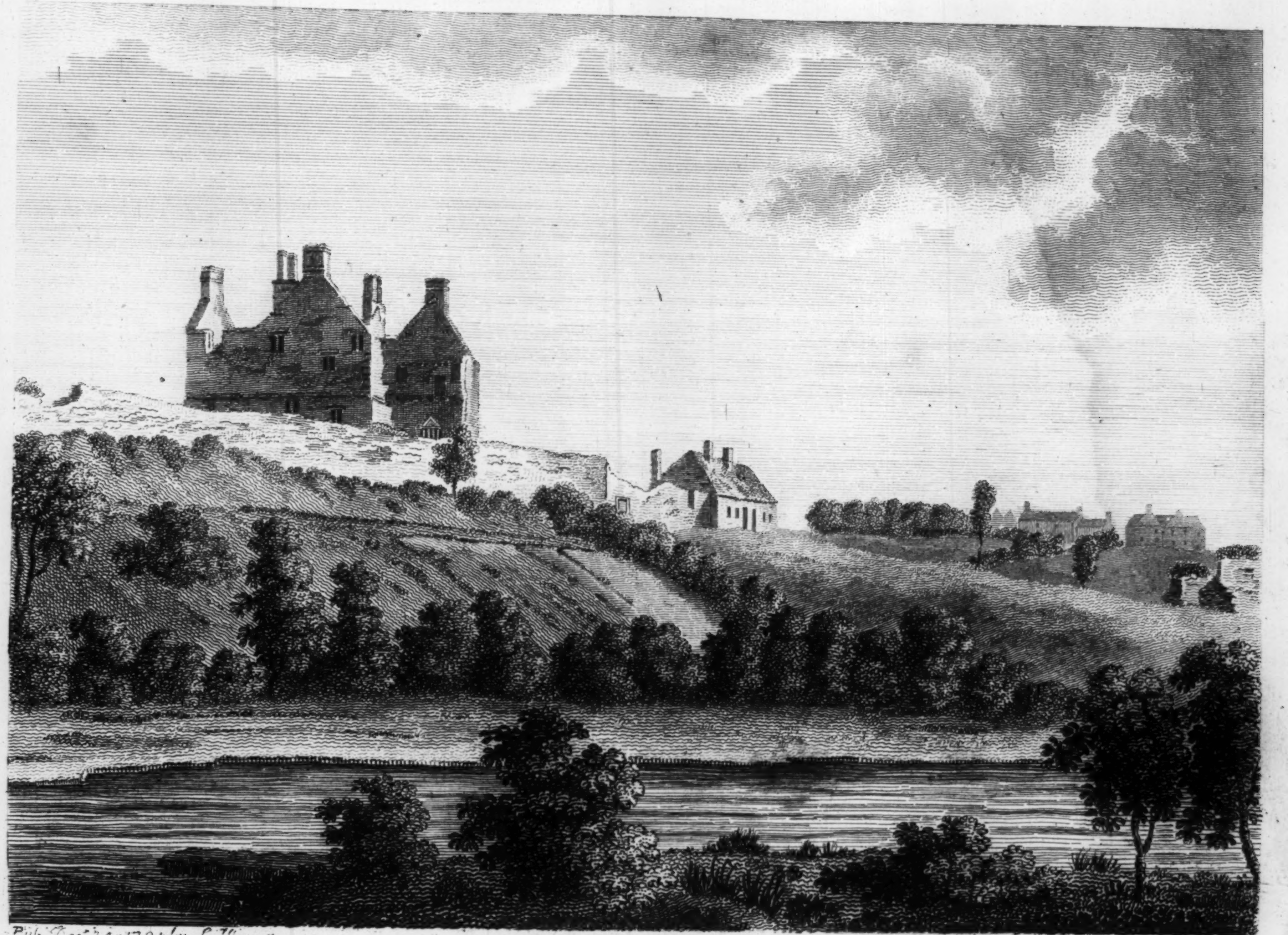
Pub. Novr 25. 1791 by S.Hooper. I.R.Esqr Sculp.

TOWER *of* BELLINTOBBER.



PLAN of BALLINTUBBER CASTLE. Co. Roſcomon.

Pub. Augt. 26, 1793, by M Hooper No. 212 High Holborn.



Pub Decr 24:1791 by S. Hooper

Sparrow sc

DROMAHAIRE CASTLE.

Con O'Rorke: the latter was taken priſoner by Sir Charles Coote.

This View, which repreſents the ſouth-eaſt aſpect of the tower, was drawn by Lieutenant Daniel Groſe, anno 1791.

LEITRIM.

DROMAHAIRE CASTLE

WAS erected on a hill cloſe to the village of that name by the O'Rorkes, formerly a powerful ſept here. It has ſeven ſtacks of chimnies. In 1626, the Duke of Buckingham made a grant to his brother, Sir Edward Villiers, of 6500 acres of arable and paſture land, and 5114 of wood and bog in the Barony of Dromahaire, which had before been granted to the Duke, 5th Jan. 1626, on the reſignation of Robert, Earl of Nithſdale, and his brother, James Maxwell, and the ſame was confirmed to Sir William Villiers by patent, 5th of September, 1628, to hold in capite by the ſervice of one Knight's fee, and the rent of 83l. 6s. 6d. the premiſes being erected into the Manor of Dromahaire, with many large privileges; two weekly markets, 10th of July, and 20th of October, with liberty to impark a thouſand acres with free warren: to export corn and other commodities growing on the premiſes, to erect two tan houſes, with a licence of abſence to him and his heirs (who were to be clerks of the Markets and aſſay Maſters), diſcharging them of perſonal reſidence, on their keeping a ſufficient agent upon the premiſes; and to build within four years a Caſtle, ſixty feet in length, twenty four in breadth, and thirty two in height, with a Bawn of four hundred feet in circuit, encompaſſed with a ſtone wall, fourteen feet high.

This new Caſtle was conſtructed with the ſtones of part of O'Rorke's Hall or Caſtle, which lies lower down the hill.

This View was drawn by T. Cocking, anno 1791.

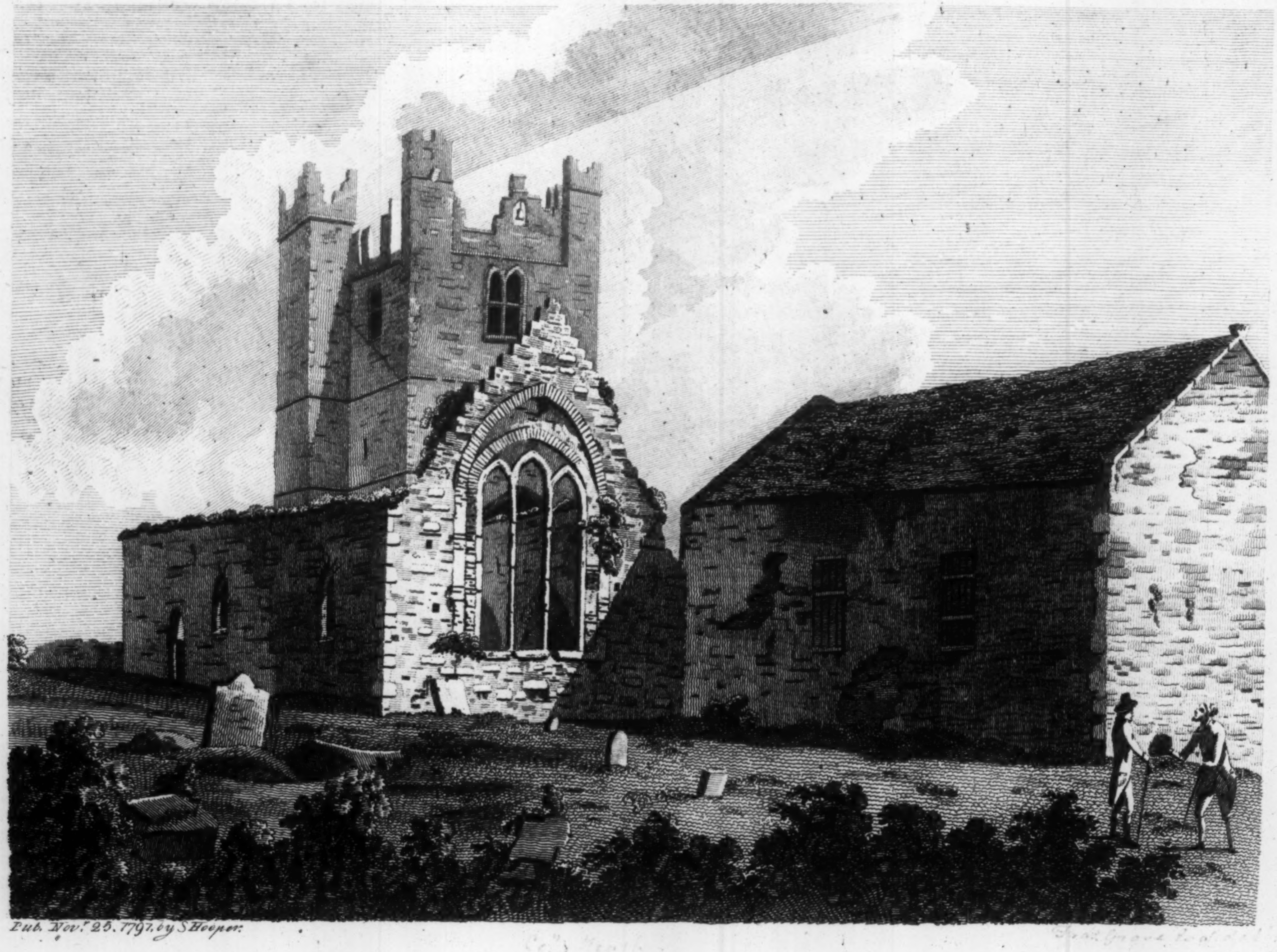
MEATH.

DULEEK ABBEY.

THIS was an ancient epiſcopal See afterwards united to Dublin. The town lies four miles from Drogheda, and from its ruins ſeems formerly to have been a place of note. St. Cianan or Kenan is ſaid to have founded an Abbey here about 488. It was frequently plundered by the Danes, and alſo by the Iriſh in their inteſtine wars. The bodies of Brien Boremhe and Morogh, his ſon, both ſlain at the battle of Clontarf, were brought by the Monks of Swords to this Abbey, and from thence conveyed to Louth by the Monks of St. Cianan. The annals of the four Maſters, at the year 1169, remark, that this Church of Duleek was a Damliag, or ſtone building; a proof that ſuch were then not common in Ireland. In 1182, Hugh de Lacie, Lord of Meath, built a cell here under the invocation of St. Kenan, and ſubjected it to the Priory of Lanthony, near Glouceſter: he ſettled in it regular canons of St. Auguſtin. At the diſſolution, it was found to poſſeſs very large property in lands and tithes.

This View was drawn by Francis Grove, Eſq. anno 1791.

Plate II. In the Town of Duleek was alſo an Auguſtin Priory, ſaid to be erected by one of the family of O'Kelly, before the arrival of the Engliſh: if ſo, it could not be for Auguſtinians, whoſe eſtabliſhment in this iſland was much poſterior. The poſſeſſions of both Abbey and Priory were granted to Sir Gerald Moore, anceſtor of the preſent Marquis of Drogheda.

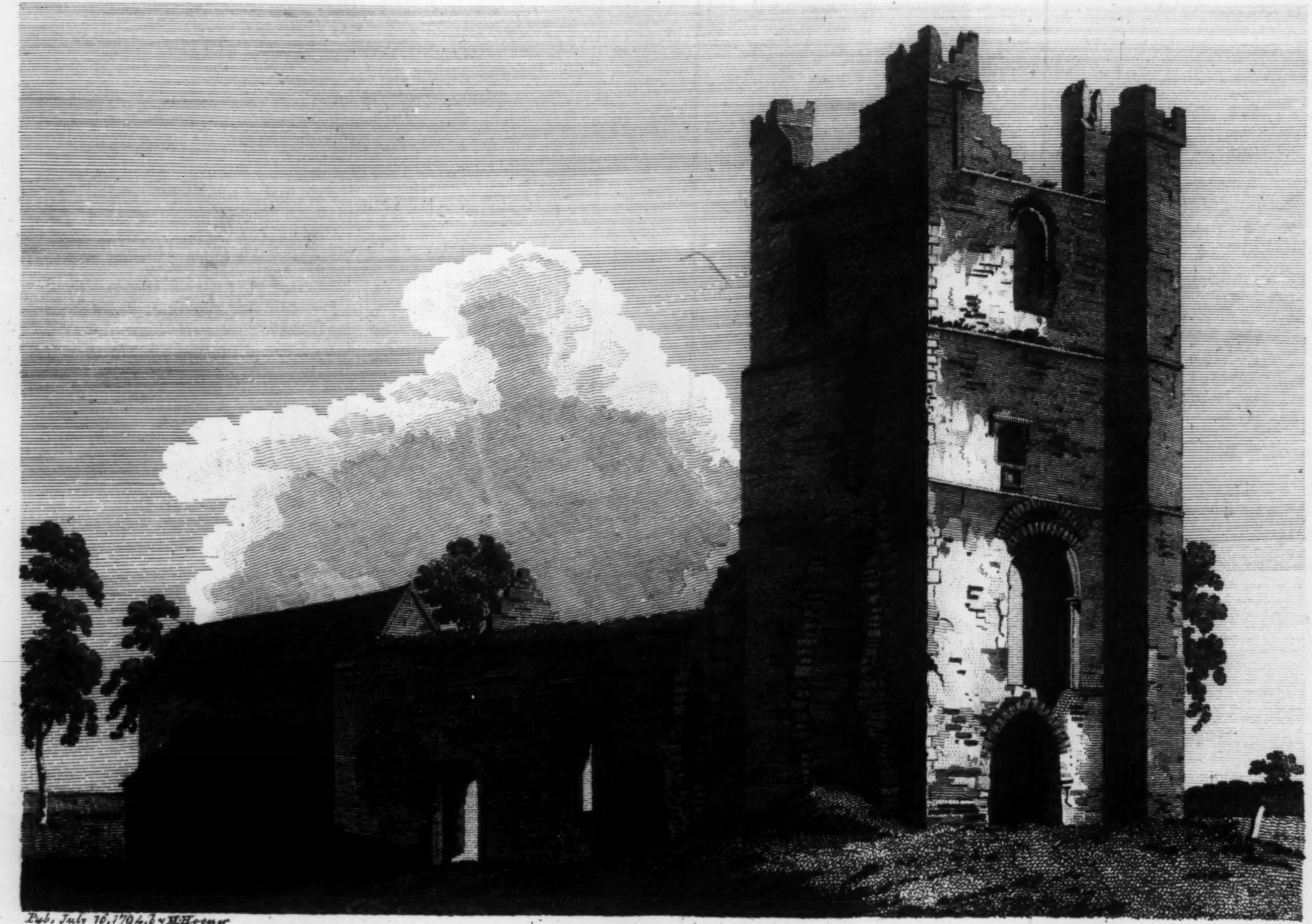


Pub. Novr. 25. 1791. by S Hooper.

Co. Meath

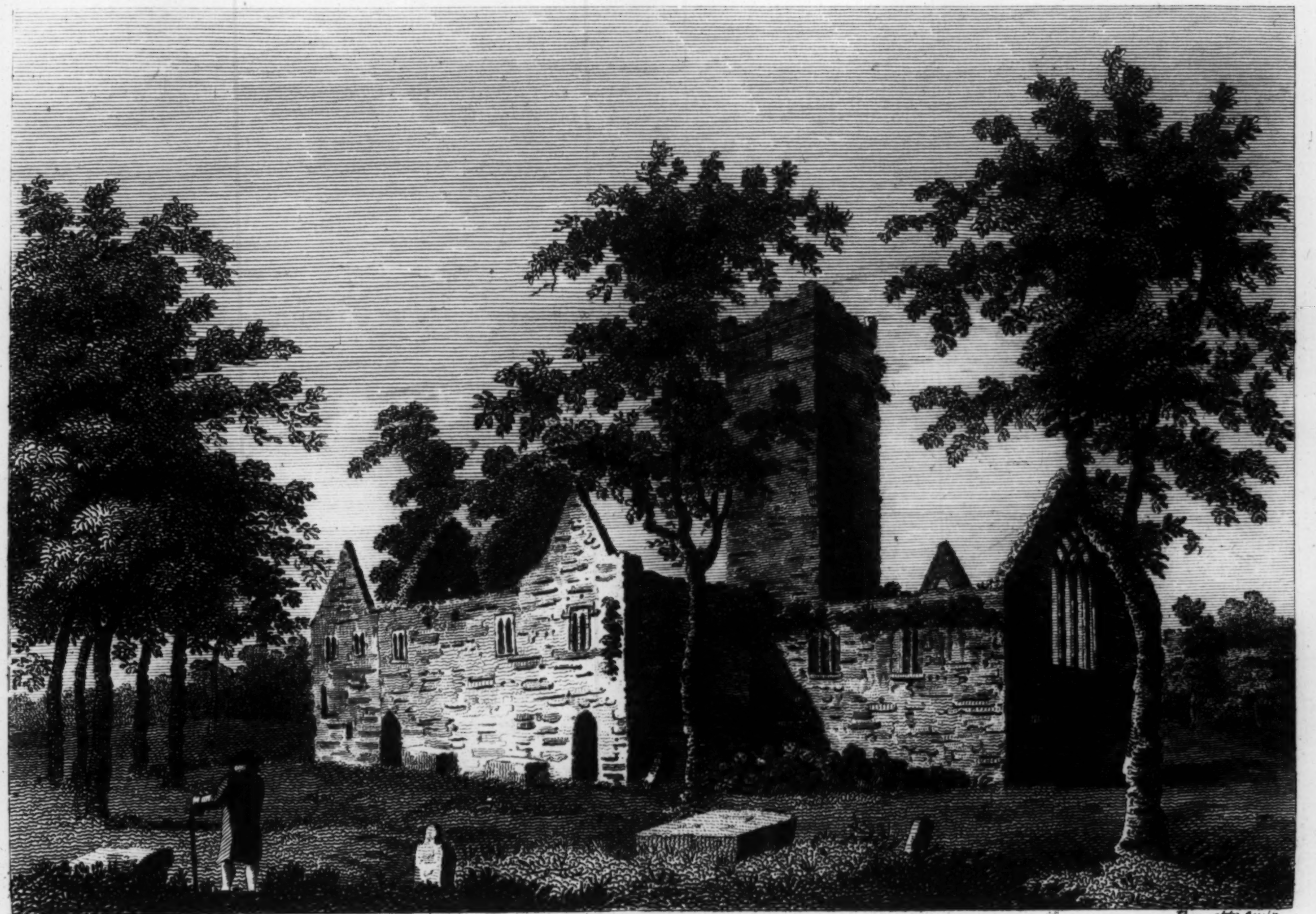
Dan. Grose fecit del.

DULEEK ABBEY,



Pub. July 16.1794. by M. Hooper

N.W. View of DULEEK ABBEY. Co. Meath.



Publish' by Hooper June 24 · 1794

Barrett sculp.

MUCRUSS ABBEY. Co. Kerry.

This View, which repreſents the north-weſt aſpect, was drawn by Lieut. D. Groſe, anno 1792.

KERRY.

MUCRUS ABBEY.

THOUGH this is commonly now called Mucrus Abbey, its old appellation was Ivrelagh, or the Building on the Lake. It is in the Barony of Magunihy, on the margin of Lough Lean, or Lake of Killarney. Donald Mac Carty, in the year 1440, founded a friary here under the invocation of the Holy Trinity for Conventual Franciſcans: he repaired it in 1468, a few months before his deceaſe. Since that time it has continued the cemetery of the Mac Carty family. Donald, Earl of Clancare, was interred here, as was Patrick, Lord Kerry, the earl's nephew, in 1600.

It was again repaired in 1602, but afterwards ſuffered to decay. The walks are ſurrounded by a venerable grove of aſh trees, which ſeem to grow ſpontaneouſly from the ruins of the abbey. The choir, nave, and ſteeple are entire, and there are many decayed tombs. The cloyſters are alſo ſtanding, and conſiſt of ſeveral Gothic arches of ſolid marble, which incloſe a ſmall ſquare, in the centre of which ſtood a remarkably tall yew-tree; its ſpreading branches, like a great umbrella, overſhadowing the niches of the whole cloyſter, forming an uncommon and very pictureſque covering. A bell, not many years ago, was found in the adjacent lough, and from its inſcription it appeared to have belonged to this Abbey. A miraculous image of the Virgin Mary was ſaid to have been formerly preſerved here. On the diſſolution, the ſite and revenues of this houſe were granted to Capt. Robert Collan, who aſſigned them to Biſhop Croſbie.

TIPPERARY.

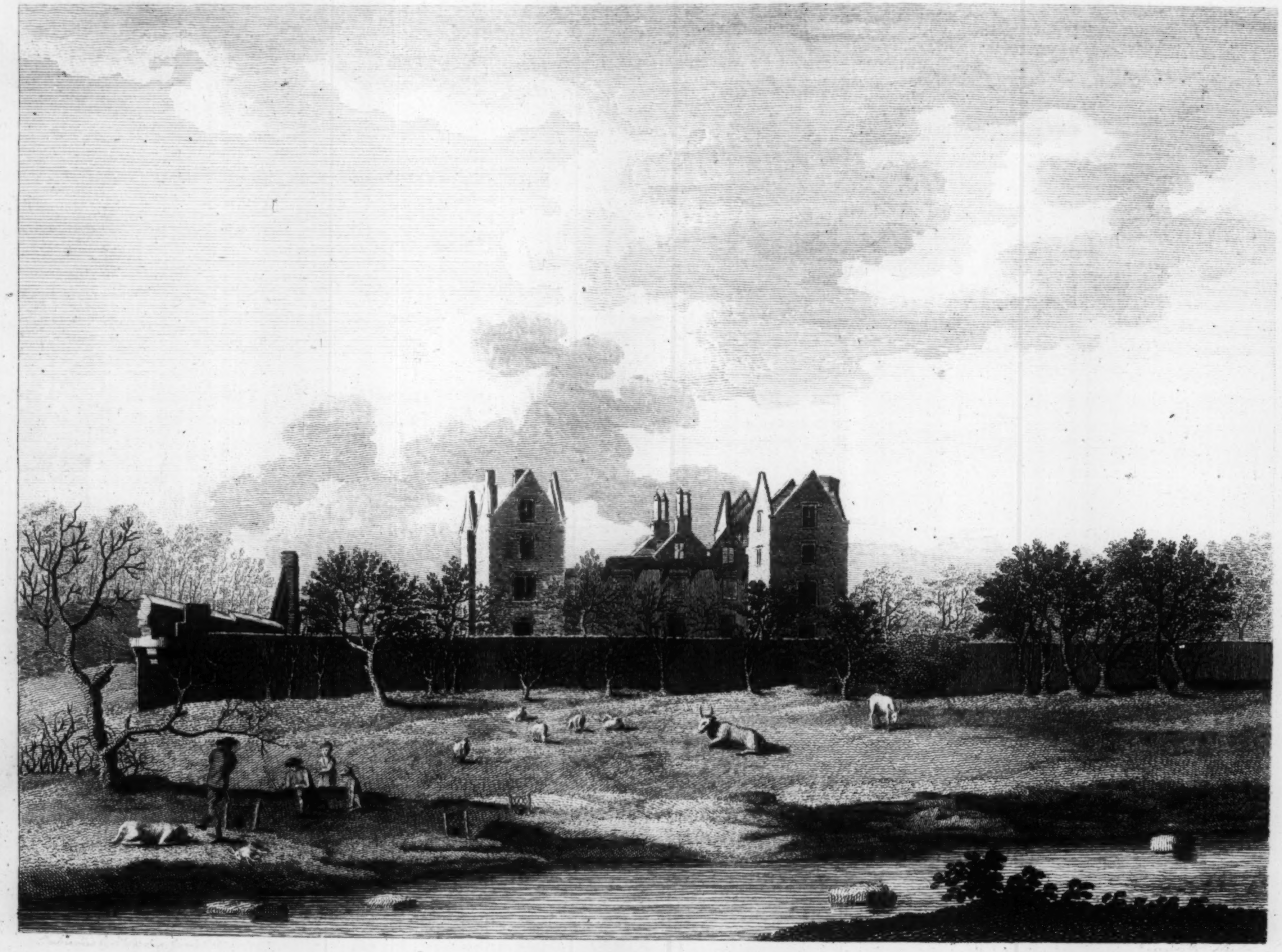
BURNT COURT

Is a fine ſpecimen of thoſe caſtellated houſes ſo common in the turbulent periods of Iriſh hiſtory. It is ſaid that a caſtle was firſt erected here by one of the barons of Ikerrin: however it changed maſters frequently, and was at length beſieged and taken by a party of Cromwell's army, but was not ſo much demoliſhed as many other places that fell into the hands of that fierce republican.

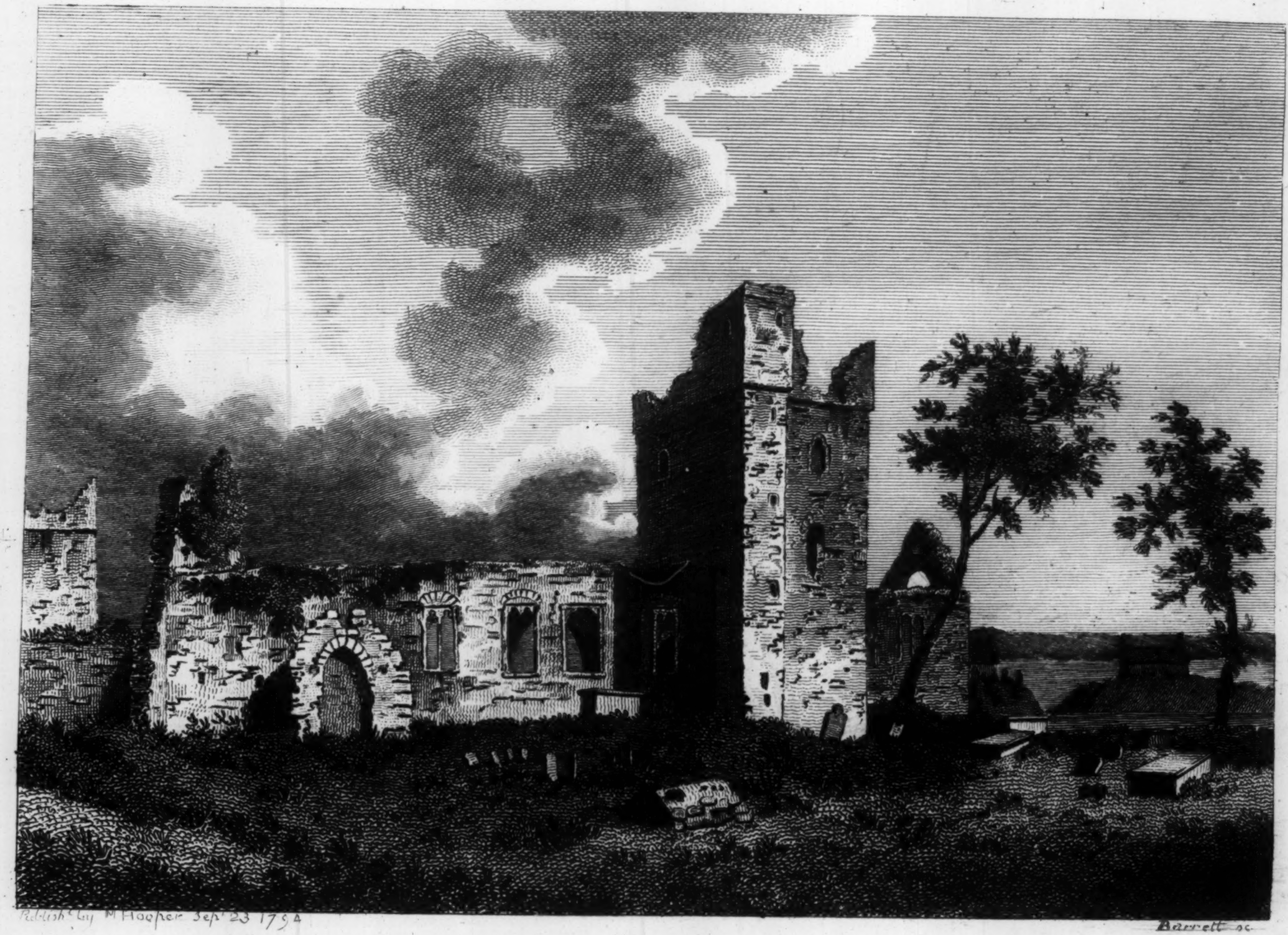
It was ſurrounded by a high and ſtrong wall, which incloſed a bawn of conſiderable extent, within which a dwelling-houſe was built by Mr. Anthony Chearnley, who deſerves to be remembered for cultivating the art of deſign, when few purſued it, in 1740, in Ireland. It was he who made this drawing of Burnt Court, and alſo thoſe in Smith's hiſtory of Waterford. He had a large collection of views from ancient remains, which probably lie in private hands, and well deſerve to be made public.

This View, which repreſents the ſouth-eaſt aſpect, was taken from an original, by Anthony Chearnley, in the collection of the Right Hon. William Conyngham.

Plate II. This View, which repreſents the north-weſt aſpect, was taken alſo from an original, by Anthony Chearnley, in the collection of the Right Hon. William Conyngham.



BURNTCOURT. Pl. 1.



Publish'd by M Hooper Sepr. 23 1794

Barrett sc.

S, View of the ABBEY of SILKER in the TOWN of WEXFORD.

WEXFORD.

SELKSER ABBEY.

THIS was founded for regular Canons by the Danes, and was called the priory of St. Peter and St. Paul of Selkſer. The family of the Roches were its patrons, and munificent benefactors. John, Biſhop of Ferns, in 1240, held a ſynod here on the morrow of the Nativity of the bleſſed Virgin; they are inſerted in the firſt volume of Wilkins's councils. The priory had large poſſeſſions, and was diſſolved the 23d of March, the 31ſt of Hen. VIII. John Heygharne being the laſt prior.

The church is conſtructed in a plain manner of blackiſh ſtone, and ſtands in the town of Wexford. The ſteeple is much decayed at the top, the arches which ſupport it reſt on plain ſquare piers, except one, which is an octagon. The tithes, formerly the property of this priory, now belong to the Earl of Portſmouth.

THIS View was taken from an original drawing by Brun, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

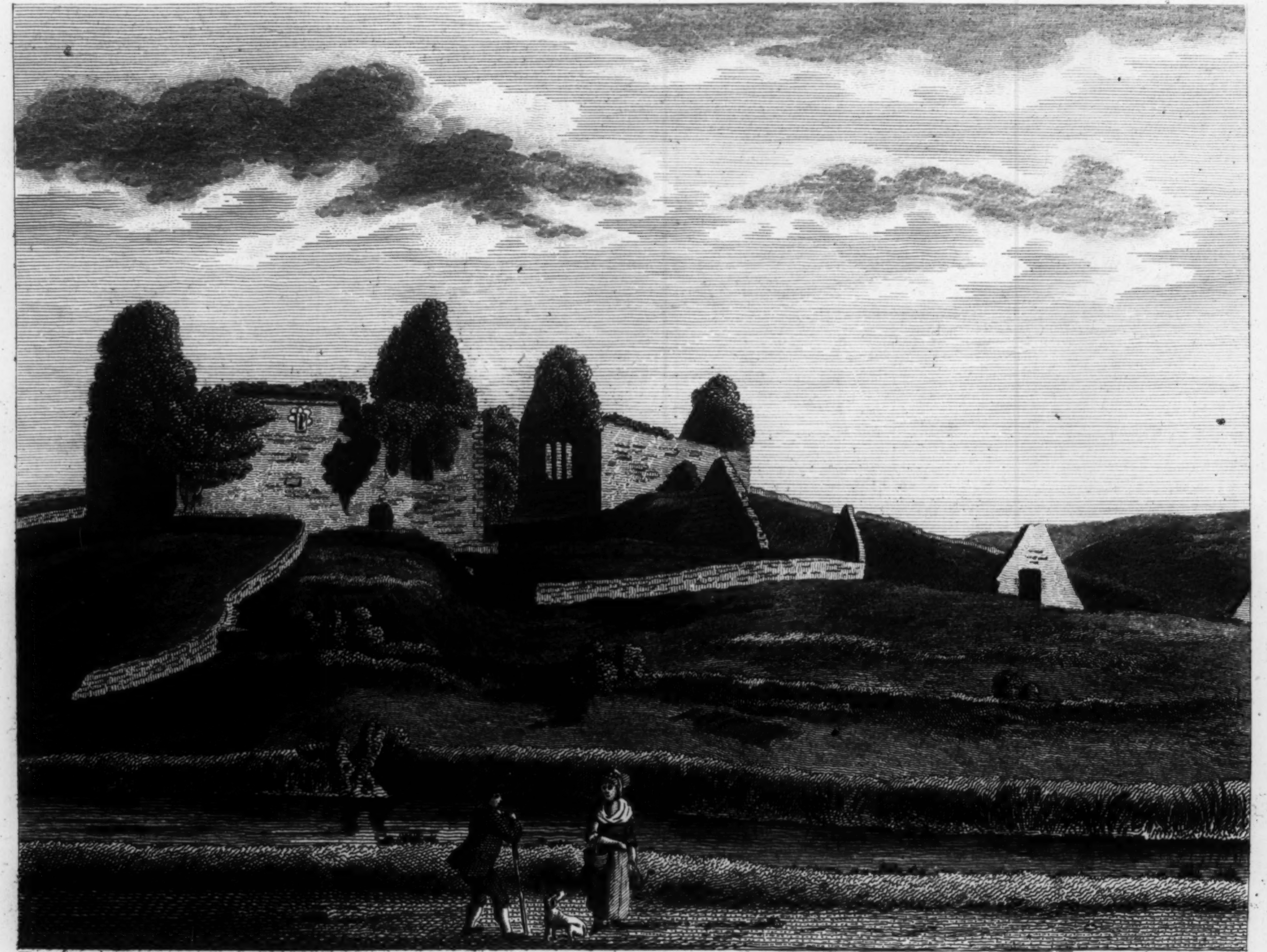
LEITRIM.

FENAUGH

Is now a pariſh church in the dioceſe of Ardagh, and was ſaid to be founded by St. Callin in the ſixth century. His feſtival is obſerved the 13th of November. It was celebrated in former ages for its divinity ſchool, which flouriſhed greatly under the direction of the Culdees.

The weſt end of the church is vaulted, and divine ſervice is performed in it: the eaſtern window is eſteemed of curious workmanſhip. There is a tradition, that when St. Callin began to build this church, an evil ſpirit by night pulled down what was erected in the day. The ſaint, enraged at this oppoſition, reſolved to check his miſchievous activity, and having bleſſed ſome ropes, he drew them every night along the top of the building to prevent his approaching; but Satan, more wicked than wiſe, attempted to break the holy barrier, and got ſo entangled among the cords, that he could not diſengage himſelf, and afforded a pleaſant ſpectacle in the morning to the monks, who did not diſmiſs him without due caſtigation. To perpetuate the memory of this event, there is a line engraven about the middle of the eaſt gable, which reaches from north to ſouth; and on the north ſide, about twelve feet from the ground, is alſo engraven a figure of this evil ſpirit in the wall, with part of the line in his mouth.

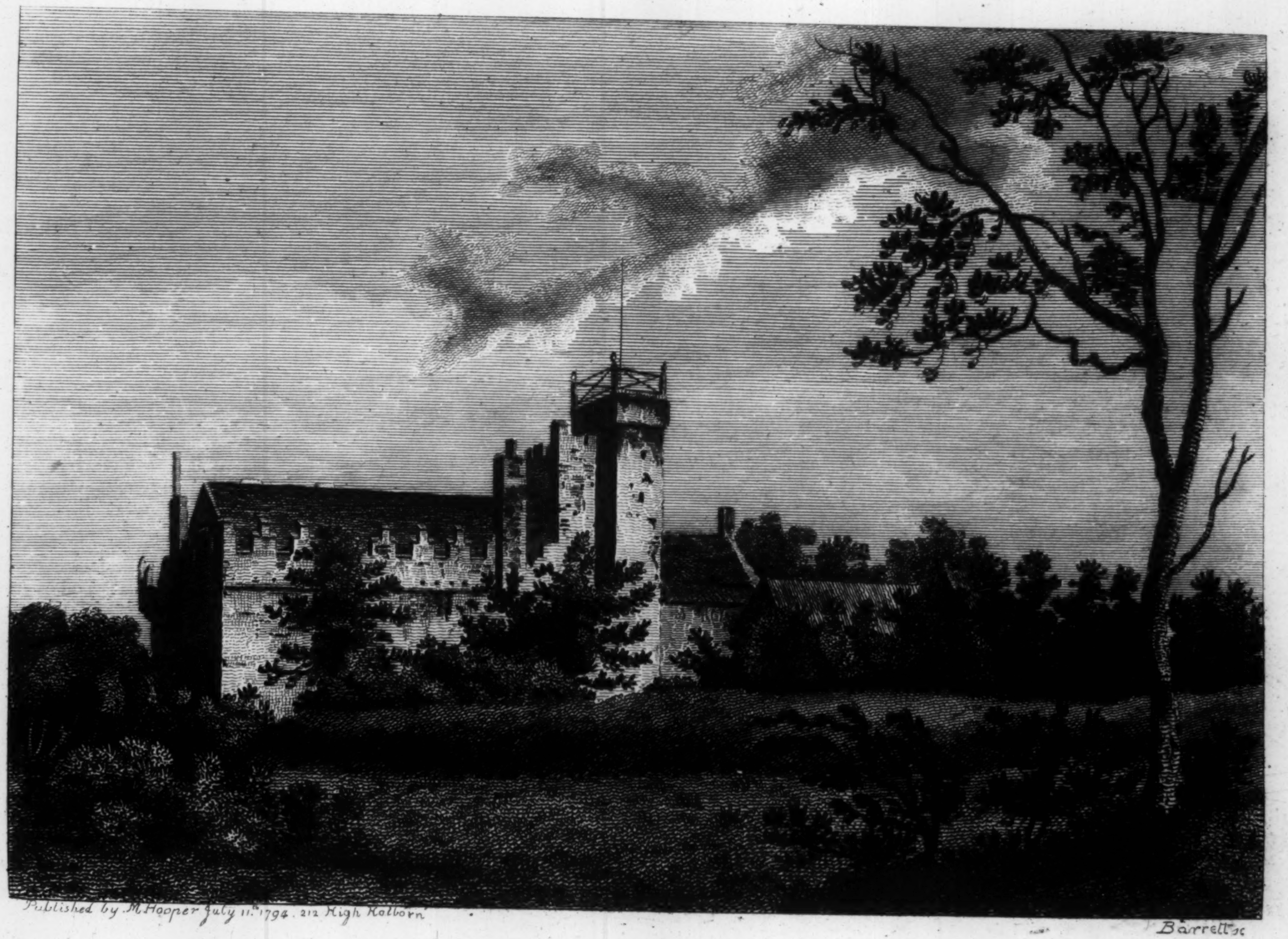
This View was drawn by Lieut. Daniel Groſe, anno 1792.



Pub. Nov. 27. 1794 by M. Hooper.

Sparrow sc.

RUINS of FENAGH Co. Letrim.



Published by M. Hooper July 11th 1794. 212 High Holborn

Barrett sc

BARGY CASTLE, Co. Wexford.

WEXFORD.

BARGY CASTLE.

IF a conjecture may be allowed from the name, Bargy being the Anglo-Saxon Biorg, a fortreſs, this was a ſtrong hold in very remote times. The jargon ſpoken in this barony I have ſhewn in the Antiquities of Ireland, from the ſlender ſurviving materials to have been Teutonic, introduced in the firſt age of Chriſtianity, probably earlier, into theſe parts. The proofs of this, though perhaps not perfectly ſatisfactory, may, in abler hands, lead to ſomething more certain.

Bargy Caſtle is the ſeat of Francis Harvey, Eſq. but ſo altered and modernized, as to render it impoſſible to trace the original plan: the buildings which ſurround it are alſo an inſurmountable obſtacle. The View here given is taken from the garden ſide, and exhibits the beſt idea of its ancient ſtate.

THIS View was taken from an original drawing, by Barralet, in the collection of the Right Hon. William Conyngham.

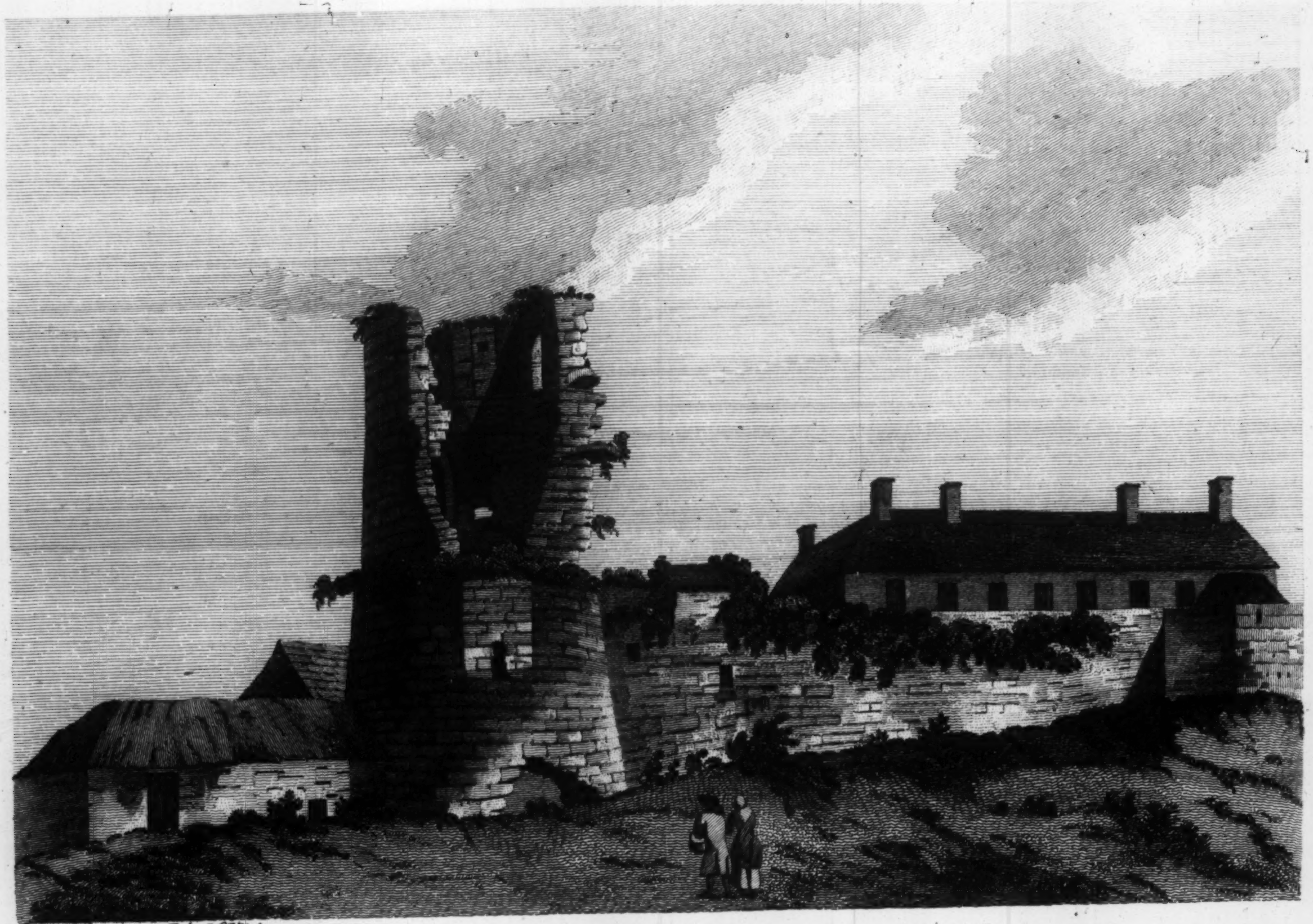
WICKLOW.

ARKLOW CASTLE.

THERE is little more than half of a tower remaining; it makes part of the walls that incloſe the barracks. It was in former ages much contended for by the Engliſh and Iriſh. In 1331, it was ſtrongly fortified and in poſſeſſion of the firſt, when it was violently attacked by the latter; but Lord Bermingham opportunely came to its relief, and with a ſmall party defeated the O'Tools with conſiderable ſlaughter. However the Iriſh a ſhort time after became maſters of it, and on the 8th of Auguſt, 1332, the Engliſh obtained and re-edified it.

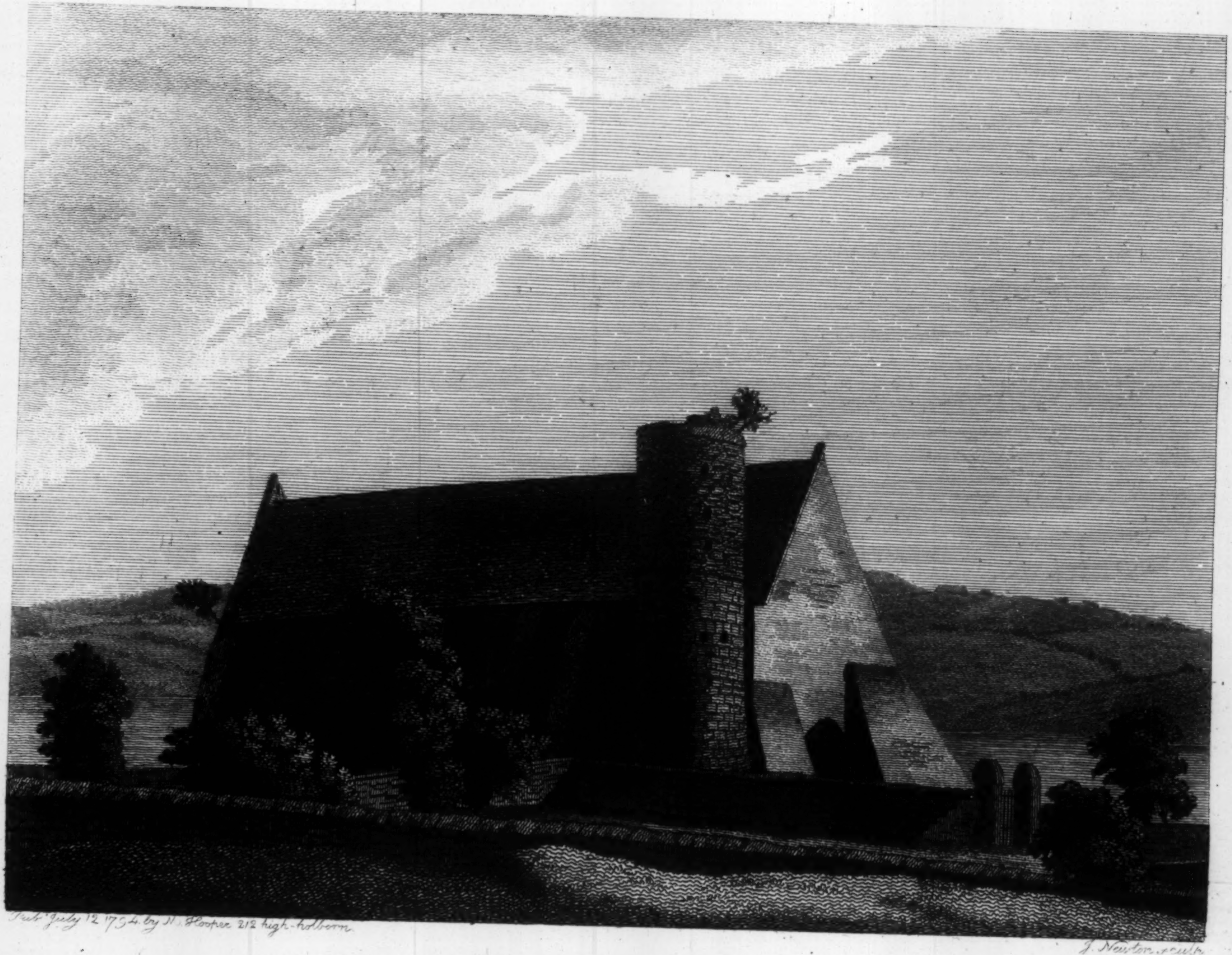
IN 1641, the Iriſh ſurpriſed this caſtle and put all the garriſon to the ſword; they held it till 1649, when it, with the neighbouring fortreſſes, fell into the hands of Cromwell, who marched from Dublin, in September, with a deſign to reduce to his obedience the ſouth-eaſt and ſouth parts of Ireland, which he effected in a ſhort time.

THIS View was taken from an original drawing by P. S. Reyley, Eſq. in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.



Pub. by M. Hooper. July 26. 1794.

ARKLOW CASTLE. Co. Wicklow.

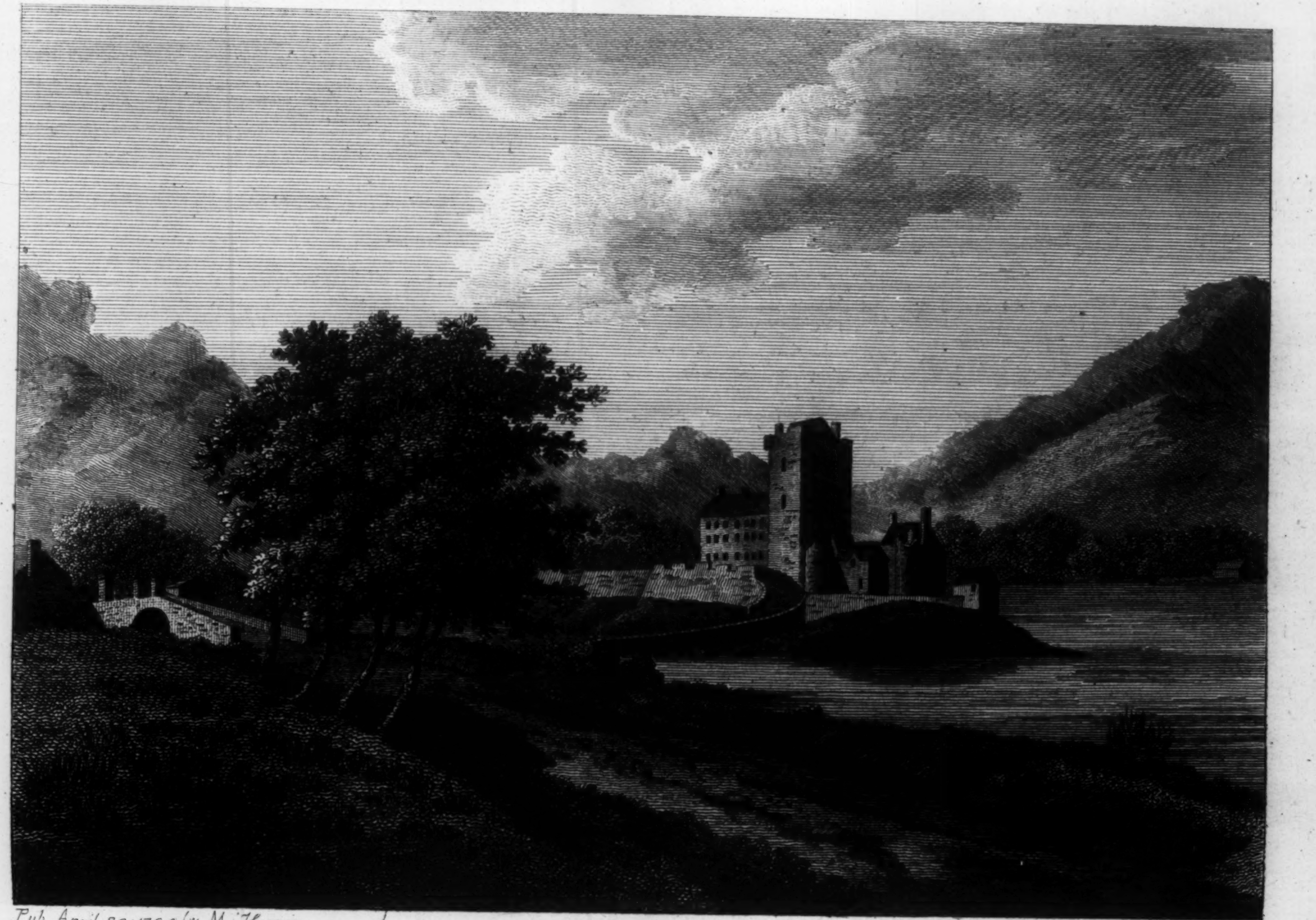


Pub.d July 12 1794 by H. Hooper 212 high-holborn

J. Newton sculp.

PRIORY of DRUMLAINE, Co. Cavan.

Co. Cavan.



Pub April 29: 1794 by M. Hooper *Sparrow ſc.*

ROSS CASTLE KILLARNEY. Co. Kerry.

CAVAN.

PRIORY OF DRUMLANE.

THE proper name of this monaſtery was Dreum-Leathan, the broad ridge or back, which has been corrupted into Drumlane and Drumlahan. It is a vicarage in the barony of Loughtee in this county, and on the borders of both Breffnies or Brennies, which comprehended the counties of Leitrim and Cavan. The church was founded in the ſixth century, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. St. Maidoc, a celebrated legendary perſonage was born in it. That the monaſtery is of great antiquity the round tower declares, and hence it became the burial place of the chieftains of the Brennies. The monaſtery was totally decayed in the year 1025. Queen Elizabeth granted the church to Hugh O'Reilly of the Brenny, and head of his ſept, for the term of twenty-one years.

THIS View, which repreſents the north-weſt aſpect, was drawn by Lieutenant Daniel Groſe, anno 1792.

KERRY.

ROSS CASTLE.

ROSS is not properly an iſland, but rather a peninſula, being ſeparated from the main land by a moraſs, over which is a bridge. Roſs Caſtle was originally conſtructed by the ancient powerful ſept of of the O'Donoghoes, was flanked by round towers, and was of conſiderable ſtrength. In 1641, General Ludlow, attended by Lord Broghill and Sir Hardreſs Waller, ſummoned it, when the garriſon ſurrendered.

At preſent there are a few diſmounted guns to be ſeen, and a barrack for two companies of foot. The governor of Roſs Caſtle has been an officer on the military eſtabliſhment for ſome years. Few places exhibit more magnificent views of nature or ſuch delightful picturesque ſcenes than thoſe to be ſeen from Roſs Caſtle, in the Lake of Killarney. On one ſide of it are ſtupendous mountains, whoſe ſummits are loſt in the clouds. Oppoſite to this, is a level and beautiful country, with the pretty town of Killarney, the ornamented demeſnes and houſes of gentry, and a fine expanſe of water, ſpotted with enchanting iſlands. The pencil of the fineſt painter, or the pen of the ſublimeſt poet would fail in deſcribing the natural charms of this enchanting ſpot.

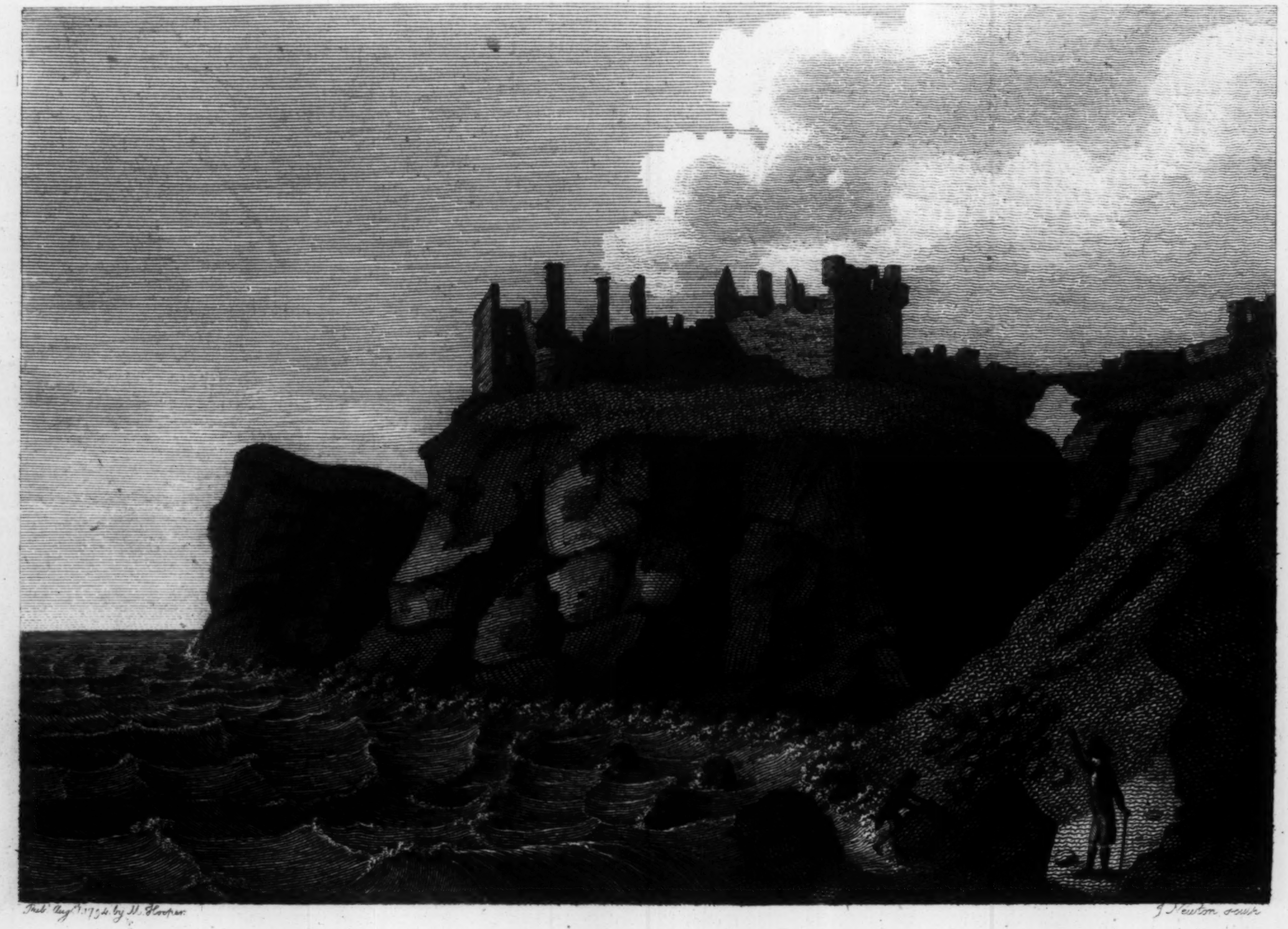
This View was taken from an original drawing, by the Rev. Dr. Wynne.

ANTRIM.

DUNLUCE CASTLE.

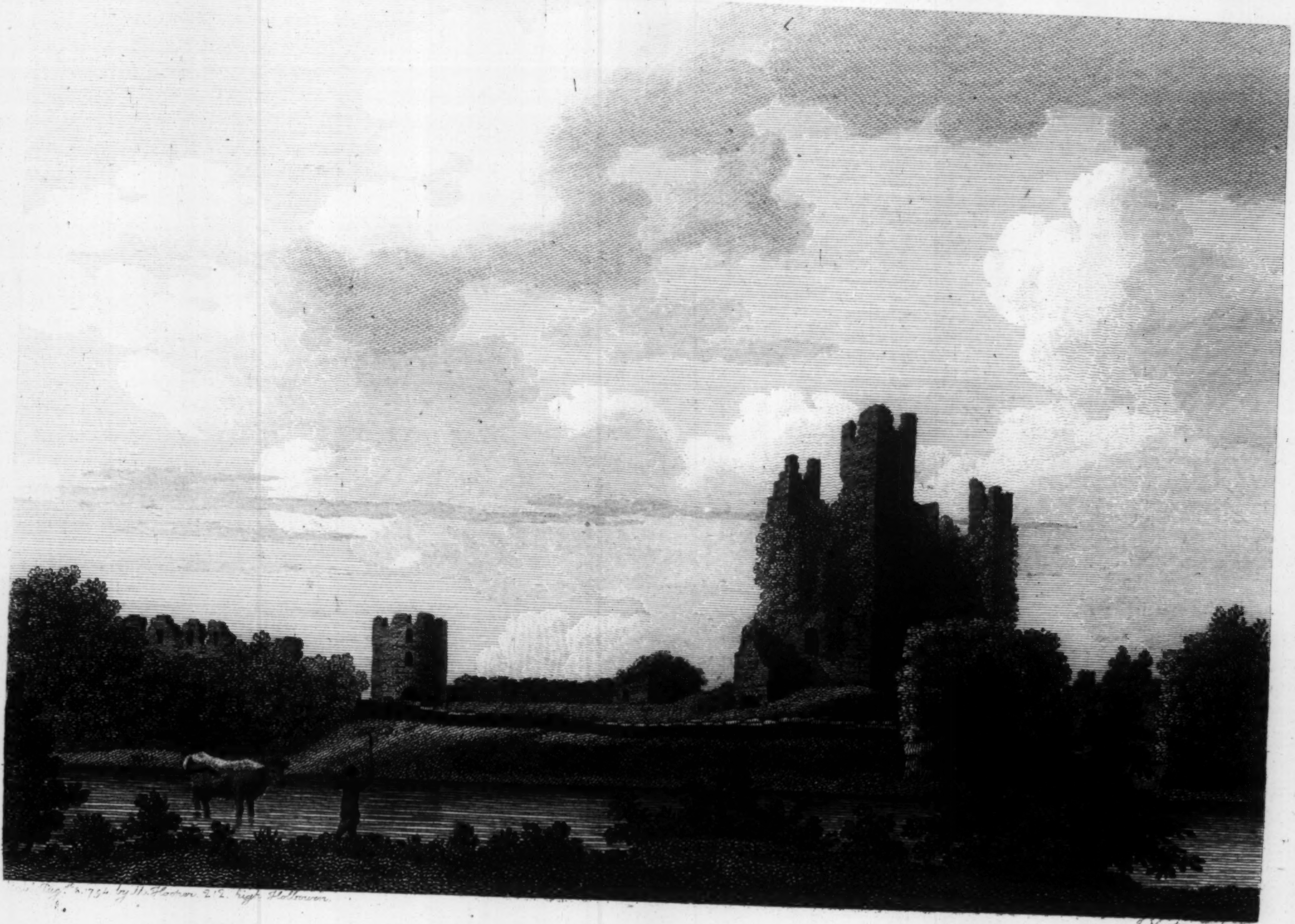
On the ſettlement of the Mac Donnels, afterwards Earls of Antrim in this county, they erected this ſtrong Caſtle of Dunluce about the middle of the ſixteenth century. In 1601, Sorley Boge Mac Donnel was ſeated there. Before this, in the time Sir John Perrot was Lord Deputy, Sorley Boge was in rebellion againſt the Engliſh government, being joined by the O'Cahanes and Carroughs. The Deputy marched into their country, and obliged

O'Cahane


Publ. Augt. 1. 1794 by M. Hooper.

J. Newton sculp.

DUNLUCE CASTLE. Co. Antrim.



Publish'd Aug.st 2. 1794 by H. Hooper 212. High Holborn.

J. Newton sculpsit

TRIM CASTLE, Co. Meath.

O'Cahane to give hoſtages; he then beſieged the caſtle of Dunluce, and ſent artillery by ſea to Skierries Portruſh, from whence it was drawn by men two miles: the Warders ſoon ſubmitted, and this ſtrong place was given up to the Deputy.

Sir Randal Mac Sorley Mac Donnel, on the 14th of July, 1606, ſurrendered his lands to the crown, and with them this caſtle of Dunluce, which was reſerved for a garriſon, but he was to have the keeping of it. A Saturday's market was granted to be held in Dunluce. On the 21ſt of June, 1615, the caſtle of Dunluce was confirmed to him and his heirs, to hold by the twentieth part of a knight's fee, and the rent of five ſhillings Engliſh, with power for the crown, in time of any general war or rebellion, to reſume and retain the ſame for a garriſon. In virtue of a commiſſion of Grace, 8th of September, 1629, he received from Charles I. a confirmation of his eſtates, and Dunluce was erected into a manor. It gives the title of Viſcount to this noble family from the 25th of June, 1618.

THIS View was taken from an original, by —— Nixon, Eſq.

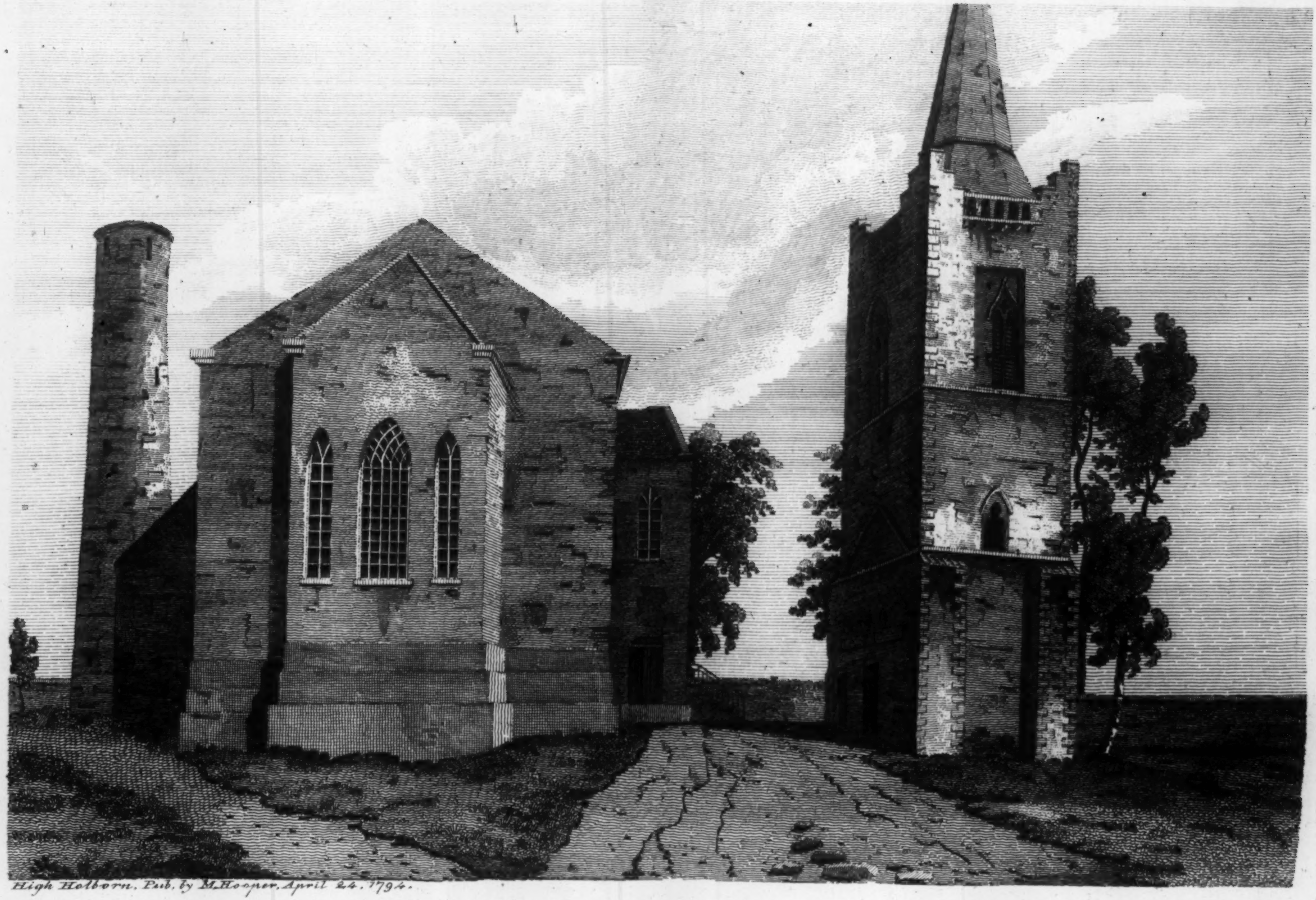
MEATH.

TRIM CASTLE.

THIS caſtle was erected by William Peppard, ſoon after the arrival of the Engliſh in this iſle. In 1775, the Iriſh, after ſubmitting, roſe in rebellion, and demoliſhed the caſtles that had been conſtructed by their invaders; but the next year were ſuppreſſed, and the caſtle of Trim, which had fallen into their hands, was repaired. In 1221, Earl Marſhall had great conteſts with Hugh de Lacy; Meath was harraſſed between them, and Trim beſieged; but it fortunately eſcaped being taken; and ſhortly after a new and much ſtronger caſtle was built on the ruins of the old one. In 1399, on the news of the Duke of Lancaſter's progreſs in England, King Richard, who was then in Ireland, impriſoned his and the Duke of Glouceſter's ſons in the caſtle of Trim, a place of the greateſt ſtrength within the Engliſh pale. In 1422, Mortimer, Earl of Meath and Ulſter, had the inheritance of Trim, and there died of the plague.

In 1641, it was ſurpriſed by the inſurgents, but the next year was taken by Sir Charles Coote. The fortifications had decayed, for at this time it was encompaſſed with an old ruinous ſtone wall, through which Sir Charles forced a paſſage. In the night, the enemy, to the number of three thouſand, advanced ſilently, but the centinel gave the alarm, and Sir Charles, who on expeditions never went to bed, was inſtantly on horſeback. He could only collect ſeventeen troopers; however with theſe he advanced to the gates and charged the enemy, whom he threw into diſorder, and ſoon obliged to fly. Purſuing unguardedly in the dark, he received a mortal ſhot in the body and expired, whether from his own men or the enemy was never known. This end, ſays the hiſtorian, had this gallant gentleman, whoſe very name was a terror to the Iriſh. His body was brought to Dublin, and there interred with great ſolemnity; floods of Engliſh tears accompanying him to the grave.

In 1647, the caſtle of Trim was fortified, and made very ſtrong; Colonel Fenwicke lay there with a regiment of foot and ſome troops of horſe: it was beſieged by General Preſton, but relieved by Col. Jones. In 1469, it was taken from the Parliamentarians by Lord Inchequin; in 1650, the Royaliſts poſſeſſed themſelves of it, but were diſpoſſeſſed by Col. Reynolds and Sir Theophilus Jones.



High Holborn, Pub. by M. Hooper, April 24. 1794.

S.E. VIEW of the CHURCH and TOWER at KELLS. Co. Meath.

There were many religious houſes, and ſome parliaments had been held in this town.

KELLS CHURCH AND TOWER.

KELLS, from the circumſtance of its beautiful round tower, ninety-nine feet in height, was certainly a place of great antiquity; nor is it improbable, as tradition reports, but that it owed its origin to St. Columba in the ſixth century, from his founding an abbey there. That he dedicated it to the Virgin Mary is a fable, for I have elſewhere ſhewn, that the Culdees had not adopted ſaint worſhip, and that Dermod Mac Kervail endowed it is more than doubtful, as there are no written monuments of this age. The town was anciently called Kenanus and Kenlis.

In 806, Cellach, Abbot of Jona, took refuge in this kingdom from the northern Viecingi or Pirates, who now began to alarm the ſhores of Europe. He naturally betook himſelf to the Culdean Abbey of Kells, which he repaired, and of which he took the direction: this he continued for ſeven years, and then reſigned in favour of Dermot, returning to Jona, where he died in 815.

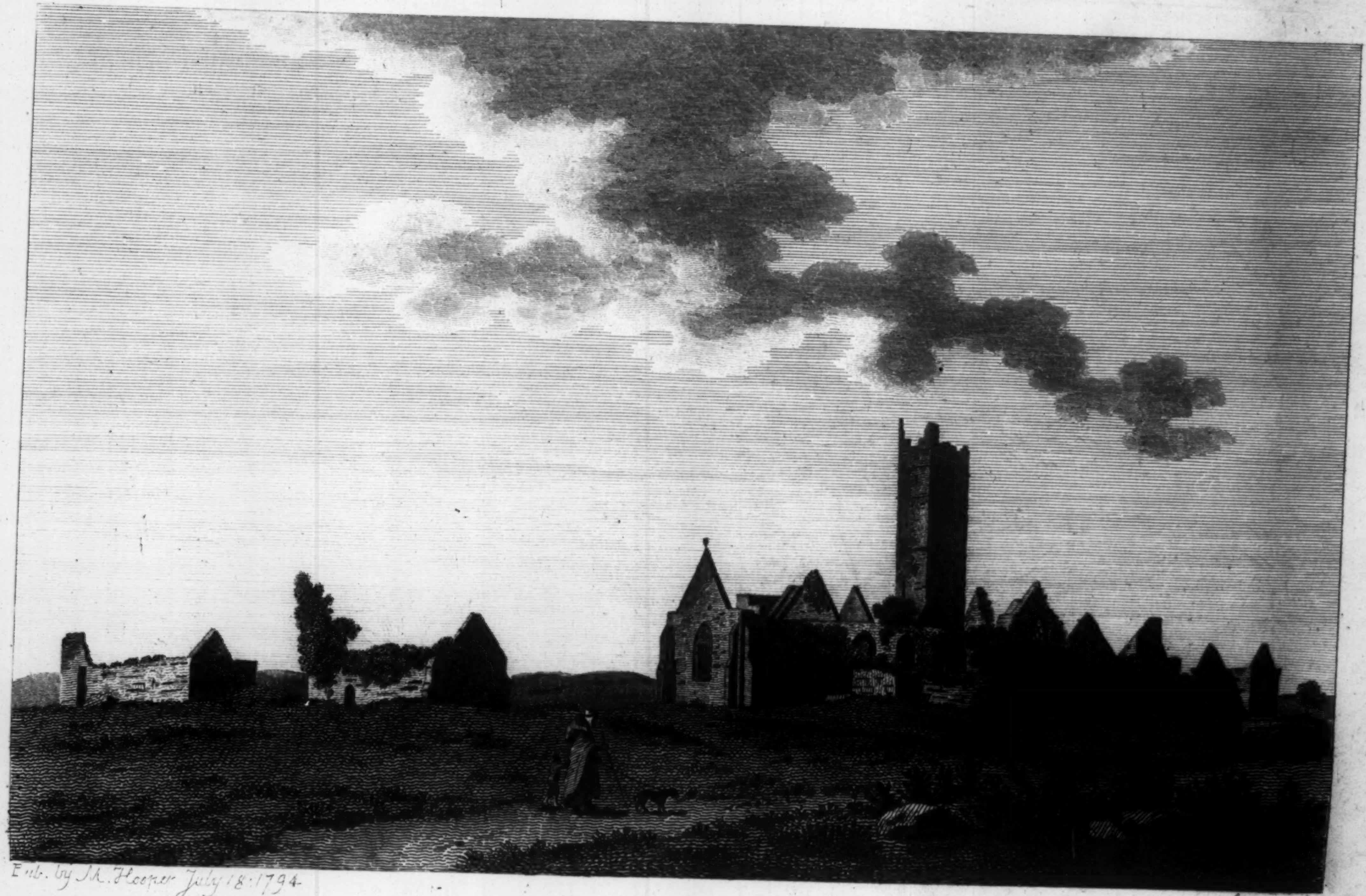
In 918, the northern ſwarm, known under the name of Danes, pillaged Kells and levelled the church, which was of ſtone. This laſt particular, recorded by our annaliſts, may be true, for Cormac's Chapel, at Caſhel, was built of ſtone fourteen years before. But if Kells Church was of ſtone, it muſt have been a building arched with ſtone, ſimilar to thoſe at Glendaloch, St. Doulachs, Portaferry, and other coætaneous ſtructures. The Danes, while their power continued in this iſle, frequently plundered Kells; and after their ravages ceaſed, it was often conſumed by accidental fires.

In 1152, John Paparo, the Pope's legate, held a ſynod here, to new organize, and render more productive to his holineſs, the Iriſh Church. This was a fatal breach made in our eccleſiaſticlal conſtitution, which wanted no foreign interference, being regular and independent. He diſtributed four palls to four newly inſtituted dignities, named Archbiſhops.

The Engliſh, who arrived here in 1619 and the ſubſequent years, with remarkable bravery poſſeſſed the moſt commendable piety, which they diſplayed in building elegant churches, and richly endowing them. Thus, Hugh de Lacy, Lord of Meath, in 1173, made a large grant of lands to the Abbey of Kells, and a meaſure out of every brewing of ale in the town. King John, in 1177, confirmed all Lacie's donations. In 1315, Edward Bruce, the Scottiſh invader, defeated Lord Roger Mortimer near Kells, took many priſoners, and burnt the town. Richard Plunkett, the laſt abbot, voluntarily ſurrendered his church and its poſſeſſions, in 1541, which was granted, *in capite*, to Gerald Fleming, Knt. at the yearly rent of 6l. 6s. 8d.

The round tower in Kells, before noticed, is ninety-nine feet high, ſixteen in diameter, the clear inſide ten, and the walls three thick. There is alſo a ſquare tower, well built, having four kinds of buttreſſes at the angles, and a ſort of offset about the middle of the height. There is a ſmall round tower at the back of the town, thirty feet high and ten in diameter, perhaps a turret on the town wall. Alſo a great croſs repaired in 1688; and a ſmall ſtone building arched with flags, called Columcille's Cell, of which it is ſaid the archdeacon is obliged to take poſſeſſion before he goes to church. This was probably the firſt Chriſtian oratory erected here, and, like ſimilar crypts, was held in the greateſt veneration.

This View, which repreſents the ſouth-eaſt aſpect, was drawn by Lieut. Daniel Groſe, anno 1792.



Pub. by Sh. Hooper July 18: 1794

Sparrow Sc

QUIN ABBEY. Co. Clare.

CLARE.

QUIN ABBEY.

THIS eccleſiaſtical foundation is ſaid to be ancient, and to have been conſumed by fire in 1278. In 1350, the Mac Namaras, the powerful ſept of Clan Cuillean, new built it for Franciſcans of the ſtrict obſervance, being the firſt reformed houſe of that order in Ireland. Mac Namara's tomb is in the church. Biſhop Pococke, in his tour in Ireland, now in the Britiſh Muſeum, gives the following account of Quin. This is one of the fineſt and moſt intire monaſteries I have ſeen in Ireland; it is ſituated on a fine ſtream, with an aſcent of ſeveral ſteps to the church. At the entrance one is ſurpriſed with the view of the high altar intire, and of an altar on each ſide of the arch of the chancel. To the ſouth is a chapel with three or four altars in it, and a very Gothic figure, in relief, of ſome ſaint. On the north ſide of the chancel is a fine monument of the family of the Mac Namaras of Rance, erected by the founder. On a ſtone, by the high altar, the name of Kennedye appears in large letters; in the middle, between the body and the chancel, is a fine tower, built on the two gable ends.

THE cloyſter is in the uſual form, with couplets of pillars; but is particular in having buttreſſes round it by way of ornament; there are apartments on three ſides of it, the refectory, the dormitory, and another grand room to the north of the chancel, with a vaulted room under them all: to the north of the large room is a cloſet, which leads through a private way to a very ſtrong round tower, the walls of which are near ten feet thick. In the front of the

the monaſtery is a building, which ſeems to have been an apartment for ſtrangers, and to the ſouth-weſt are two other buildings.

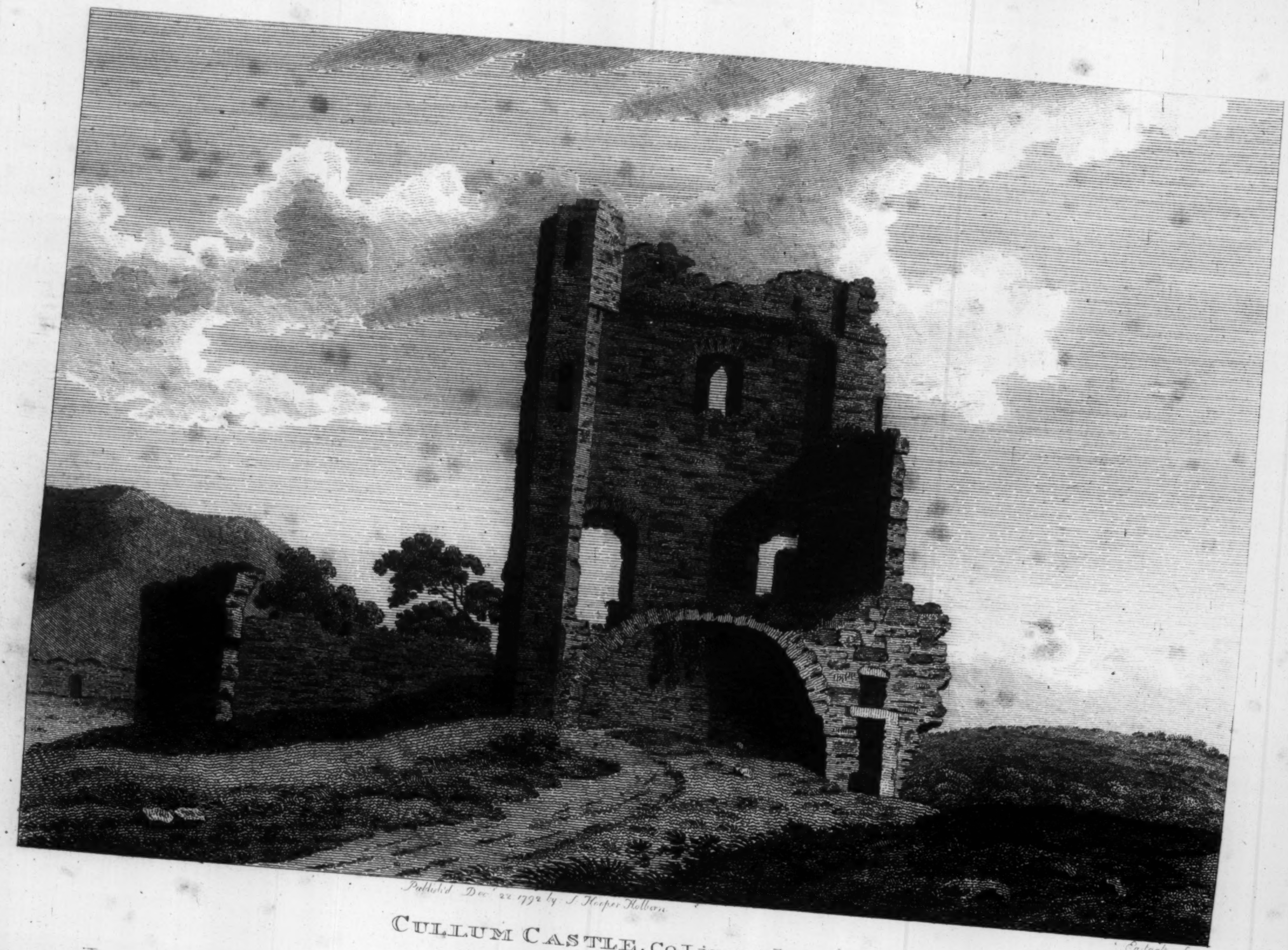
THIS View was taken from an original drawing, by Henry Pelham, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

LIMERICK.

CULLUM CASTLE.

IN a country where every perſon of property was obliged by neceſſity, or by the ſtate, to erect ſome fortreſs to ſecure his family or property, it is impoſſible to trace the original founders of many of our caſtles.

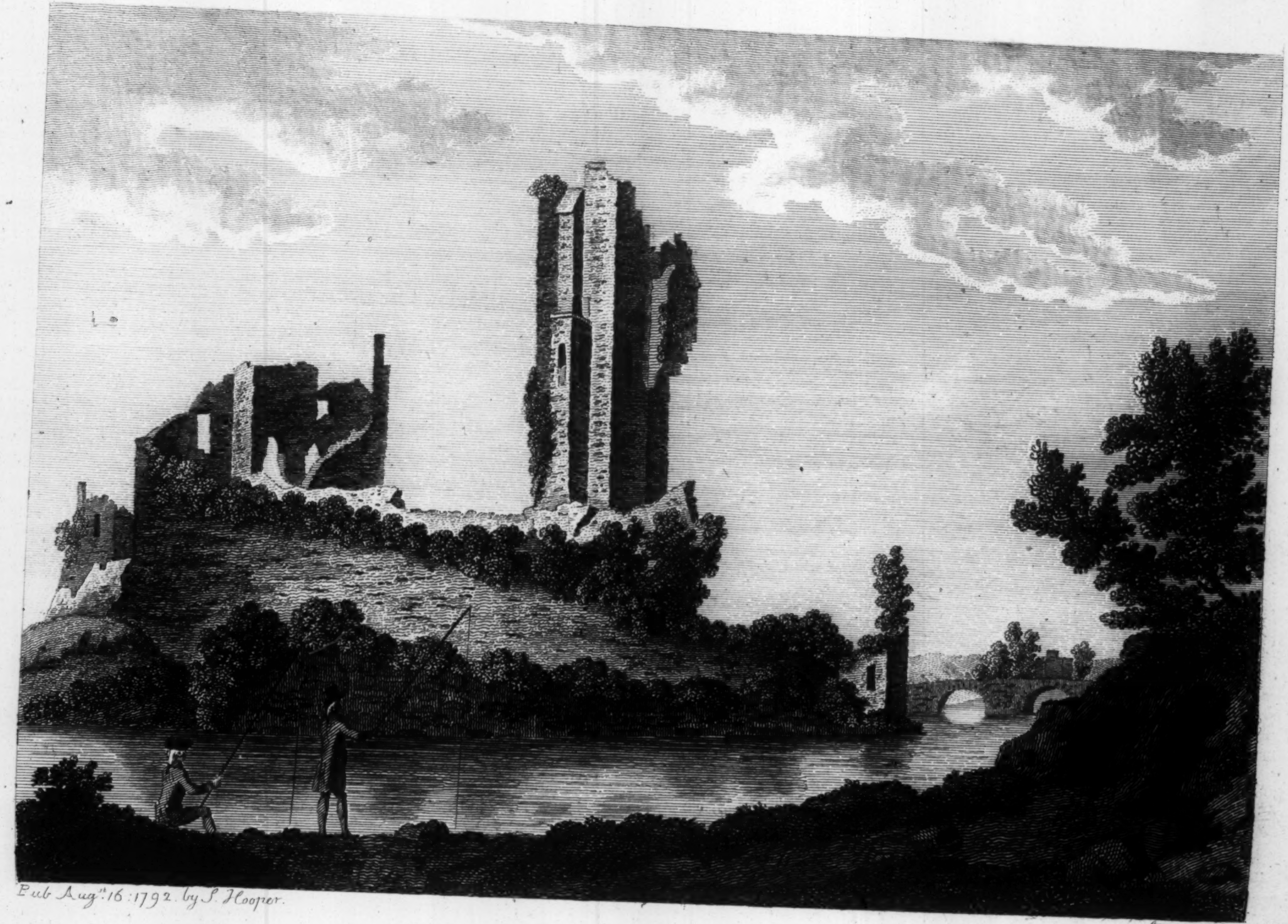
CULLUM Caſtle was of conſiderable ſtrength in the civil wars of 1641. Sir Hardreſs Waller was ſent by Ireton, in 1650, with forces to lie before Limerick; in his way he aſſaulted Cullum Caſtle, defended by Captain Thady Bourk and a garriſon of fifty men. After a few diſcharges of artillery, called ſakers, Bourk capitulated. The ſoldiers placed in the towers and on the top of the caſtle, not knowing what was agreed, and ſeeing a number of the Engliſh entering the gate, fired on them and killed two, and wounded Waller in the left arm; he, however, with uncommon generoſity, reſtrained his men from revenging their companions, and contented himſelf with the pillage of the caſtle and neighbouring country, which was very conſiderable, and which he brought ſafe to Limerick.



Publish'd Dec.r 22 1792 by S. Hooper Holborn

Eastgate Sc.

CULLUM CASTLE. Co. Limerick.



Pub Aug.st 16: 1792. by S. Hooper.

Sparrow sc

ROCKBARTON CASTLE, Co: Limerick

THIS caſtle was ſoon after in the poſſeſſion of the Marquis of Clanricard, but at length was diſmantled by part of the forces of parliament.

THIS View was taken from an original drawing, by Fiſher, in the collection of the Right Hon. William Conyngham.

ROCKBARTON CASTLE

IS romantically ſituated, and its ruins preſent a very pictureſque appearance. It is ſaid to have been built by one of the family of O'Grady. It was garriſoned by the Iriſh in 1649, but the year after taken and demoliſhed by Colonel Axtel, who was then Governor of Kilkenny, and marched from thence to aſſiſt in the ſiege of Limerick. The out-works were extenſive, and it was capable of a long defence againſt ſmall arms; for in thoſe rude and barbarous ages there were but few public roads, and theſe almoſt impaſſable, ſo that with the greateſt difficulty artillery could be brought againſt fortreſſes: whenever they were, no caſtle was able long to hold out.

THIS View was taken from an original drawing, by Fiſher, in the collection of the Right Hon. William Conyngham.

MONAGHAN.

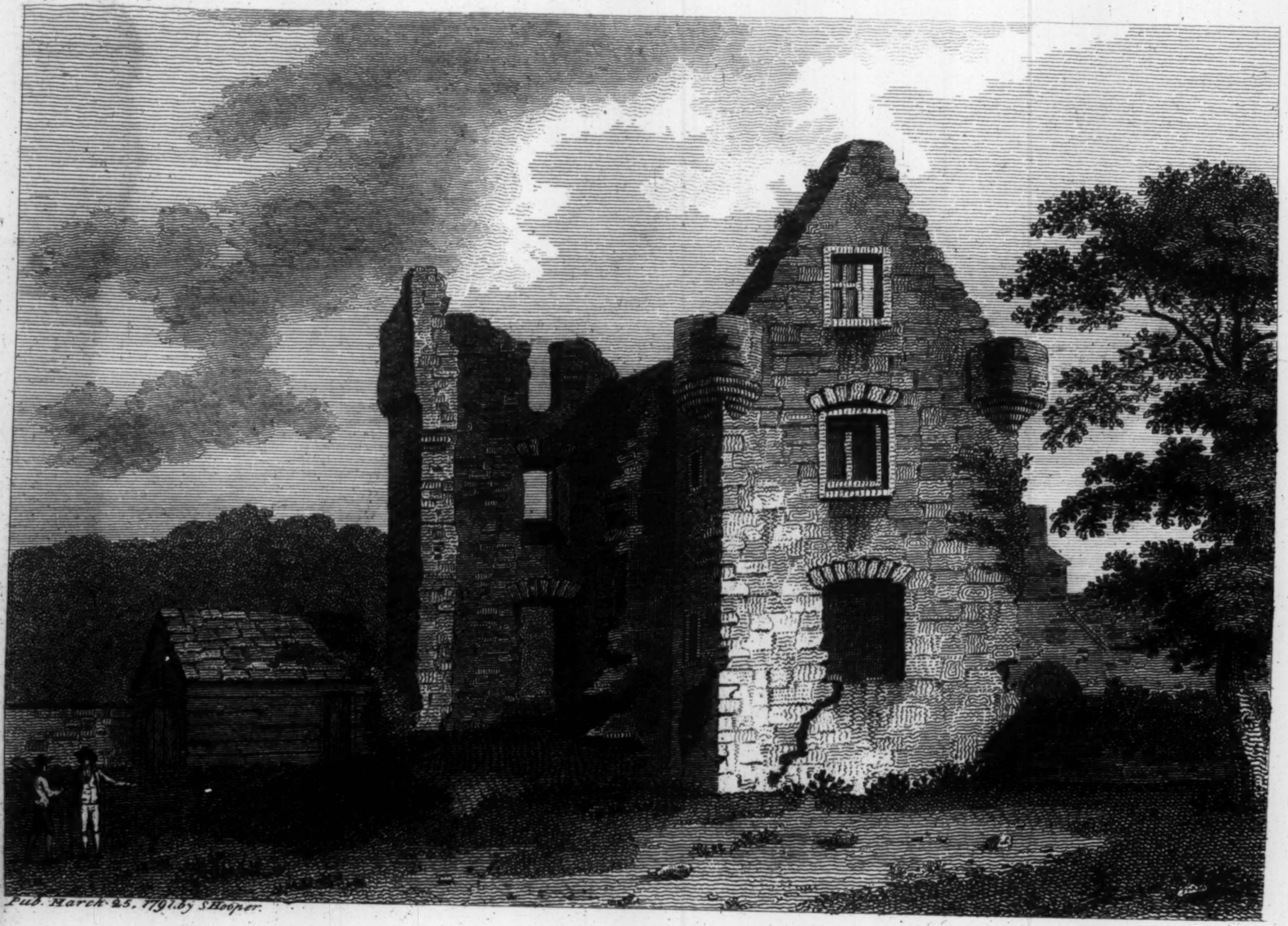
BLANEY CASTLE.

SIR Edward Blaney was extremely active in the Iriſh wars in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. In 1604, he was appointed Seneſchal of Monaghan, and had large grants of land in that country. To ſecure theſe, he built Caſtle Blaney. On the 23d of October, 1642, Hugh Mac, Patrick Duff Mac, Coll Mac Mahon, with ſeveral others, forcibly ſeized and plundered the caſtle and town of Caſtle Blaney, expelled him from the ſame, and took his wife, ſeven of his children, his two ſiſters, and many of his kindred and ſervants priſoners; and received the rents and profits of his other lands, which, when the rebellion began, were worth 1150l. a year, beſides 560l. arrears due out of the ſame. And he was alſo deſpoiled of his goods and chattles, conſiſting of horſes (beſides his riding horſes, worth 237l.) and cattle worth 800l. plate worth 500l. linen 500l. ſheep 153l. furniture in his two houſes, worth at leaſt 1000 marks; ready money 29l. debts 400l. library 500l. They alſo burned and plundered his houſes to the damage of 7000l. ſo that at the laſt his loſſes amounted to 13873l. and his future loſs by the deprivation of his eſtate to 2250l. until peace was eſtabliſhed, and lands came to be of their former value.

THIS View was drawn by Francis Groſe, Eſq. anno 1770.

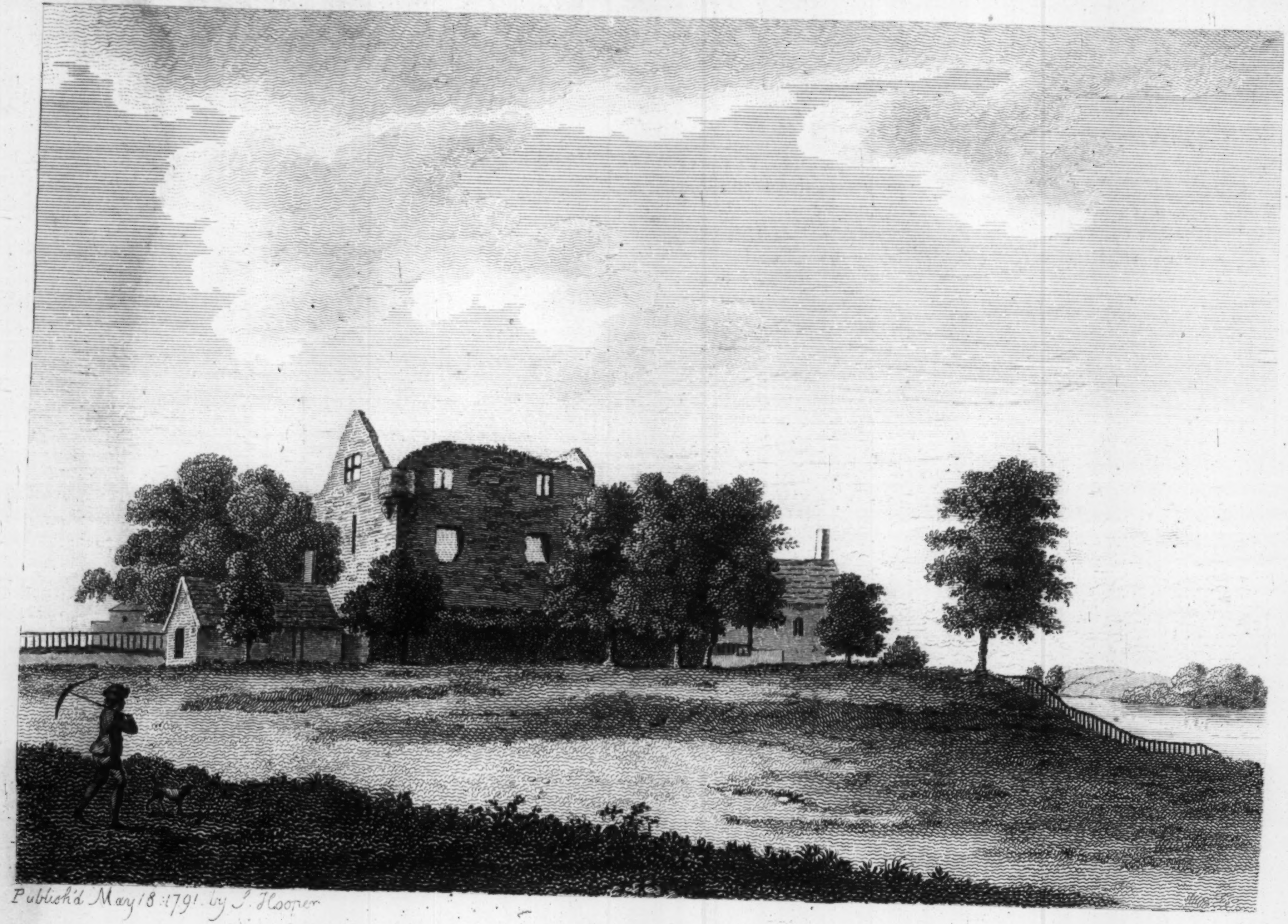
PLATE II. The chapel in Caſtle Blaney was erected by William, the ſixth Lord Blaney, about 1690, where the family have been ſince interred; their cemetery before was the church of Monaghan.

THIS View was drawn by Francis Groſe, Eſq. anno 1770.



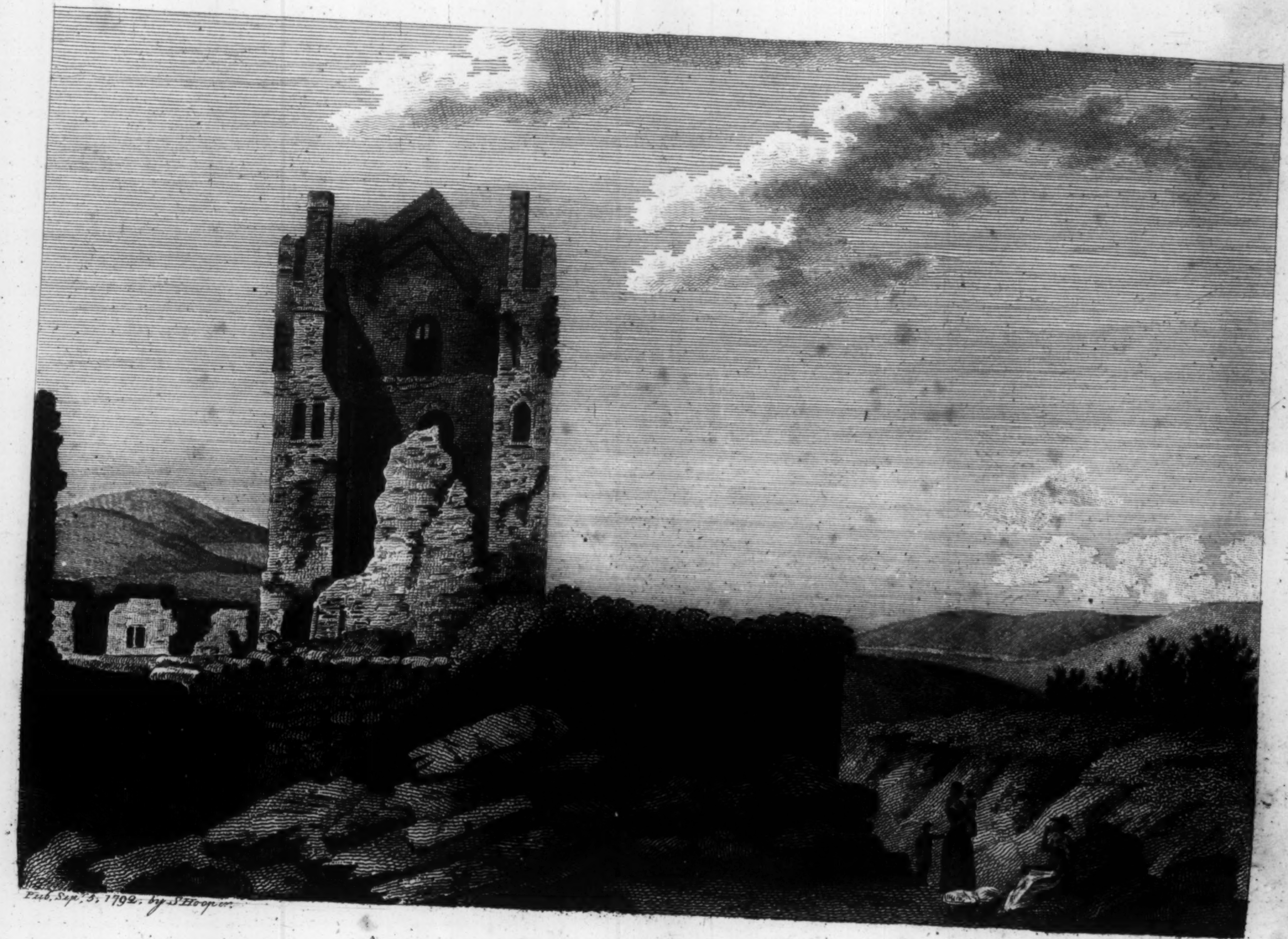
Pub. March 25, 1791. by S. Hooper.

BLANEY CASTLE.



Publish'd May 18 1791. by S. Hooper

CASTLE BLANEY Pl. 2.


Pub. Sepr. 5, 1792. by S Hooper.
Barralet

ARRAHMACART CASTLE, Queens County.

QUEEN's COUNTY.

AGHMACART CASTLE.

THE Fitz Patricks were lords of the principality of Oſſory long before the arrival of the Engliſh in Ireland. They ſoon laid aſide their rude manners, and became highly civilized and attached to the Britiſh government, at the ſame time they preſerved their ſpirit and independence; of which Barnaby Mac Gill Patrick, chief of his ſept, gave a remarkable inſtance in the reign of Henry VIII. His country had been ſpoiled by Peter Butler, and he had in vain ſought for protection and redreſs from the ruling powers; upon which he diſpatched a meſſenger to the king, who met his majeſty as he was going into chapel, and delivered to him this ſhort and forcible meſſage: "Sta pedibus, Domine Rex, Dominus meus Gillapatricius me miſit ad te, et juſſit dicere, quod ſi non vis caſtigare Petrum Rufum, ipſe faciet bellum contra te."

Lord Deputy Sydney, in his ſtate papers, praiſes the valour and wiſdom of the Baron of Upper Oſſory, in 1575; and tells the lords of council, that no country could be better governed and defended. To effect which, he erected a number of caſtles on different parts of his princely property, and furniſhed them with ſtrong garriſons. Aghmacart he conſtructed, a grant before being made to him of the Dominican Friary of Aghaboe, and the Benedictine Abbey of Aghmacart. Cox, who mentions this grant, ſtrangely corrupts the names. Landſat Harold's Grange, now called Harold's Croſs, were beſtowed on him, that he might have a reſidence near Dublin, where his preſence was always uſeful.

This View was taken from an original by Barralet, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

ROSCOMMON.

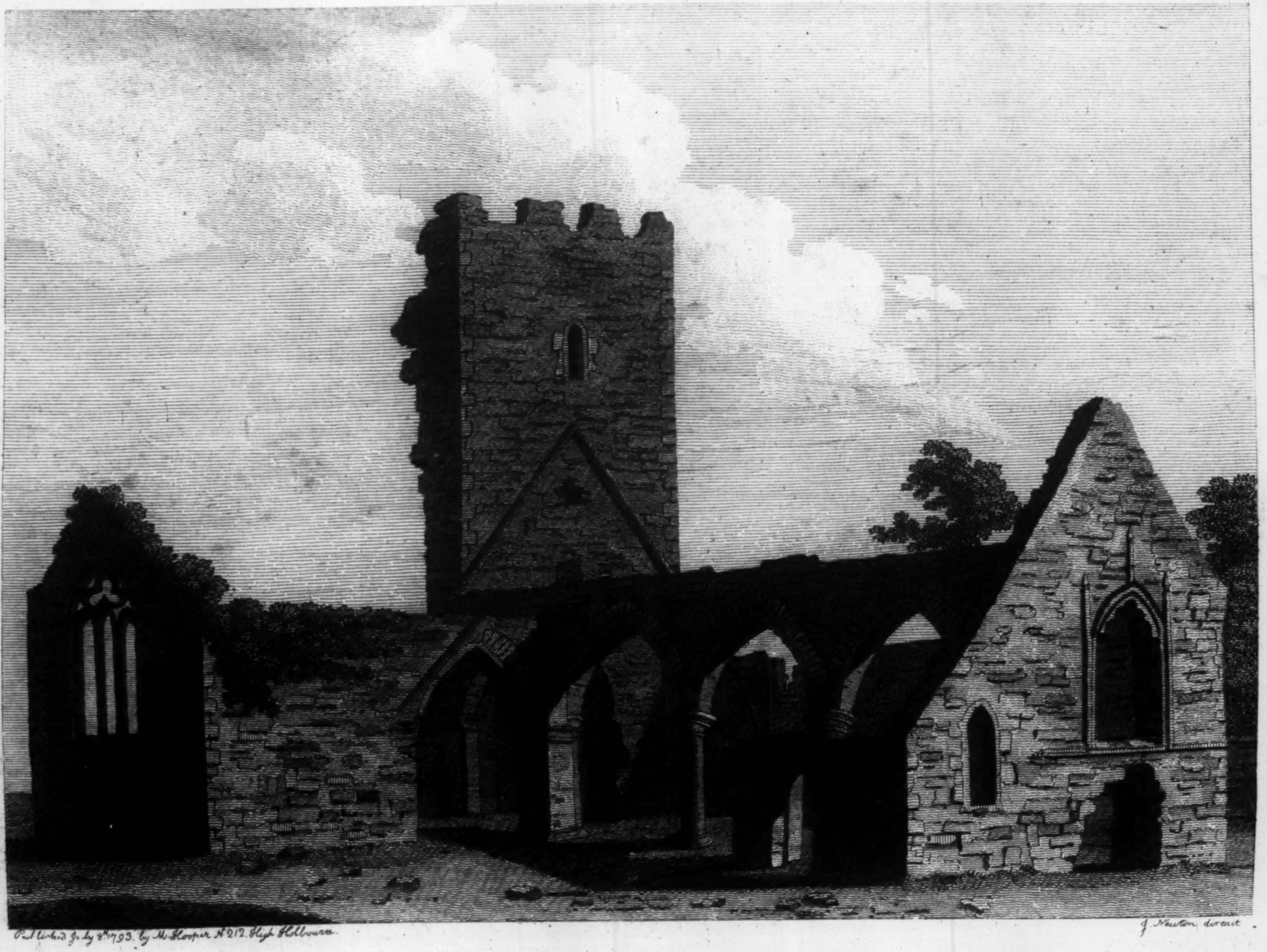
ROSCOMMON ABBEY.

FELIM Mac Cathal Crovdearg O'Conor, King of Connaught, about 1257, founded this houſe for Dominican Friars. He died in 1265, and was interred in this church; his monument is of Iriſh marble; he lies at full length, holding a ſceptre, and round him are gallow-glaſſes. In 1445, the friary having gone to decay, Pope Eugene IV. granted a Bull, dated at Rome the third of the nones of May, this year, to encourage the faithful to contribute to its reparation.

THIS View was drawn by T. Cocking.

PLATE II. Chapters of the order were held here in 1678 and 1682. Sir Ulic Burke, Bart. of Glinſk, beſtowed on the friars a houſe and land, which they at preſent poſſeſs, and it is inhabited by ſixteen religious of the order. The property of the old friary, containing a church, cloyſter, hall, cellars, orchard, and gardens, with ſixty acres of land, and the advowſon of two rectories, with other meſſuages and tenements, were granted to Sir Nicholas Malbye, Knt. together with the Auguſtinian Abbey in Roſcommon, the 20th of Elizabeth. In January, 1615, another grant of the ſame was made to Francis, Viſcount Valencia.

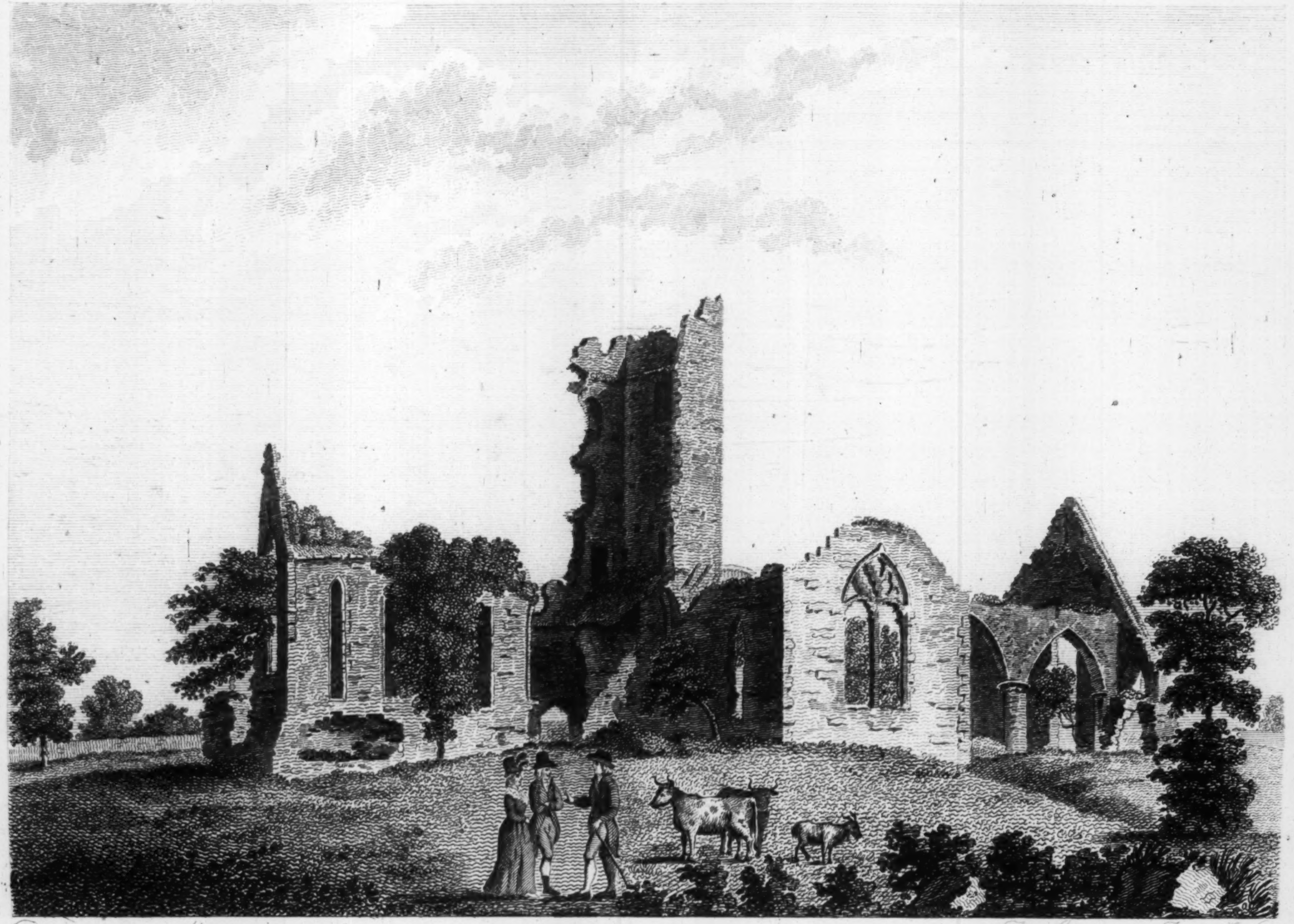
THIS View was taken from an original drawing by Bigari, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.



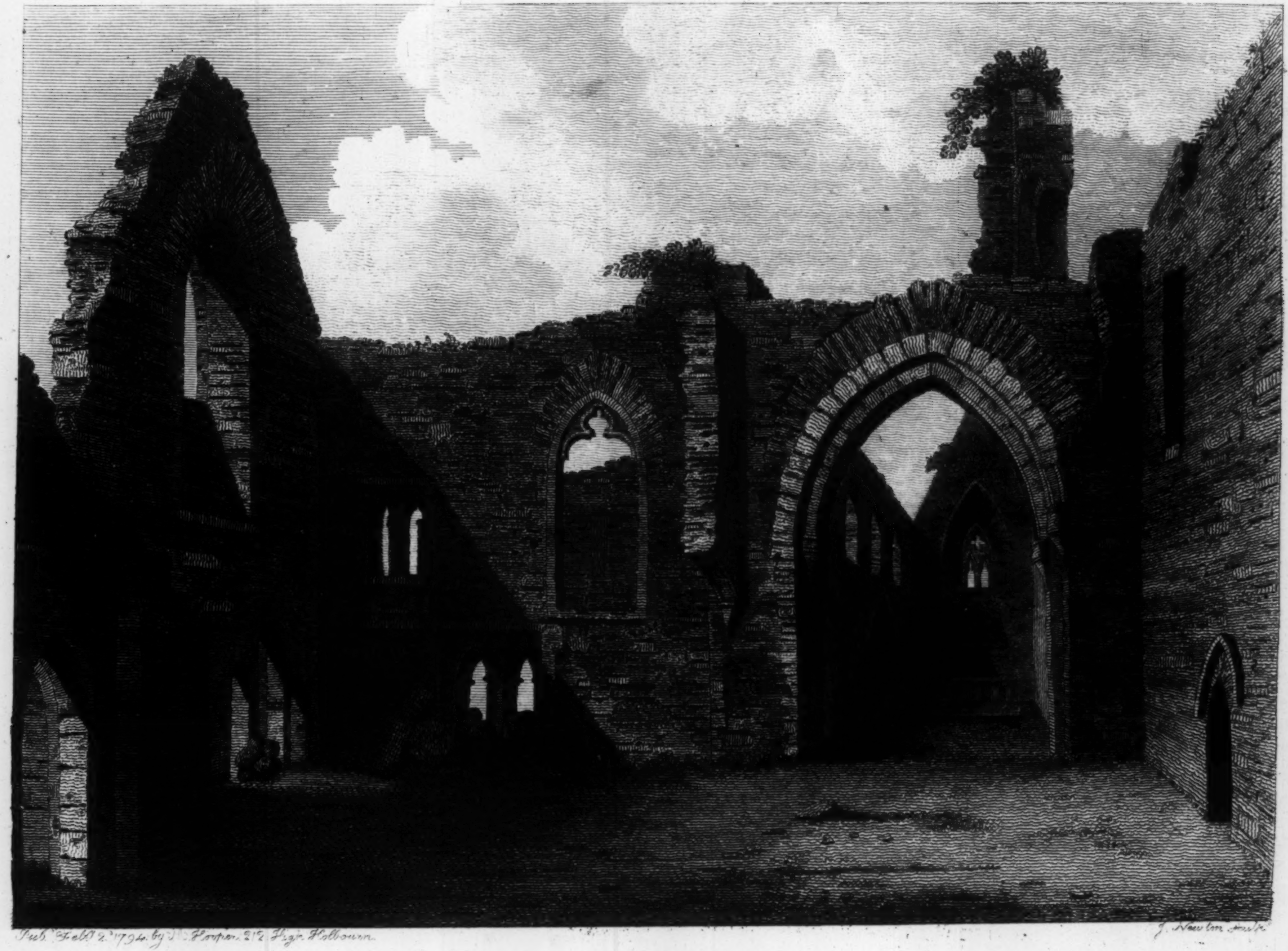
Publiſhed July 8th 1793. by M. Hooper N°212. High Holbourn.

J. Newton direxit.

ROSCOMON ABBEY. Co. Roſcomon.



Pub.d Feb.y 11th 1792 by S Hooper. ROSCOMON ABBEY. J. Sparrow Jun.r Sc.



Pub. Feb. 2. 1794. by J. Hooper. 212 High Holborn.

J. Newton sculp.

STRADE ABBEY, Co. Mayo.

MAYO.

STRADE ABBEY.

JORDAN of Exeter, or Dexter, at the ſolicitation of his wife Baſilia Bermingham, erected this houſe for Dominicans, in 1252. This family, who became mere Iriſh, took the name of Mac Jordans; others followed their footſteps, the more, as it is ſaid, to ingratiate themſelves with the natives, by Hibernizing their names. This is not the truth; it was from adopting barbarous manners in uncivilized ages, and conſequently the familiarity with and the facility of pronouncing Iriſh names, with perhaps a contempt for the Engliſh, that they took theſe ſtrange appellations.

IN 1434, Pope Eugene IV. granted a bull of indulgence for rebuilding the friary, whenever it ſhould be deſtroyed by fire or any other calamitous event. At this time the building received ſome improvement from Mac Jordan, who had married Penelope O'Conor.

QUEEN Elizabeth beſtowed this houſe and its poſſeſſions on Patrick Barnwall; but about the year 1756, it was the property of the late Lord Tyrawley. The interior part of this ſtructure is in ruins, the exterior walls are intire: the high altar is adorned with Gothic ornaments, in its centre is an image of Chriſt in the Virgin's lap, and a figure in relievo on each ſide, within a compartment. There is alſo a tomb adorned with relievos of four kings in different compartments, one of whom is kneeling before a biſhop mitred, near which are the figures of St. Peter and St. Paul.

THIS View was taken from an original drawing, by Bigari, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

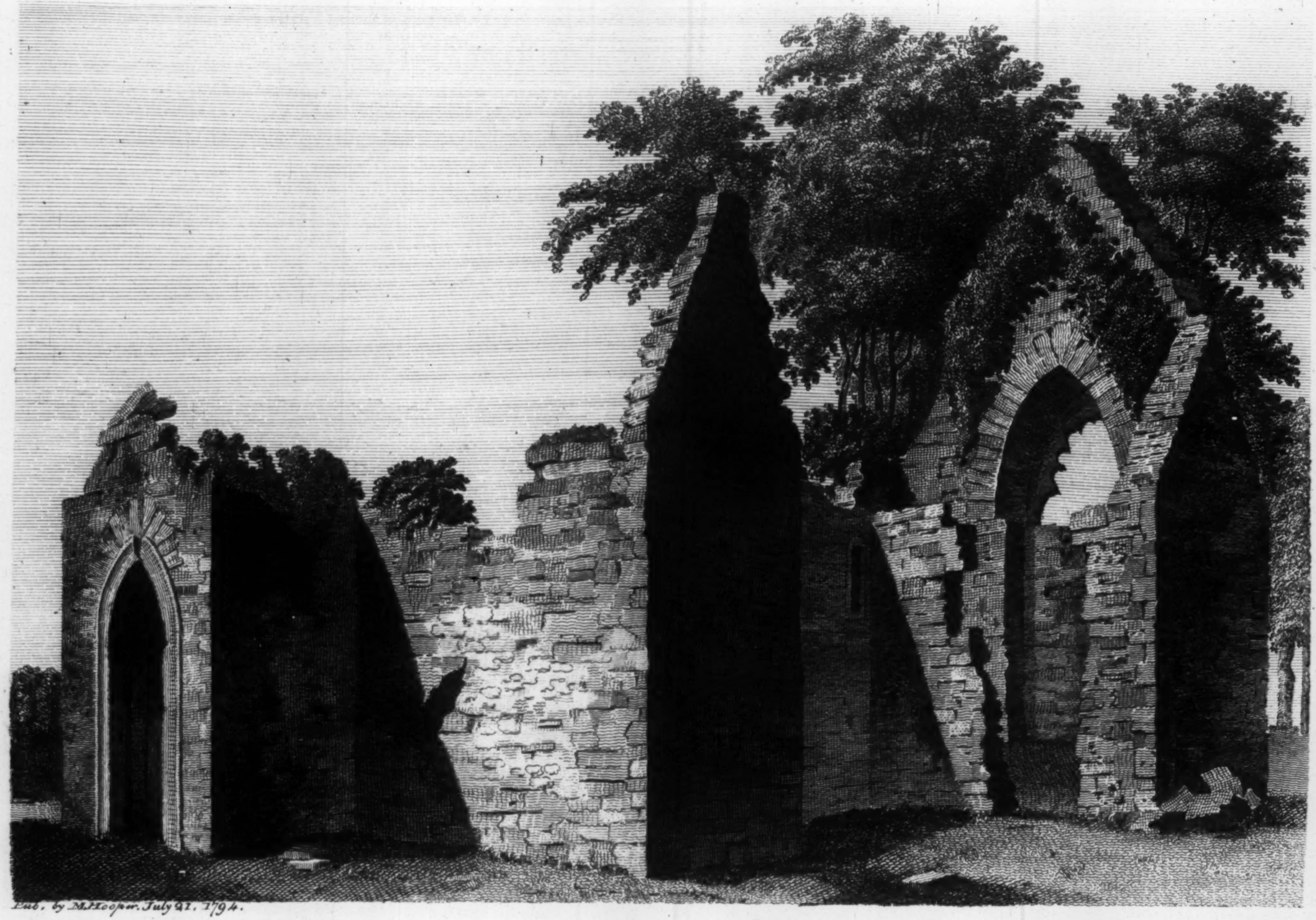
SLIGO.

BALLYMOTE CHURCH.

THIS ſtands in the Barony of Corran, five miles from Achonry. It was built by one of the Mac Donoghs. There were two branches of this ſept, the Mac Donoghs of Corran, founders of the church of Ballymote, and the Mac Donoghs of Tyrreril: it was given to Franciſcans of the third order. At the ſuppreſſion it was granted to Sir Henry Broncard, who aſſigned it to Sir William Taafe, Knt. anceſtor of the preſent Viſcount Taafe; a ſiſter of whom was married to Brian Mac Donogh of Ballymote, and by whom that property came into the Taafe family.

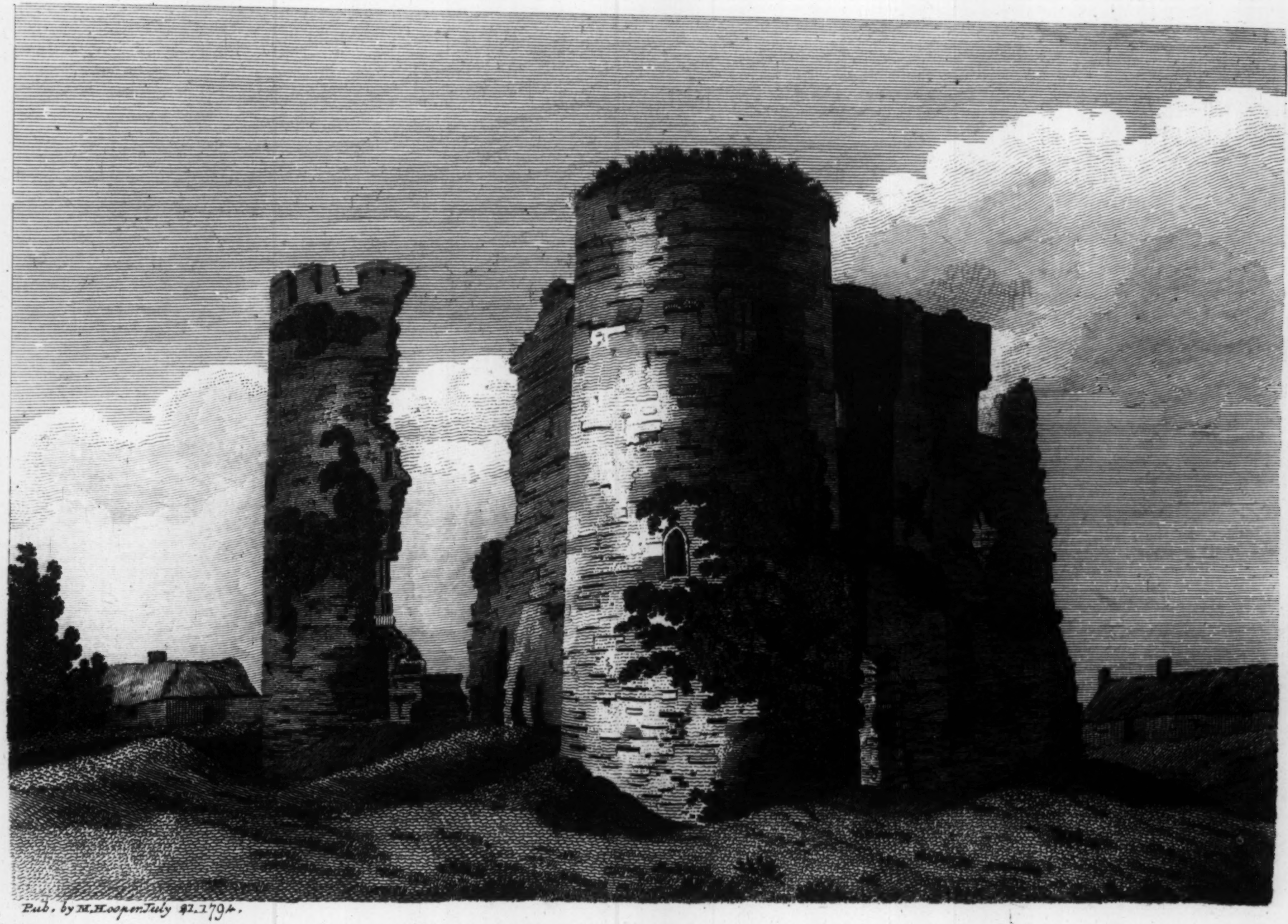
THE church ſtands at the end of the town, and was the cemetery of the Taafes for many years. An inquiſition of the 27th of Elizabeth, finds that this friary, near the Caſtle of Ballymote, was totally ruined and deſtroyed by the rebels, and that the friary did belong to the caſtle, together with a ſmall quarter of land, called Carron Temple, and the moiety of another quarter, called Carow Icale, with the tithes of the ſame. The building is not large, but of good workmanſhip, and the eaſtern window is remarkably handſome.

THIS View was taken from an original drawing, by Bigari, in the collection of the Right Hon. William Conyngham.



Pub. by M. Hooper. July 21. 1794.

BALLYMOTE CHURCH, Co. Sligo.



Pub. by M. Hooper July 21. 1794.

CASTLE of FERNS. Co. Wexford.

WEXFORD.

FERNS CASTLE.

THIS caſtle was conſtructed about 1176, by the firſt Engliſh adventurers. In 1312, by the treachery of Adam de Northampton, biſhop of Ferns, the Scots and Iriſh burnt and deſtroyed the town and caſtle, For this a writ was iſſued againſt him by Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, and Juſtice of Ireland, ordering his arreſt, for adhering to Edward Bruce and his brother Robert Bruce, and furniſhing them with proviſions, arms and men.

THE caſtle ſtands on an eminence in the town: it appears to have been a ſquare, flanked with towers; one is entire, and half of another. The entire tower is thus conſtructed: three quarters of its height, beginning from the ground, is of ſmall ſtones of all ſizes, the next three quarters are larger, and the upper of hewn ſtone. This tower, among other apartments, has a beautiful chapel, the groining of which ſprings from conſoles; the floor is gone. The room over it is arched, and the edges of the ſtones of the long loop-holed windows have been rounded, as if for embrazures for light artillery.

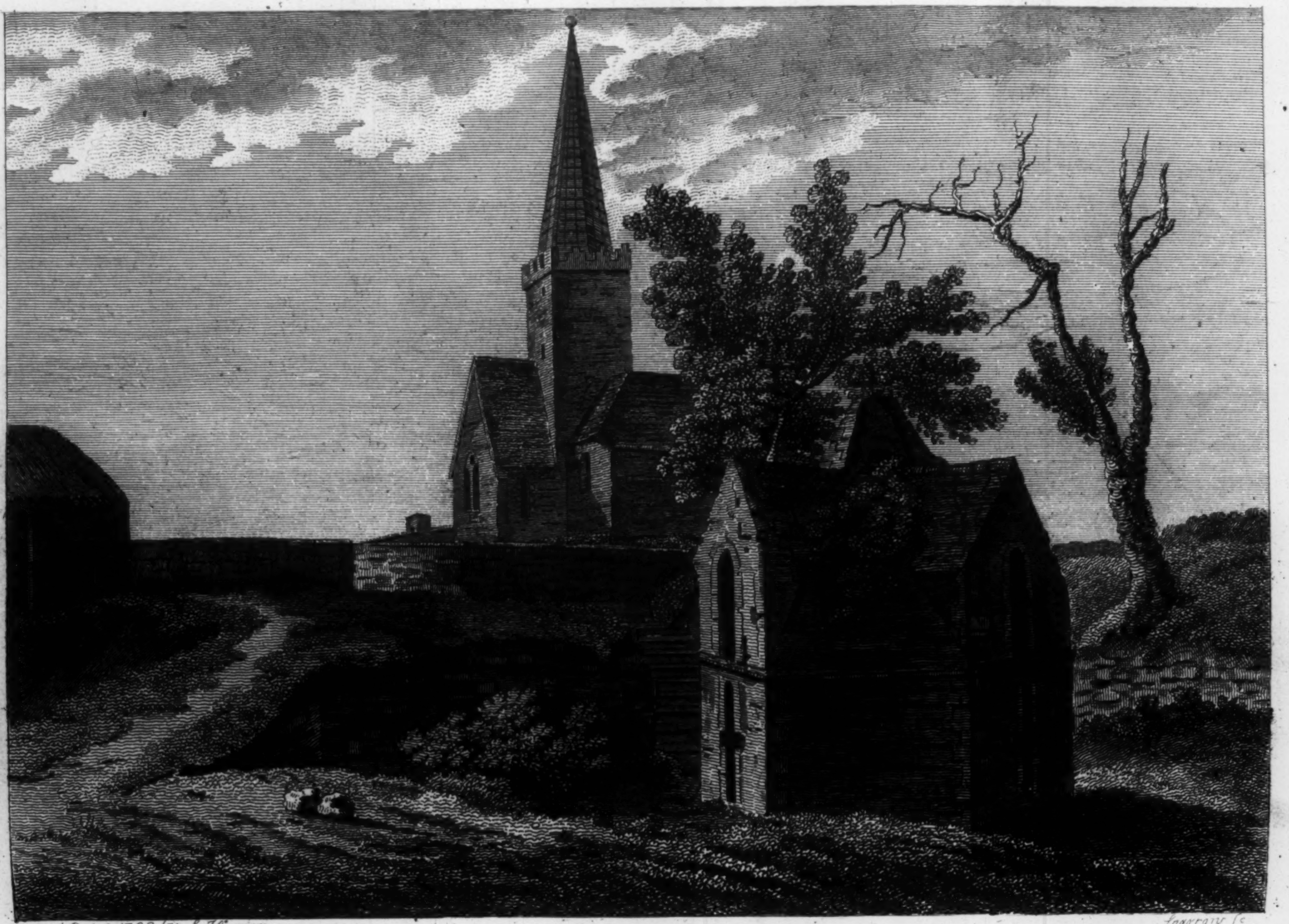
THIS view was taken from an original drawing by Barralet, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

DUBLIN.

St. DOULACH's.

THIS church remains a monument of the Daniſh ſtyle of architecture, the moſt ancient in this kingdom. It is a curious ſtructure, with a double ſtone roof; the external one which covers the building, and that which divides the upper from the lower ſtory. The whole is forty-eight feet long by eighteen wide. You enter this crypt by a ſmall door at the ſouth. Juſt at the entrance, the tomb of St. Doulach preſents itſelf, the tomb occupies almoſt the entire room; it ſerved as an altar, and ſeems deſigned for no other uſe than the ſeparate admiſſion of thoſe who came to make their prayers and offerings to the ſaint. From this room, by ſtooping, you paſs a narrow way, and enter the chapel. This is twenty-two feet by twelve, and is lighted by three windows: the arches are pointed, the decorations Gothic, theſe with the ſquare tower are later additions. The roof is of ſtone, and carried up like a wedge: ſo well bedded in mortar are the ſtones, that after a lapſe of many centuries, neither light or water is tranſmitted.

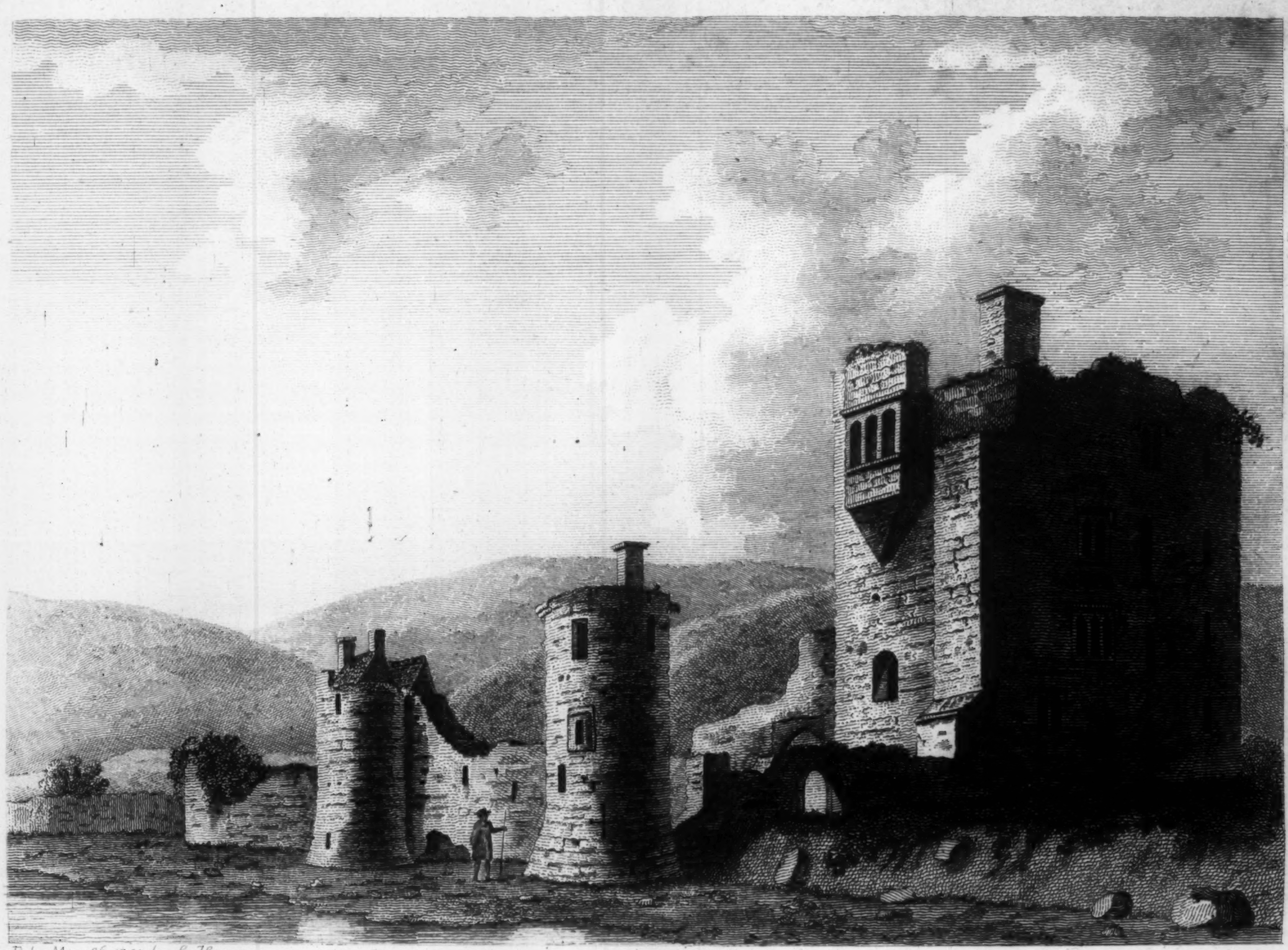
NEAR it is a holy well of great celebrity; it is within an octagon incloſure, adorned with emblematical freſco-paintings: a bath is ſupplied from the well. The crypts at Caſhel, Glendaloch and Killaloe, are ſimilar to St. Drulach's. Malachy O'Morgair, Archbiſhop of Armagh, built in 1135, at the abbey of Saul, two ſtone-roofed crypts, ſeven feet high, ſix long and two and a half wide, with a ſmall window.



Pub Nov: 5:1792 by S. Hooper

Sparrow sc

St. DOULOUGH'S CHURCH. Co. Dublin.



Pub. May 26: 1791 by S. Hooper.

GRANDISON CASTLE.

St. Doulach is a corruption of St. Olave. He was born in 993, and died at the age of thirty-five, ſo that the ſtructure could not be older than the 11th century. As the Danes poſſeſſed all the ſhore and land from Dublin to Hoath on the north ſide of the Liffey, they would naturally venerate a Saint of their own country, and raiſe edifices to his honour. In Dublin, of which they were maſters for many ages, there was St. Tullock's or Olave's lane, in it were a croſs, a well and an oratory ſacred to him.

KILKENNY.

GRANDISON CASTLE.

THE ruins of this fortreſs proclaim its priſtine ſtrength. It does not ſeem to be older than the reign of James I. when proprietors of large tracts throughout the kingdom, by order of Government, were obliged to erect caſtles.

In the civil wars, it was ſtrongly garriſoned for the King, and commanded by Captain Butler. Colonel Axtel, the famous regicide, who was governor of Kilkenny, diſpatched a party to reduce it, but they returned without accompliſhing their orders, upon which, Axtel himſelf marched out with two cannon, and ſummoned the caſtle to ſurrender, on pain of military execution. Without any hope of relief, it is no wonder they ſubmitted, and were conducted to the neareſt Iriſh quarters.

This View was taken from an original drawing, by —— Gandon, Eſq.

CLARE.

CLARE ABBEY.

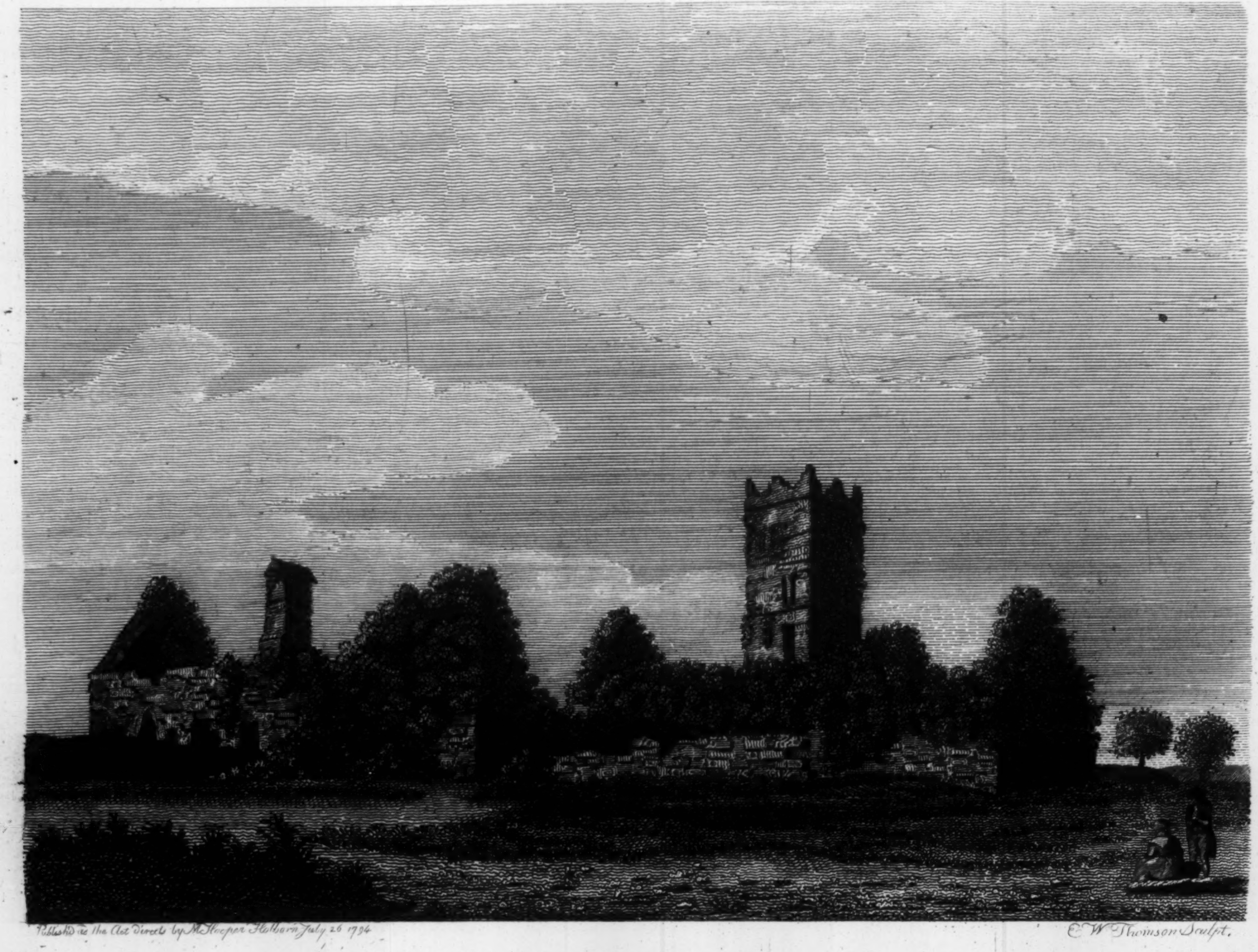
DONALD O'BRIEN, King of North Munſter, erected this Abbey near the town of Clare, for regular Canons of St. Auſtin, about the year 1194, and placed it under the invocation of St. Peter and St. Paul. He richly endowed it, made Donat Abbat, and granted it a charter, dated at Limerick, in 1195.

IN 1278, a great battle was fought here between different branches of the O'Briens, when Mahon O'Brien was defeated with great ſlaughter.

KING Henry VIII. in 1543, granted the Abbey and its poſſeſſions to O'Brien, Baron of Ibracken, together with a moiety of ſeven rectories; and in January, 1620, another grant in fee was made to Donogh, fourth Earl of Thomond, a great favourite with Queen Elizabeth and King James, in whoſe courts he was brought up. Henry, the ſeventh Earl of Thomond, had a third grant in 1661.

VERY little of the building remains, except a tower in good preſervation: nor was it very extenſive, if we may judge by the foundations ſtill to be ſeen.

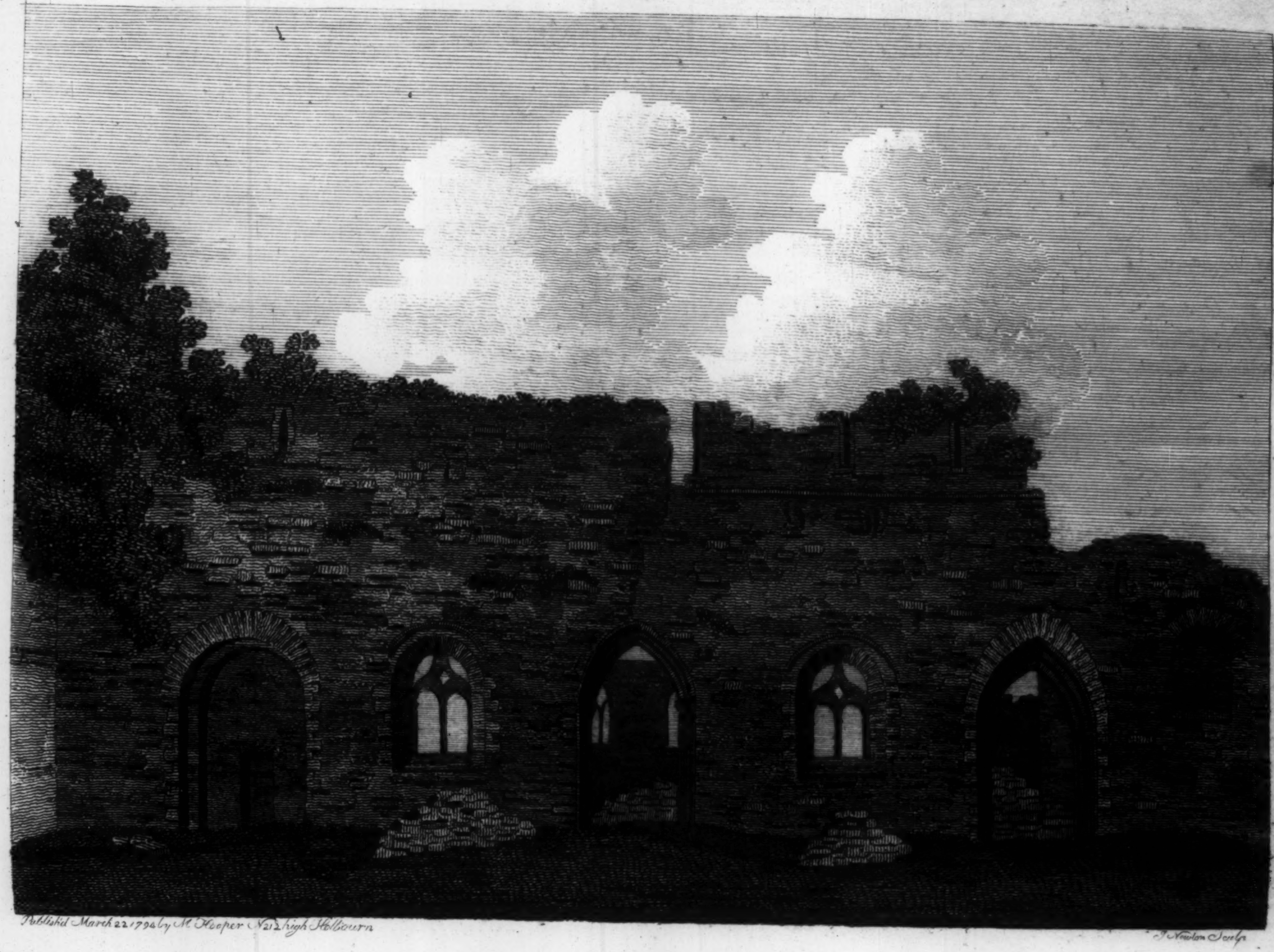
THIS View was taken from an original drawing, by H. Pelham, in the collection of the Rt. Hon. William Conyngham.



Publish'd as the Act directs by M. Hooper Holborn July 26 1794

E W Thomson Sculpt.

CLARE. ABBEY Co. Clare.



Publish'd March 22 1794 by M. Hooper No. 212 high Holbourn

J. Newton Sculp.

ABBEY of CONG. Co. Mayo.

MAYO.

CONG ABBEY.

THE town of Cong, though now an inconſiderable village, was formerly very large, and the reſidence of the Kings of Connaught. It is ſituated in the barony of Kilmaine, between Lough Corrib and Lough Maſk. It owes its origin to a monaſtic eſtabliſhment early made here by its patron, St. Fechin. It grew into great eſtimation, and was the cemetery of many eminent perſons. On the 29th of November, 1198, Roderic O'Conor, the laſt Monarch of Ireland, reſigned his life here in the eighty-ſecond year of his age, and the fifteenth of his retirement from the world. He was interred at Clonmacnois.

The church was frequently plundered and burnt by the contending factions of the country, which however did not leſſen the veneration in which it was held, or the ample donations beſtowed upon it. Among other cuſtoms in its favour, it had a bell rope from every ſhip entering the river Moy, and the tithe of the fiſhery of that river, and very large property in rectories, tithes, and lands. Oneas M'Donell was Abbot at the time of the ſuppreſſion. Queen Elizabeth beſtowed the Abbey and its poſſeſſions, in free ſoccage, on the Provoſt and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin. A leaſe in reverſion, of the Abbey, for fifty years, was granted in 1605, to Sir John King, anceſtor of the Earl of Kingſton. The building was large, and has ſemi-circular as well as pointed arches, which ſeem to indicate that its conſtruction was in the twelfth century.

THIS View was taken from an original drawing by Begari, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

KILDARE.

CASTLEDERMOT ABBEY.

THE town, which gives name to this church, is ſituated in the barony of Kilkea and Moon, and was formerly a ſtrong walled town, though now there are no traces remaining of its defence. It had very early a priory, which was deſtroyed in the inteſtine broils of this country, and the ravages of the Danes in the 9th century, about which period the round tower, with the old church, and croſſes, are ſaid to have been erected, as has been mentioned in a former account of the church and round tower, page 43 in this volume.

THE third Lord Offaley, who married the daughter and heir of Walter de Riddlesford, to whom Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, had granted, with other poſſeſſions, this of Caſtledermot, erected a caſtle in this town, as did his predeceſſor Thomas, Lord Offaley, in 1302, a monaſtery, which was ſoon after deſtroyed by the Scots, and pillaged, as mentioned before. It in part recovered its former appearance, and in 1328 had a chapel dedicated to St. Mary, built by Thomas, ſecond Earl of Kildare, who, with his wife Joan, daughter of Richard, Earl of Ulſter, were interred in it. In 1414, Thomas Crawley, Archbiſhop of Dublin, advanced here in oppoſition to the rebels in Leinſter, with a ſmall party, and by prayer ſolicited the divine aſſiſtance. The event proved fortunate, the enemy was defeated. In a parliament held here in Auguſt, 1499, an impoſt was granted to the King of twelve-pence in the pound on all merchandize imported to be ſold, wine and oil excepted. The uſe of ſaddles was enjoyned at the ſame time, as before mentioned.

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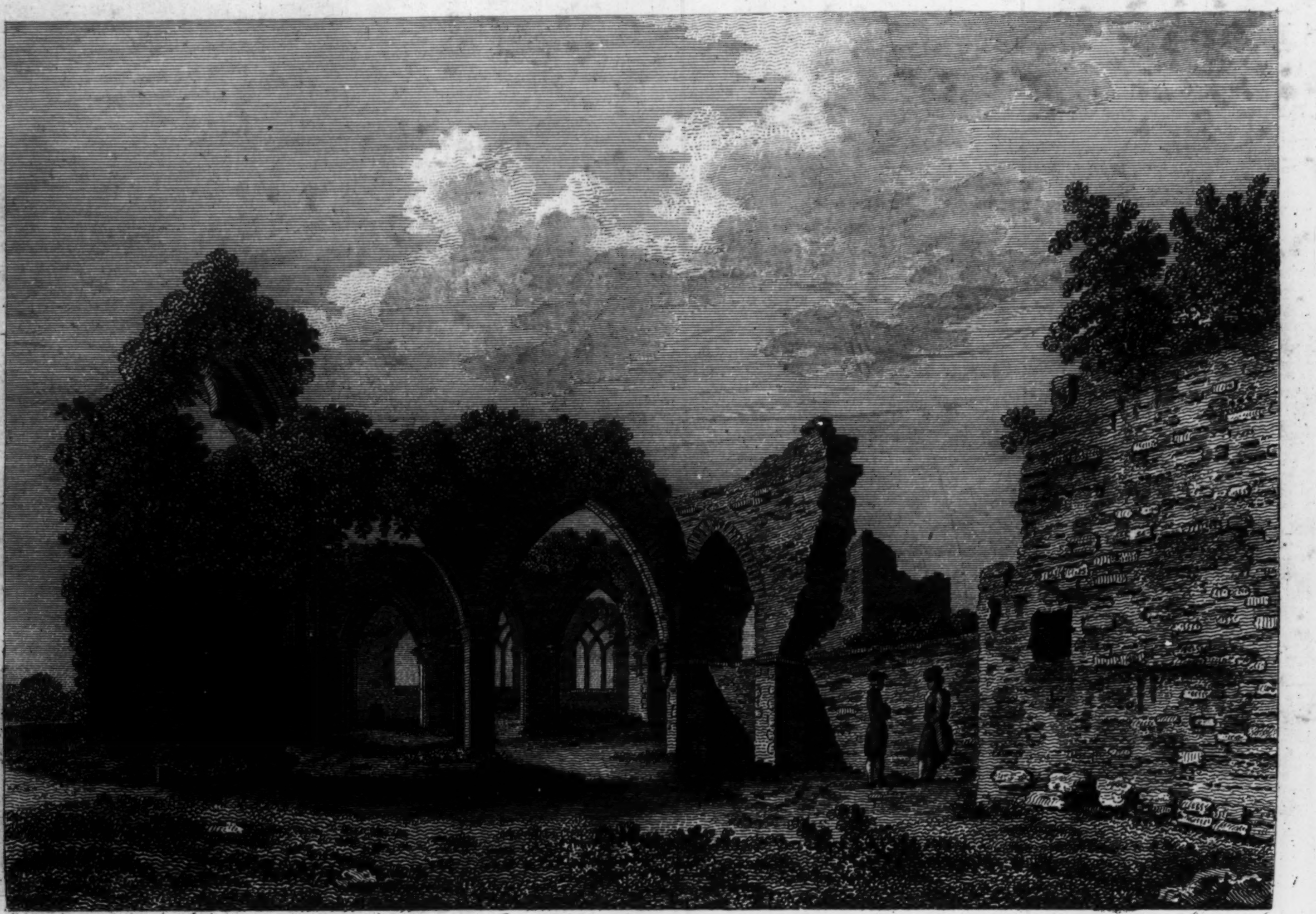
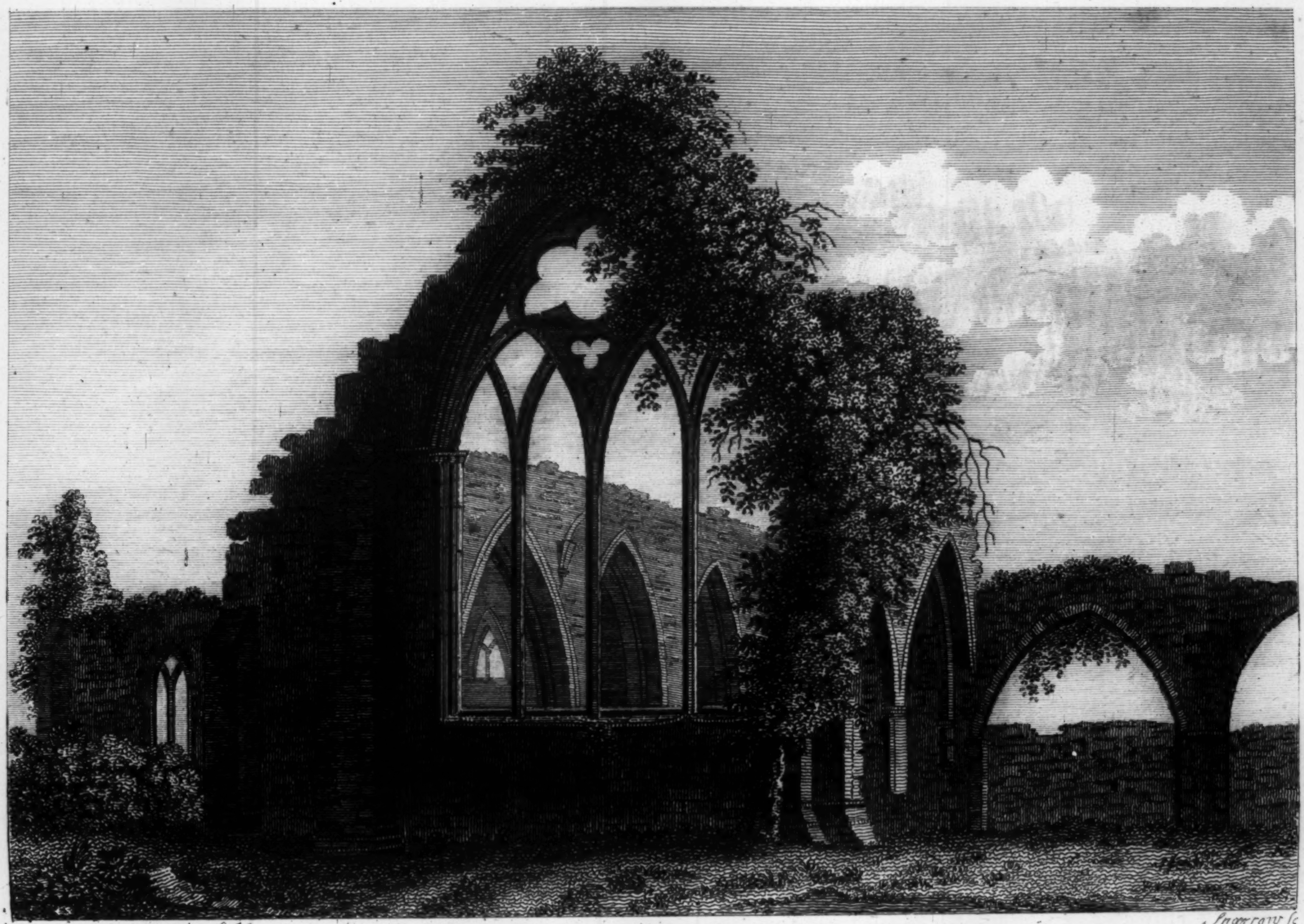

Pub Jan 10:1793 by S. Hooper. Sparrow sc

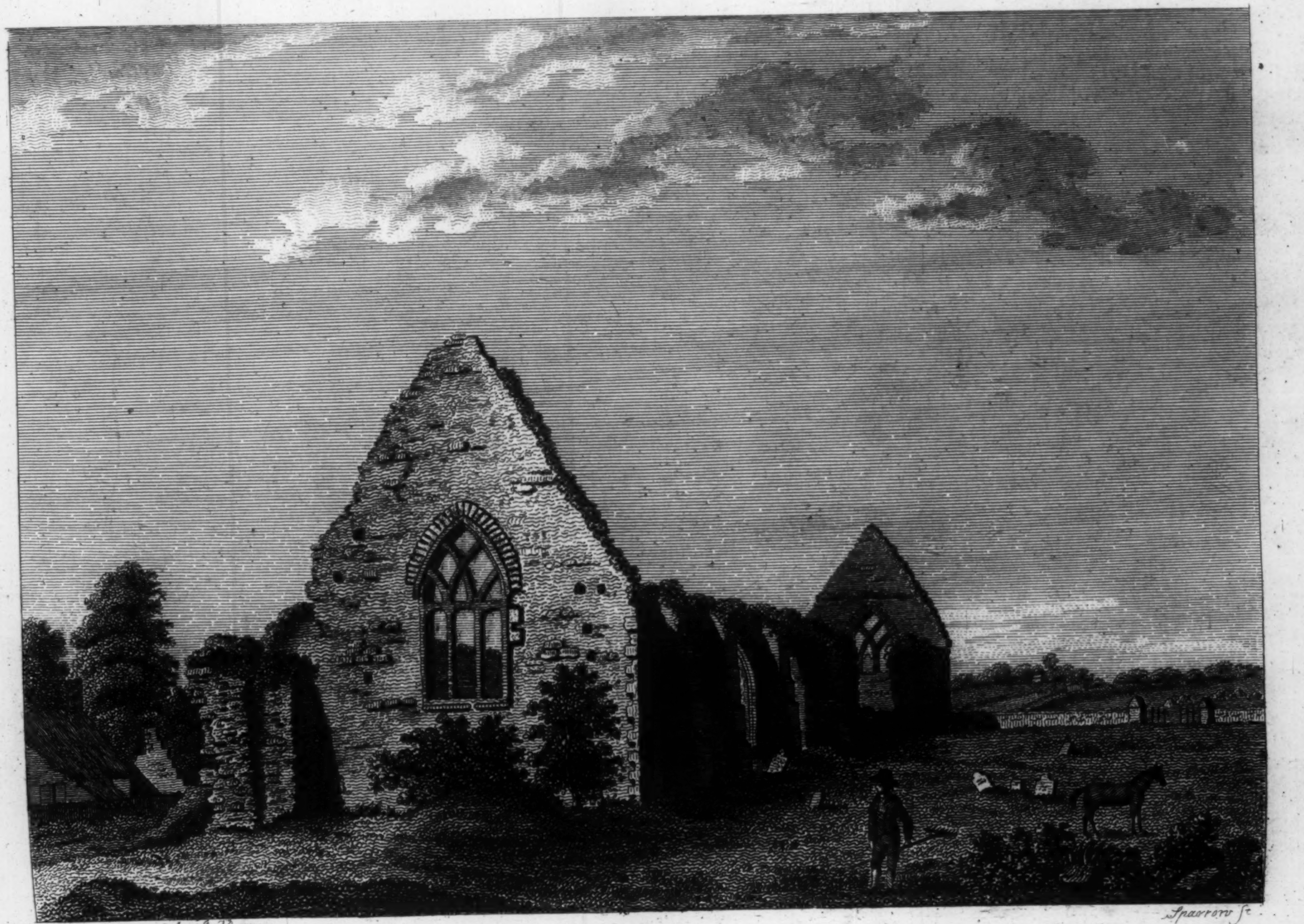
ABBEY of CASTLE DERMOT. Co.Kildare.



Pub. Jan 25: 1793 by S. Hooper.

Sparrow sc.

DERMOTS ABBEY Co. Kildare. Pl. 2.



Pub Octr. 21: 1792 by S. Hooper

Sparrow sc.

GRAY ABBEY.

In 1532, Gerald, the ninth Earl of Kildare, committed great devaſtations in Kilkenny, and, among others, Caſtledermot ſuffered conſiderably.

Plate II. In 1611, Caſtledermot was alternately in the poſſeſſion of oppoſite parties. In 1650, it was taken by Colonels Reynolds and Hewſon, and from that period its walls have mouldered away. The caſtle, and ſeveral parts of the monaſteries, ſtill remain, and the round tower is yet uſed as a belfry, having always been ſo,—no weak proof of the original intention of the building. Its arch is ſemi-circular, and was adorned with the Chevron moulding. The arches of the abbey exhibited in the plates are beautiful.

This View was taken by Lieut. Dan Groſe, 1792.

GRAY ABBEY.

THIS plate exhibits the north-weſt view of the abbey. The roof at this end is totally decayed, but the walls and eaſtern windows remain nearly entire. On a graveſtone in the church-yard is the following epitaph:

Here lies Jean Hay,
Who night and day
Was honeſt, good, and juſt;
Her hope and love
Was from above,
In which place was her truſt.
Her ſpirit left her terrene part,
With joy to God, where was her heart.

On the 4th day of January, 170$\frac{6}{7}$.

This View was drawn by Lieutenant Daniel Groſe, anno 1792.

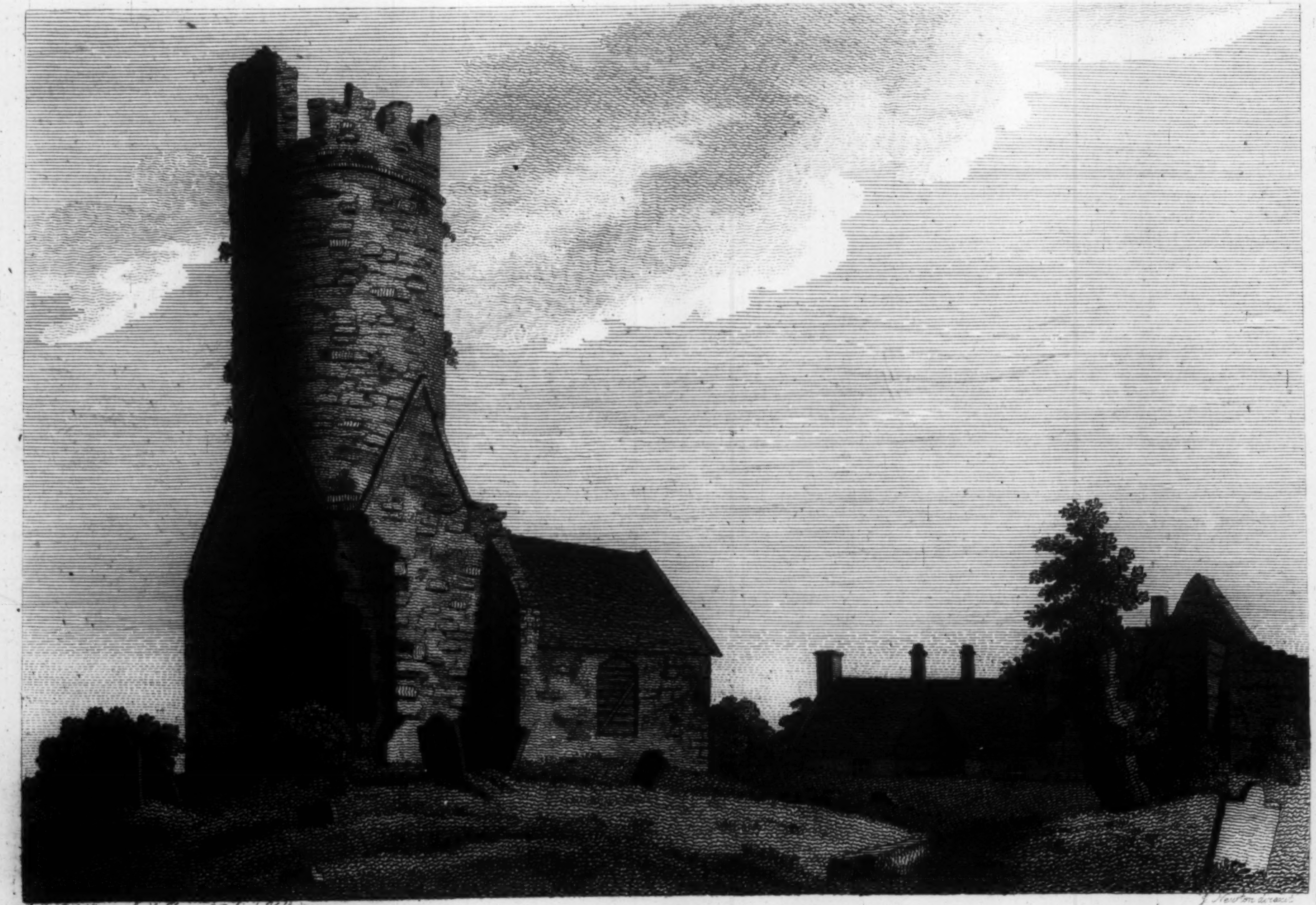
KILUSSY CHURCH.

THE ſtyle of building in the ſteeple or tower of this church is very ſingular, not being paralleled (as far as I know) by any thing exactly ſimilar in this kingdom, except at St. Kevin's Kitchen, where the round tower makes part of the fabrick. There are ſuch ſtructures at Halling in Kent, and Little Saxham in Suffolk.

THE time when Kiluſſy church was erected cannot be determined; the monaſtic chronicle aſcribes its foundation to St. Auxil, nephew of St. Patrick; from whom it received its name, Kil-Auxaile, or more contracted, Kil-Uſſy. Let its age be what it may, we know from the inſtance of St. Kevin's Kitchen at Glendaloch, built before 1169, that the original campanile or belfry was a diſtinct ſtructure almoſt every where, but particularly in Ireland, and that its approximation to the church was by ſlow degrees. This belfry was, in thoſe early times, a round tower. Whoever wiſhes to ſee this curious ſubject amply diſcuſſed, may find it in the Antiquities of Ireland by the editor of this work.

There is a caſtle and houſe at Kiluſſy; the latter the ſeat of Robert Graydon, Eſq. the caſtle is a ſquare battlemented tower of great ſtrength, and is fitted up and uſed as offices for ſervants. Directly behind the houſe, on a riſing ground, is Kiluſſy church: there are a number of caves contiguous, a ſtrong proof of the antiquity of the fabrick.

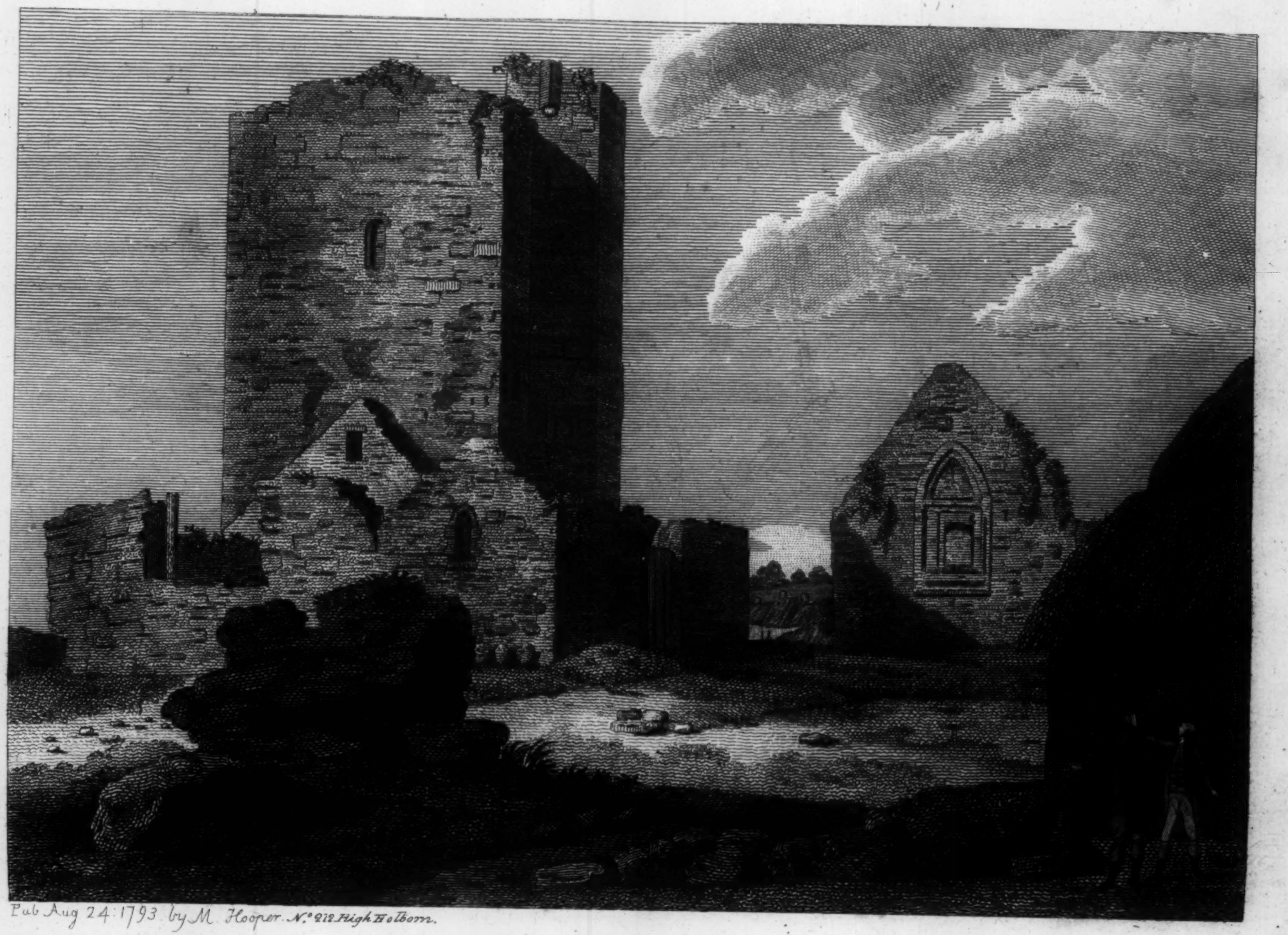
THIS View was taken by Lieutenant Daniel Groſe, anno 1792.



Publish'd Oct. 8. 1793. by M. Hooper 212 high Holborn.

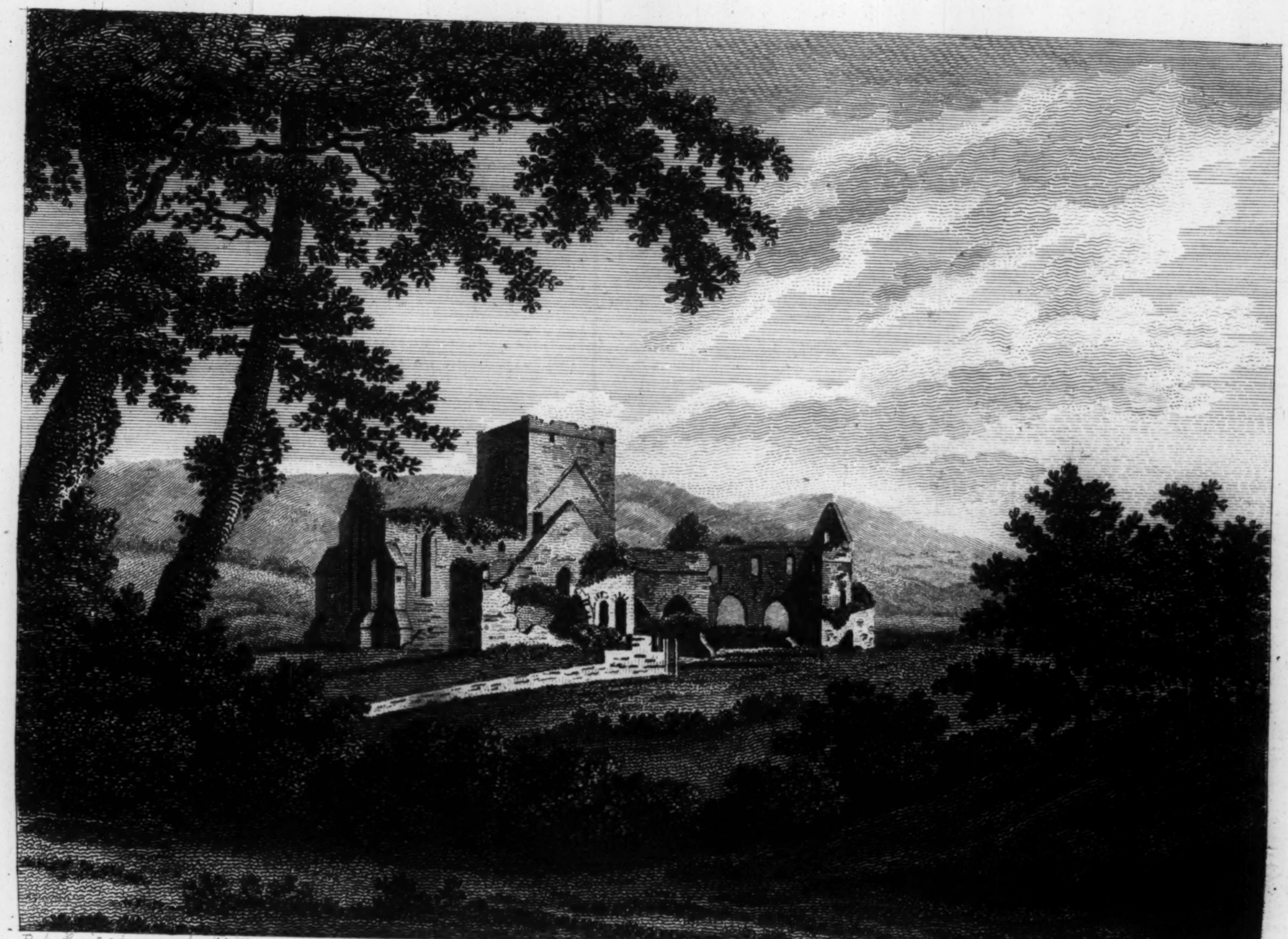
J. Newton direxit.

KILUSSY CHURCH. Co.Kildare.



Pub Aug 24: 1793 by M. Hooper. No 212 High Holborn.

St. Marys Church Thurles.
Co. Tipperary.



Pub. Septr. 20 1793 by M. Hooper

Sparrow sc.

BLACK or WHARE ABBEY. Co. Tipperary

TIPPERARY.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, THURLES.

THIS church is moſtly in ruins, except the tower, and much of this is fallen down. It was built in the fifteenth century by the O'Meaghers, who placed Franciſcans in it. Manus O'Fihily, the laſt Abbot, would not ſurrender this church at the ſuppreſſion of monaſteries, but was brought a priſoner at Dublin, where he ſuffered a long confinement.

THURLES is a town of conſiderable inland trade, and has been for many years the conſtant reſidence of the Roman Catholic Primates of Munſter, who preſerve ſome relics of St. Cormac, Archbiſhop of Caſheli, viz. his mitre, his croſier, and ſome of his veſtments.

THIS View was taken from an original drawing, by Barralet, in the collection of the Right Hon. William Conyngham.

HORE ABBEY.

THIS was originally poſſeſſed by Benedictines; but David M'Carvil, Archbiſhop of Caſhel, having dreamed in the year 1269, that the Monks made an attempt to decapitate him, he violently expelled them, and put Ciſtercians in their ſtead, whom he brought from Mellifont, in the county of Louth. The abbey is ſituated near the rock of Caſhel. In 1561 Queen Elizabeth demiſed this abbey

abbey and its appurtenances to Sir Henry Radcliff, with a certain portion of ale, called the Mary-gallon, out of every brewing in Caſhel. In ſixteen years after, a leaſe of the abbey was given to James Butler, and another grant was afterwards made to Thomas Sinclair.

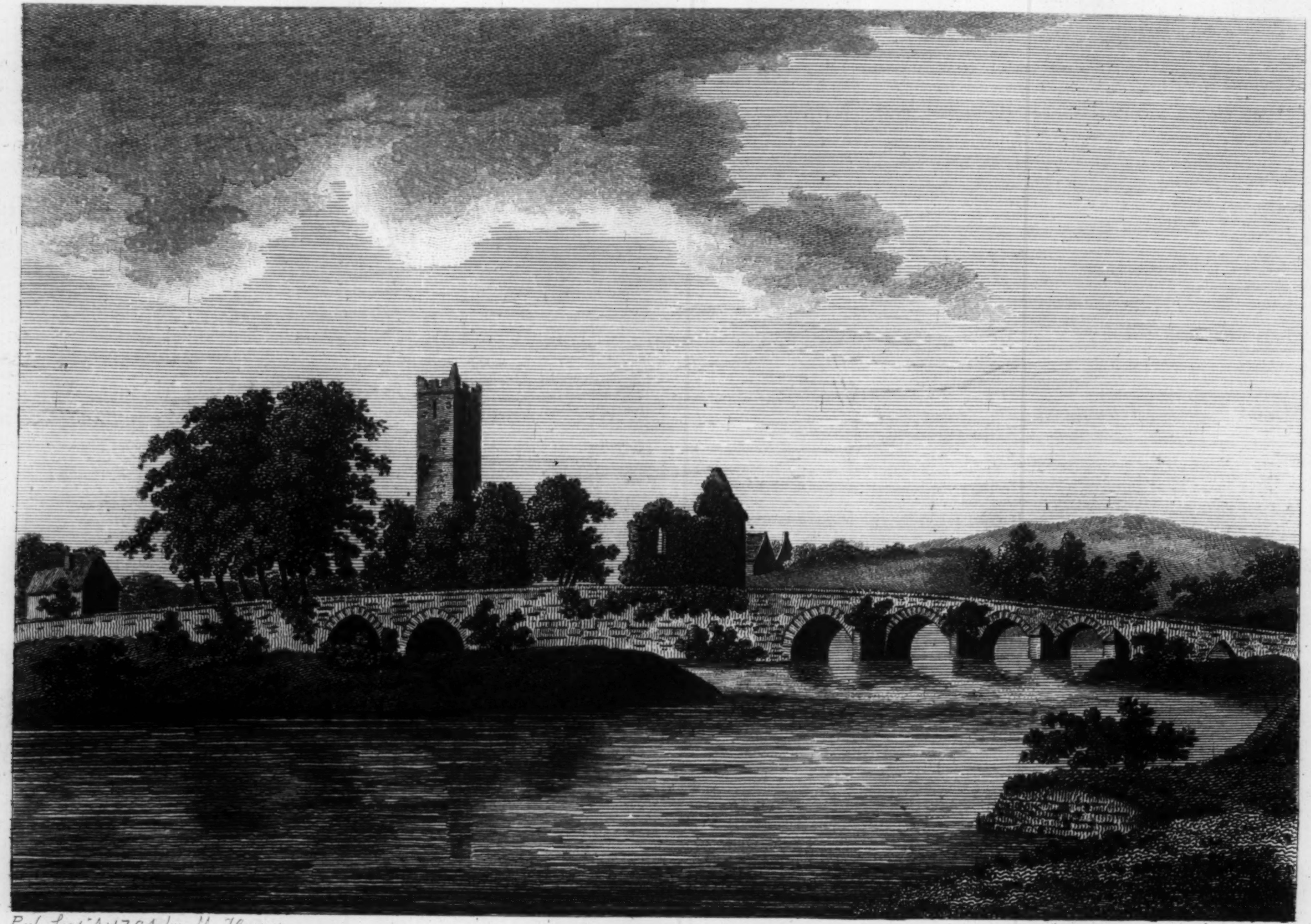
THE ruins are very noble. The ſteeple is large, and twenty feet ſquare within, ſupported by ogives from each angle, ſome meeting in an octagon in the center, and others at the key ſtones of the vaults: the ſtructure is ſupported by two fine arches about thirty feet high. The choir, on the eaſt ſide of the ſteeple, is twenty-nine feet long and twenty broad inſide. The nave is ſixty feet in length, twenty-three in breadth, and on each ſide was an arcade of three Gothic arches, with lateral aiſles. There is a ſmall, low, arched room, which was a confeſſionary, as there are niches in the wall with holes for the penitents, and many other buildings, whoſe uſes are not now known.

THIS View was taken from an original drawing, by Barralet, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

LIMERICK.

ADAIR ABBEY.

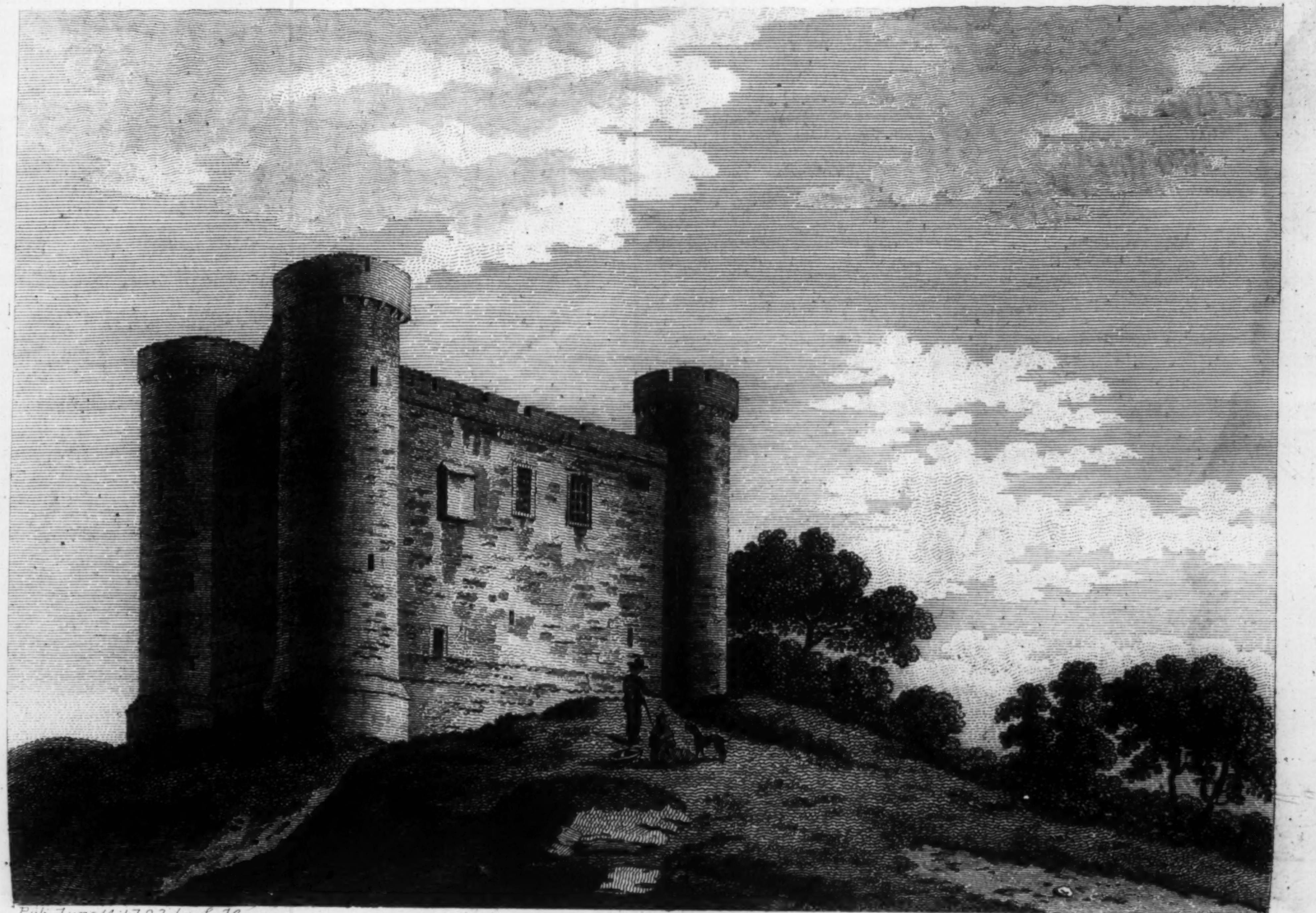
ADAIR was an antient town, and has a good bridge over the river Mage, which is navigable for large boats. It now contains but a few wretched cabins. It had a ſtrong caſtle erected early in the 14th century by the Fitz Geralds, and was afterwards poſſeſſed by the Earls of Deſmond. In 1581, Colonel Zouch placed a garriſon



Pub Sept. 4:1794 by M Hooper

Sparrow sc

ABBEY at ADAIRE. Co.Limerick.



Pub June 4:1792 by S. Hooper. Sparrow sc.

DUNMOW CASTLE, Co. Meath.

riſon in it, which was ſoon after taken, and every one put to the ſword by Lord Lixnaw.

There were three monaſtic houſes in the town, belonging to the Trinitarians, Auguſtinians, and Gray Friars. The ſecond was founded in 1315, by John, Earl of Kildare, who endowed it with ample poſſeſſions. A great part of it ſtill remains in good preſervation. The ſteeple reſts on an arch, with four diagonal ogives meeting in the center; the choir is ſpacious, and has ſtalls; the nave is ſuitable thereto, with a lateral aiſle on the ſouth ſide: to the north of the ſteeple are beautiful cloyſters with Gothic windows; within which, on three ſides of the ſquare, are corridores, and on moſt of thoſe windows are eſcutcheons, with the Engliſh and Saltire croſſes ranged alternately. The workmanſhip is ſimply elegant, the principal parts being of hammered limeſtone, which, while it appears freſh, has yet a venerable appearance. Adjoining the cloyſters are the remains of other buildings, which ſeem to have been offices to the abbey.

This View was taken from an original drawing by Dr. Wynne.

MEATH.

DUNMOW CASTLE.

THE name of this caſtle being Anglo Saxon, points out who were its founders. Dun Mawan means the fruitful hill, which affords rich crops to the reapers. In Eſſex is Dunmow hill, called in Domeſday book Dunmaw.

Meath, ſoon after the arrival of the Engliſh, was granted to De

De Lacy, who, to ſecure his poſſeſſions, erected a great number of caſtles throughout his principality, and among others this of Dunmow. During the civil wars of Ireland, it frequently changed maſters. In 1641, after the defeat of the Engliſh forces near Julian's Town by the Iriſh, a detachment of the latter was ſent to take Dunmow, and the neighbouring caſtles; Captain Power, who commanded there with thirty men, bravely reſiſted their aſſault, nor did he ſubmit, until the rebels produced a forged order from Parſons and Borlaſe, the Lords Juſtices, requiring him and the other commanders to ſurrender, and join them at Dublin with their garriſons.

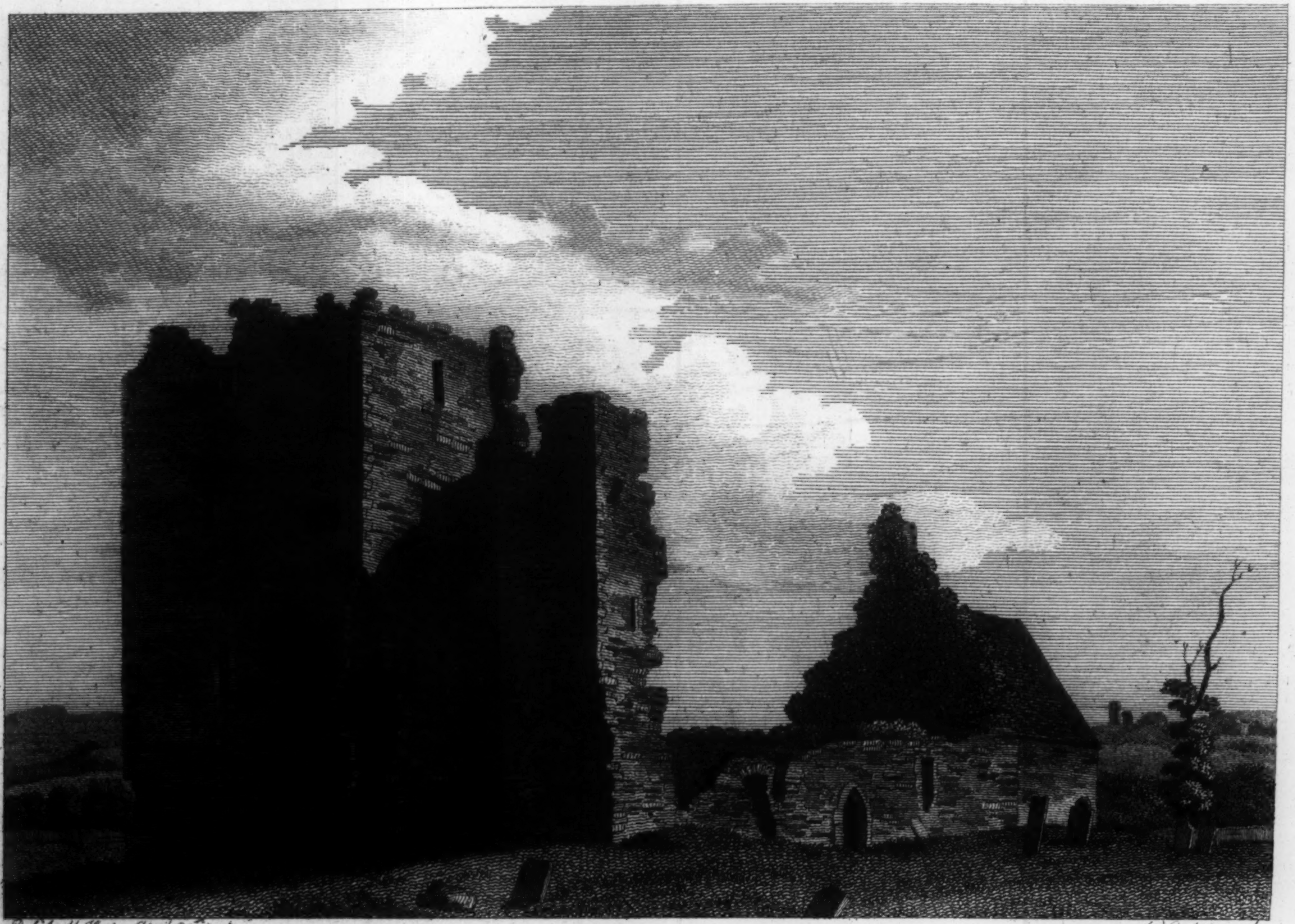
Dunmow was in a great meaſure new built while James II. was in Ireland, and made a caſtellated houſe. At preſent it is very ſtrong, with round towers or baſtions for flankers.

This View was taken from an original in the collection of the Right Hon. William Conyngham.

TARAH CHURCH.

HOLLINSHED's account of Tarah is thus: "There is in "Meath a hill, called the hill of Tarah, wherein is a plain twelve "ſcore long, which was named the Kempe, as a place that "was accounted the high palace of the Monarch. The Iriſh "hiſtorians hammer many fables in this forge of Fin M'Coile "and his champions, as the French hiſtorians doth of King Arthur and the knights of the round table. But doubtleſs the "place ſeemeth to bear the ſhew of an antient and famous monument."

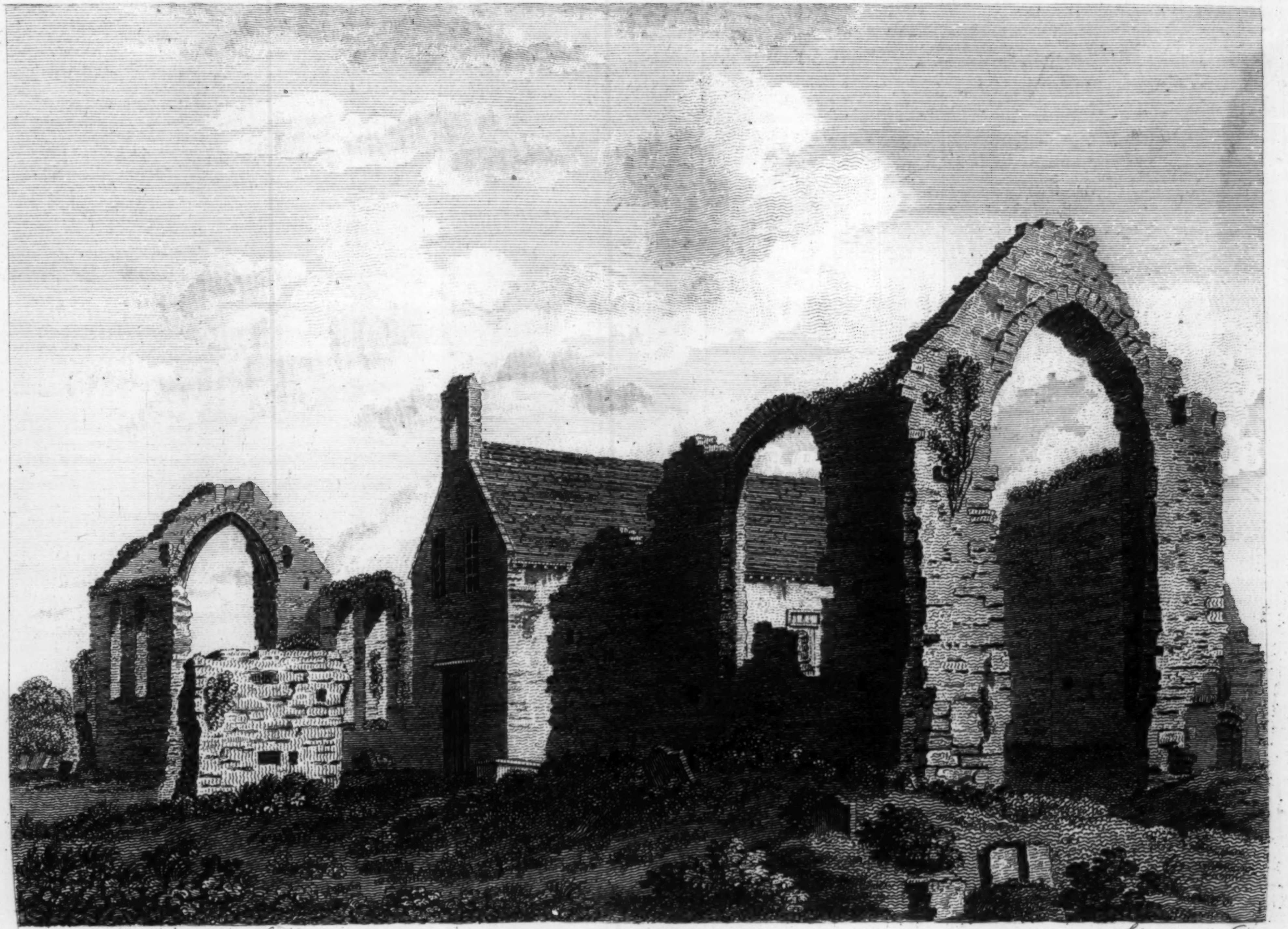
From this extract we learn the opinion of a candid and ſenſible writer



Pub. by M. Hooper April 21st 1794.

J. Newton sculp.

N, W, View of Tarah Church. Co. Meath.



Pub March 31st 1792 by S. Hooper.

Sparrow Sc.

ST MARY'S CHURCH DROGHEDA.

writer of the fictions and tales of bards, who, in their ſilly rhapſodies, celebrated this place for its triennial parliaments; for its teaghmor, or great houſe, where they aſſembled; for its ſumptuous palaces and ſpacious buildings, the reſidence of the Kings of Ireland. The ingenious Doctor Campbell, in his Philoſophical Survey of Ireland, juſtly ridicules theſe wild figments, and "declares, "that he more than once examined the hill of Tarah, and was "convinced there never was a caſtle of lime and ſtone on it. "There were indeed five or ſix circular entrenchments, like Daniſh "forts, in which the Iriſh monarchs might have pitched their "tents."

The church of Tarah is a vicarage in the dioceſe of Meath, and barony of Skrine, and no otherwiſe deſerving notice but as connected with Tarah hill.

This View was drawn by Lieutenant Daniel Groſe, anno 1792.

COUNTY OF LOUTH.

ST. MARY'S CHAPEL AND CASTLE DROGHEDA.

THESE ſtructures in the plate are only called St. Mary's Drogheda, yet exhibit the view of the caſtle, which ſtands near the church, in the church-yard, as does alſo the chapel annexed to it, and probably formerly belonged to it, or was formed out of part of its ruins. The caſtle has little remaining but ſome mouldering walls; but the chapel is entire.

This View was drawn by T. Cockings, anno 1791.

LOUTH.

CASTLE OF CASTLETOWN.

THIS is a handſome old caſtle, which belonged to the late Lord Bellew, in tolerably good repair, having ſeveral rooms in it very habitable, at preſent tenanted by Thomas Tipping, Eſq. who lives in an adjoining modern houſe, making uſe of the caſtle only as a kitchen and ſervants' hall. It is ſituated on the northern ſide of a hill, about a mile weſtward from Dundalk; and is ſeen for ſeveral miles along the great north road, commanding an extenſive proſpect of Sliengullion and the mountains of Carlingford.

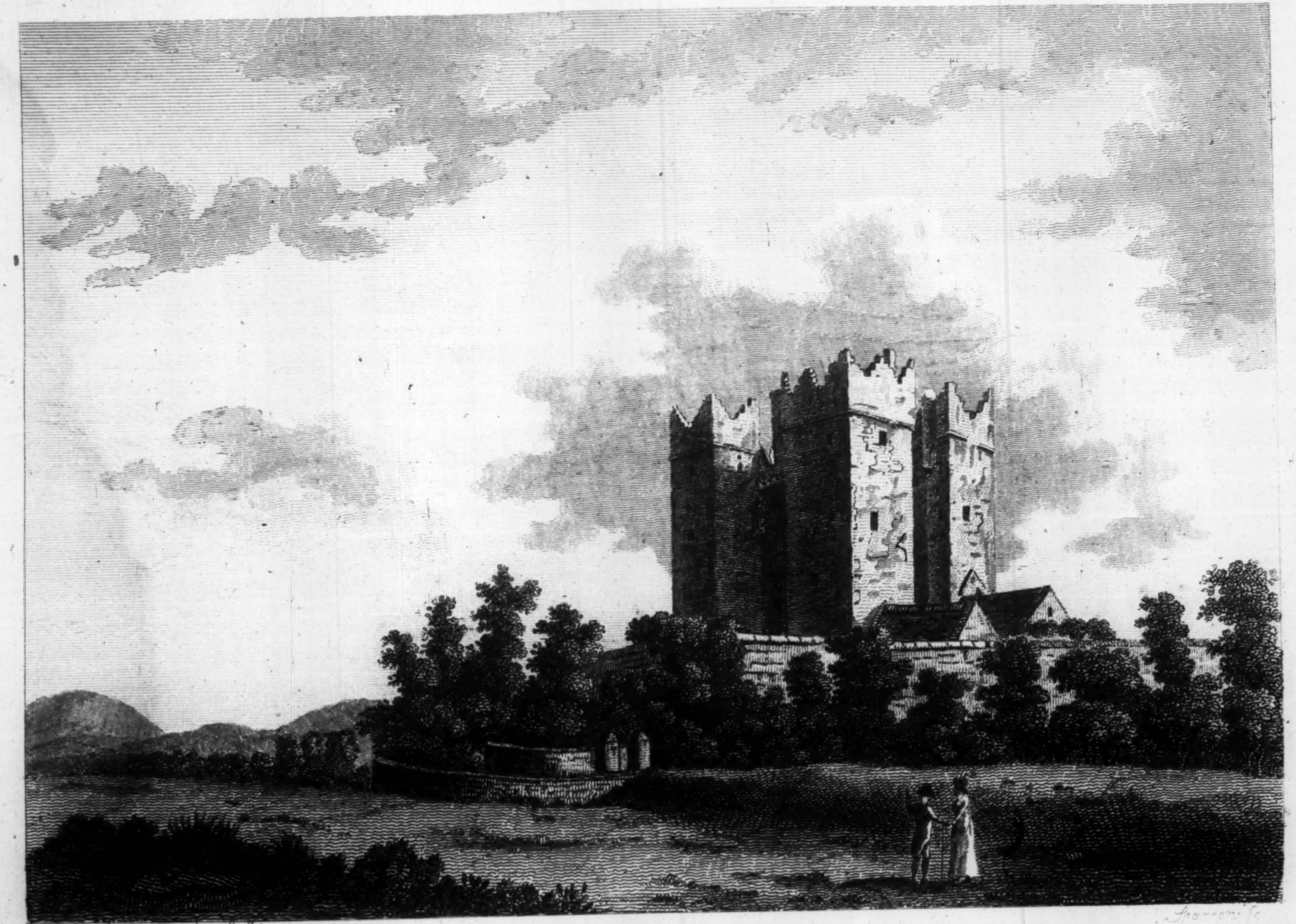
THE fine old Daniſh ſtation and mount, which borrows its name from the neighbourhood of this caſtle, crowns the ſame hill; and a little below ſtand the ruins of an old church or chapel, now covered with ivy, and only made uſe of as a burial place by the Roman Catholics.

THE caſtle was formerly defended by a ſtrong wall and works of circumvallation; and not far from it, on the plain below, there was formerly a very conſiderable fort or camp, little inferior to that above it, being more advantageouſly ſituated near the river, which runs cloſe by one ſide of it.

THE town, from whence this caſtle takes its name, was ſacked and deſtroyed by Edward Bruce, brother to the King of Scotland, A. D. 1318.

THIS View was taken by T. Cockings, anno 1790.

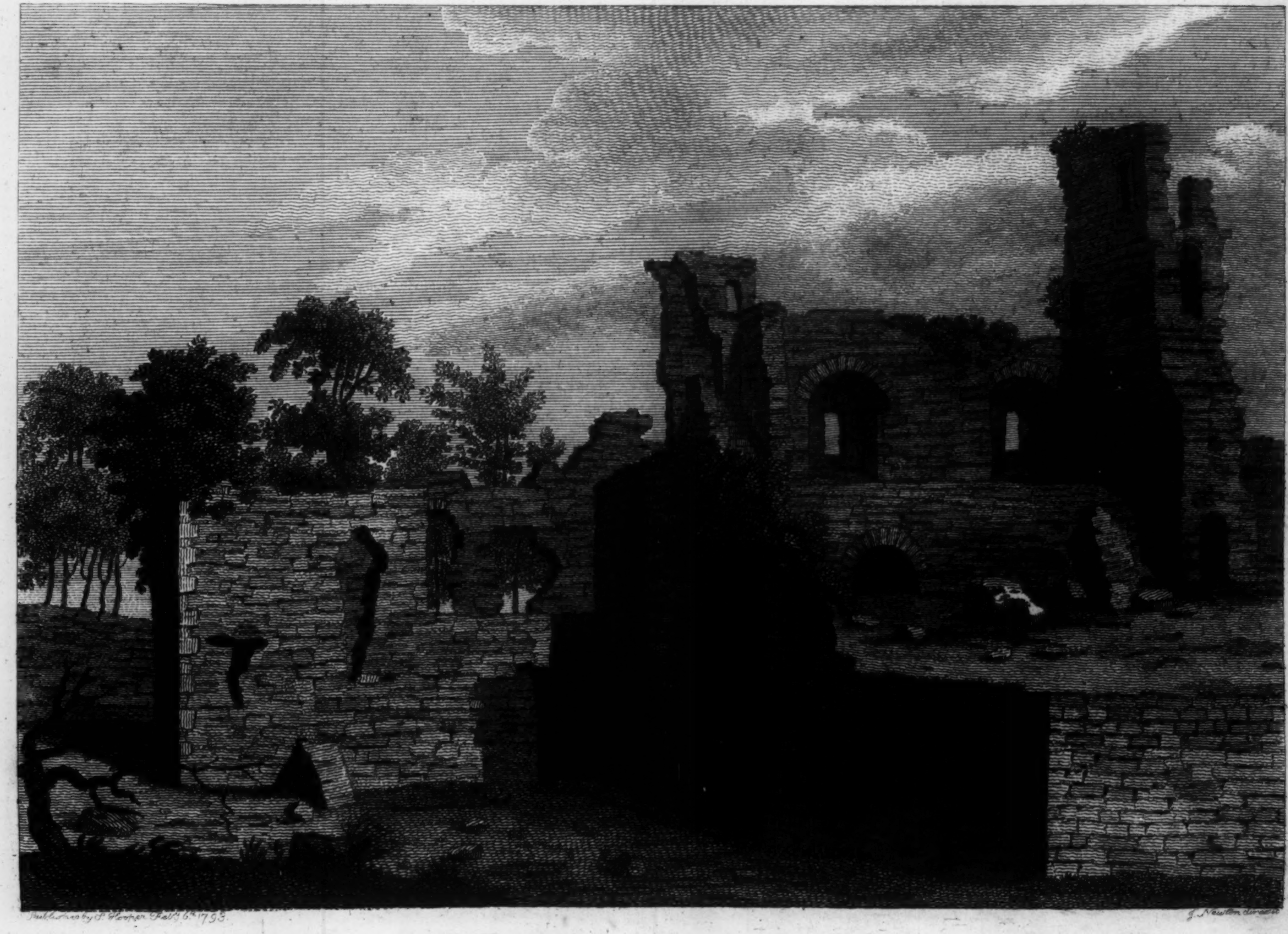
COUNTY



Publish'd Septr. 9. 1791 by S. Hooper.

Sparrow. Sc

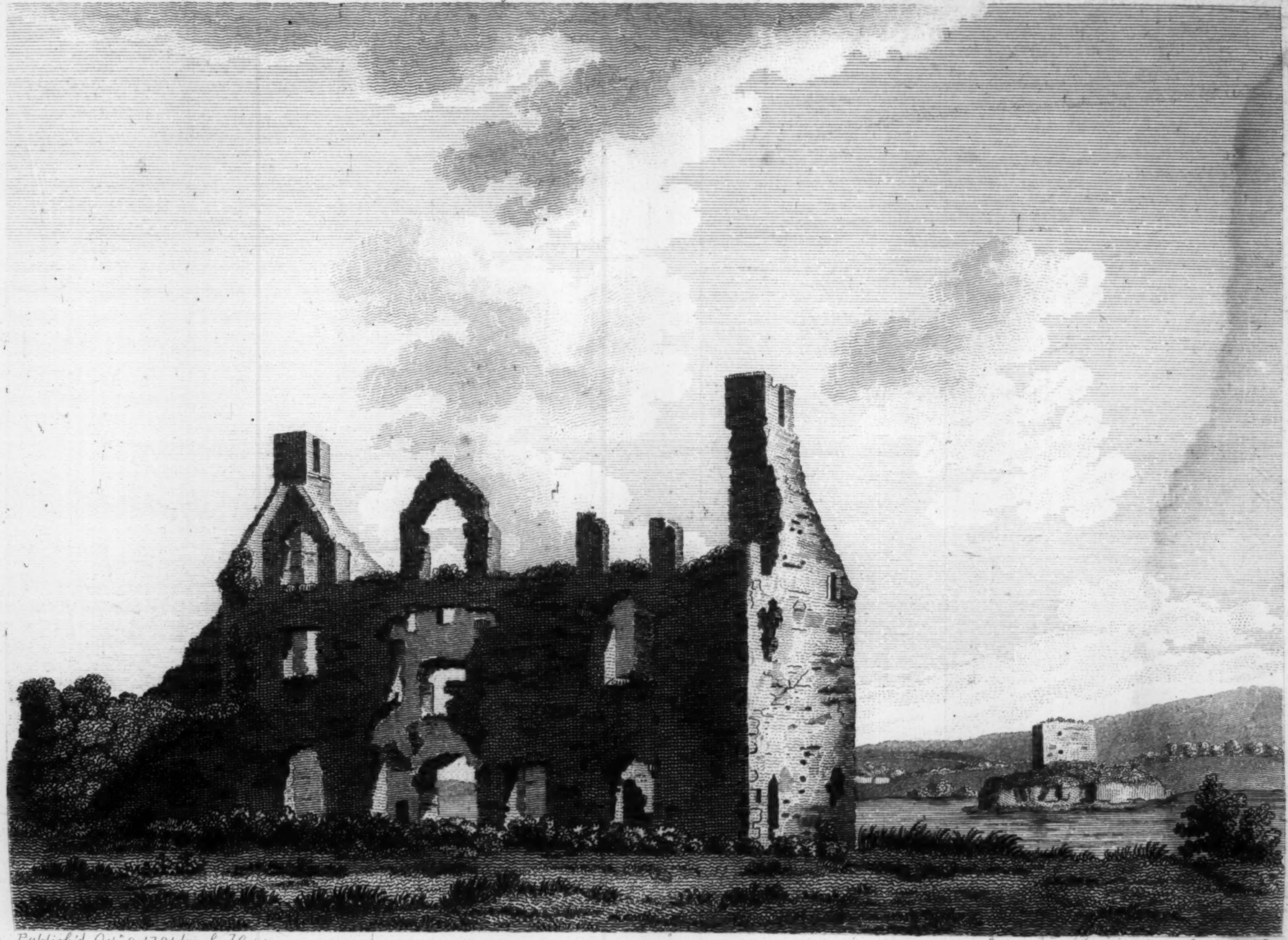
CASTLE of CASTLETOWN.



Published by S. Hooper Feby 6th 1793.

J. Newton direxit

St. Johns Castle. Co. Roscomon.



Publish'd Oct.r 8 1791 by S Hooper.

Sparrow sc

CASTLE JOHN.

COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON.

ST. JOHN'S CASTLE.

LOUGHKEE is a beautiful lake adorned with many eminences, ſome wooded, and all exhibiting by their verdure a moſt fertile luxuriance. On a peninſula here is ſituated St. John's Caſtle; its figure is irregular, the ground plan forming ſomething like the ſhape of the letter P. There are no memorials of this old ſtructure; but its elegantly picturesque ſituation muſt delight every eye.

THIS View was taken from an original drawing, by Begari, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

LEITRIM.

CASTLE JOHN.

THIS fortreſs was erected by the O'Rorks, formerly toparchs of Leath Druim, ſince denominated Leitrim. In 1565 this country was made ſhire land by Sir Henry Sidney; but the old proprietors retained their poſſeſſions againſt the power of the Engliſh, the latter not being very eager to reduce them, as the country was mountainous, boggy, and wild. However, the better to ſecure themſelves, all thoſe of conſiderable landed property built caſtles, which, inſtead of defending the land, became neſts of oppreſſion and tyranny.

ranny. In the time of the uſurpation, the forces of the parliament penetrated every part of the kingdom—every where ſubdued the chiefs, and demoliſhed their fortreſſes. As they were generally ill provided, they could make but a weak reſiſtance; the name of Cromwell was ſufficient to appal the ſtouteſt of them.

Castle John was demoliſhed at this time: its ruins declare its former ſtrength and extent: it was capable of containing a large garriſon, and was well ſituated for defence.

This View was taken by T. Cockings, anno 1791.

O'RORK'S HALL.

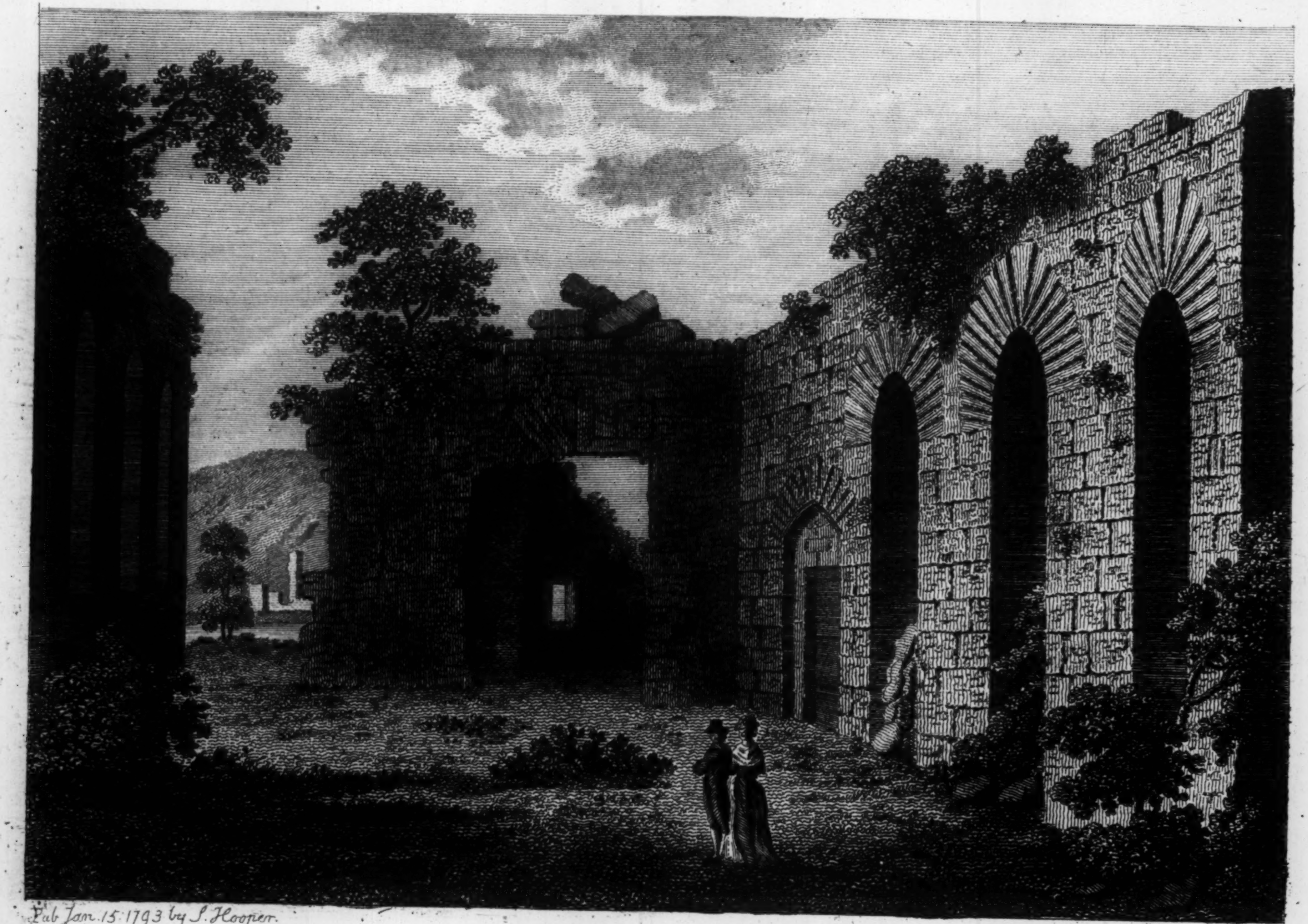
DROMAHAIRE caſtle has before been mentioned; it was on a hill cloſe to the village. Somewhat lower down the hill was O'Rork's hall, or caſtle, with the ſtones of part of which the new caſtle of Dromahaire was conſtructed, by Sir William Villiers, about 1630.

O'Rork's hall was a much older building; for, in 1588, the Earl of Clanricard, and Sir Richard Bingham, ſurpriſed the Iriſh at Dromahaire, that is, at O'Rork's caſtle, and ſlew many of them.

From the circumſtance above related, much of the original fortreſs was carried away; but from what remains, it appears to have originally been an oblong building. There is a room, at the upper end of which are loopholes for windows; this rendered it very dark. This has been called the cellar. The whole is at preſent in ſuch a ſtate of ruin, that nothing but conjectures can be formed reſpecting the different parts of the edifice.

This View was taken from an original drawing, by Begari, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

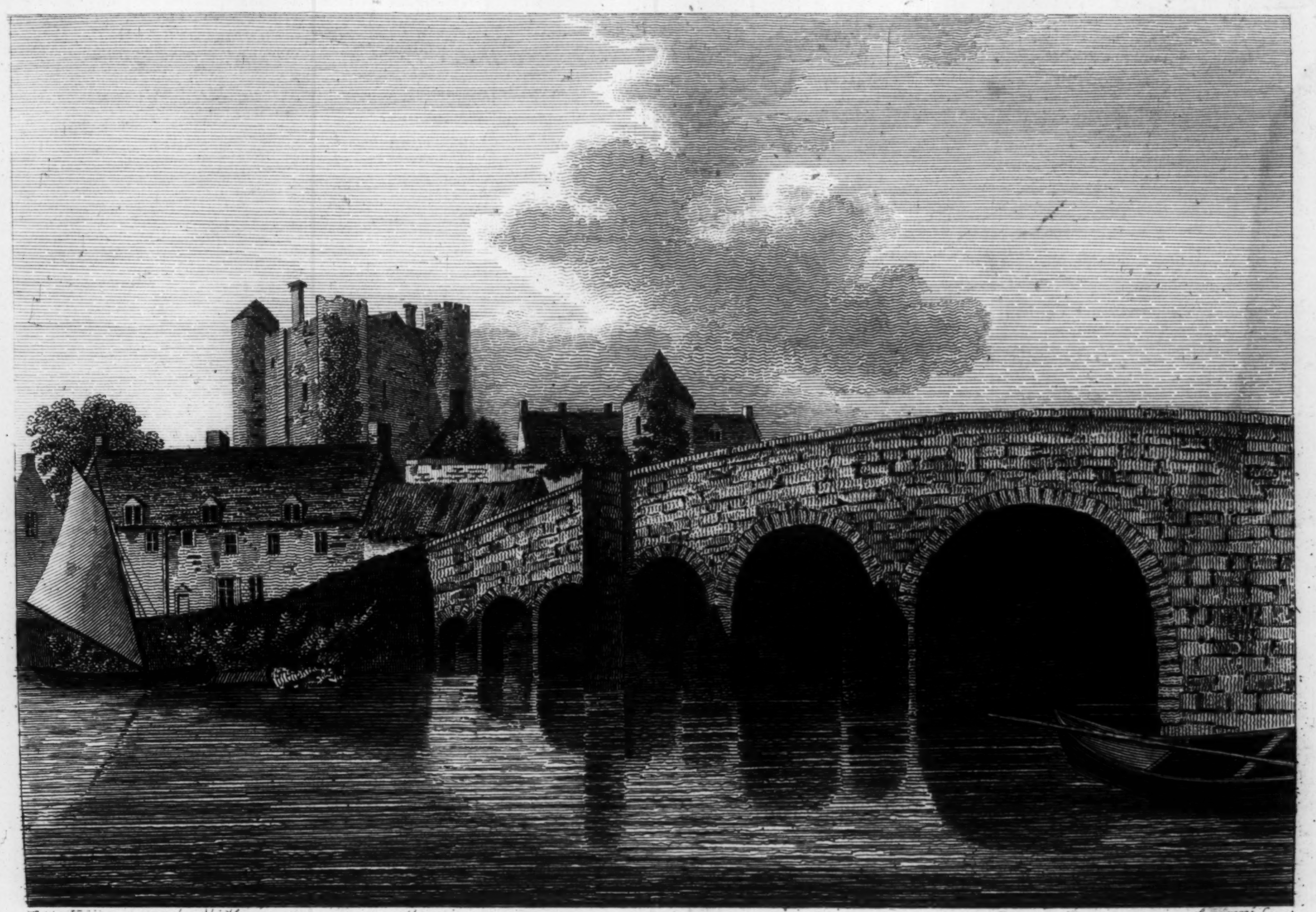
WEX-



Pub Jan. 15. 1793 by S. Hooper.

Sparrow sc

O'ROURKS HALL Co: Letrim.

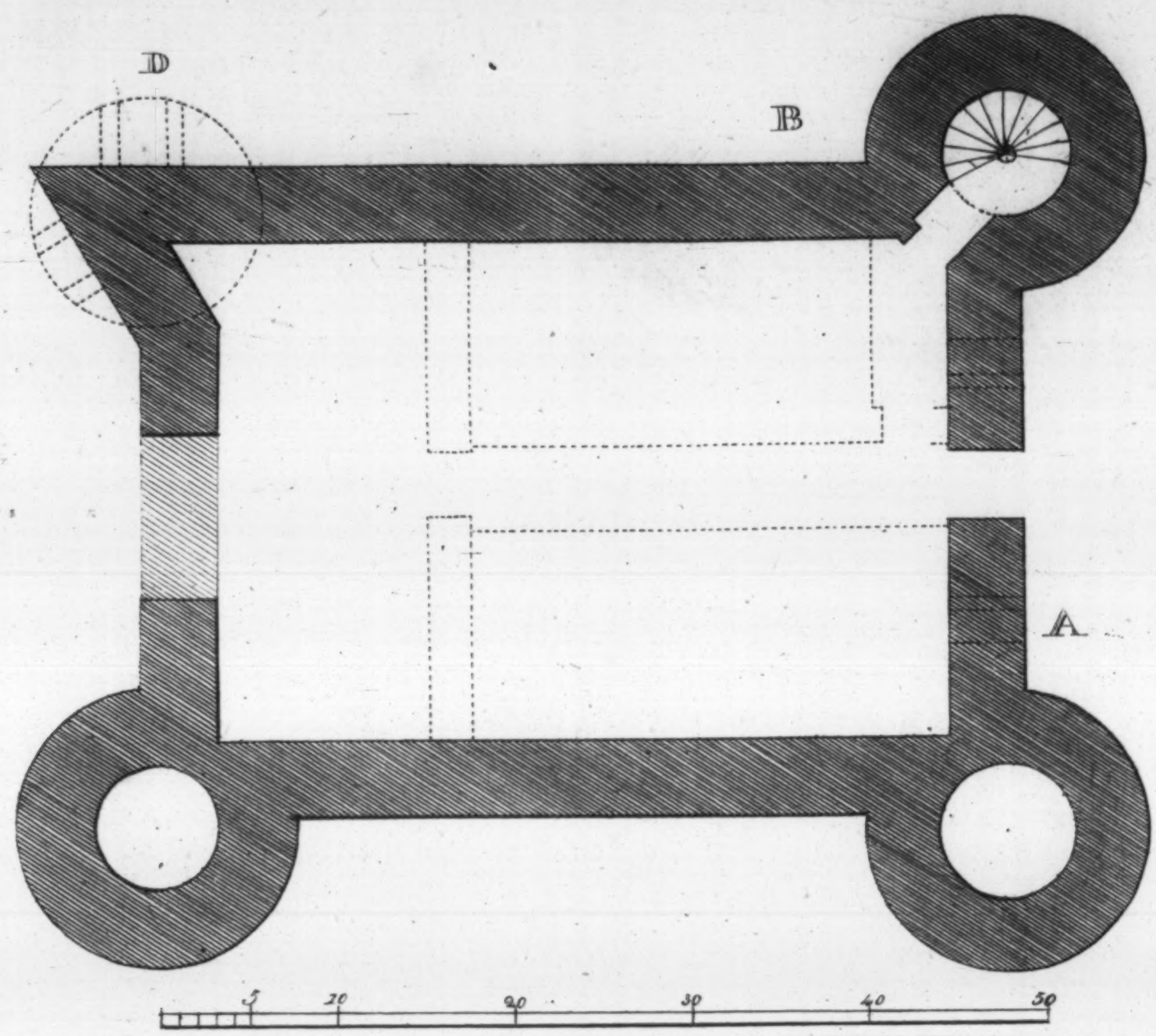


Pub. Aug. 5. 1793 by M. Hooper. N 212 High Holborn

Sparrow Sc

ENNISCORTHY CASTLE and BRIDGE. Co: Wexford.

PLAN of the CASTLE of ENNISCORTHY. Co. Wexford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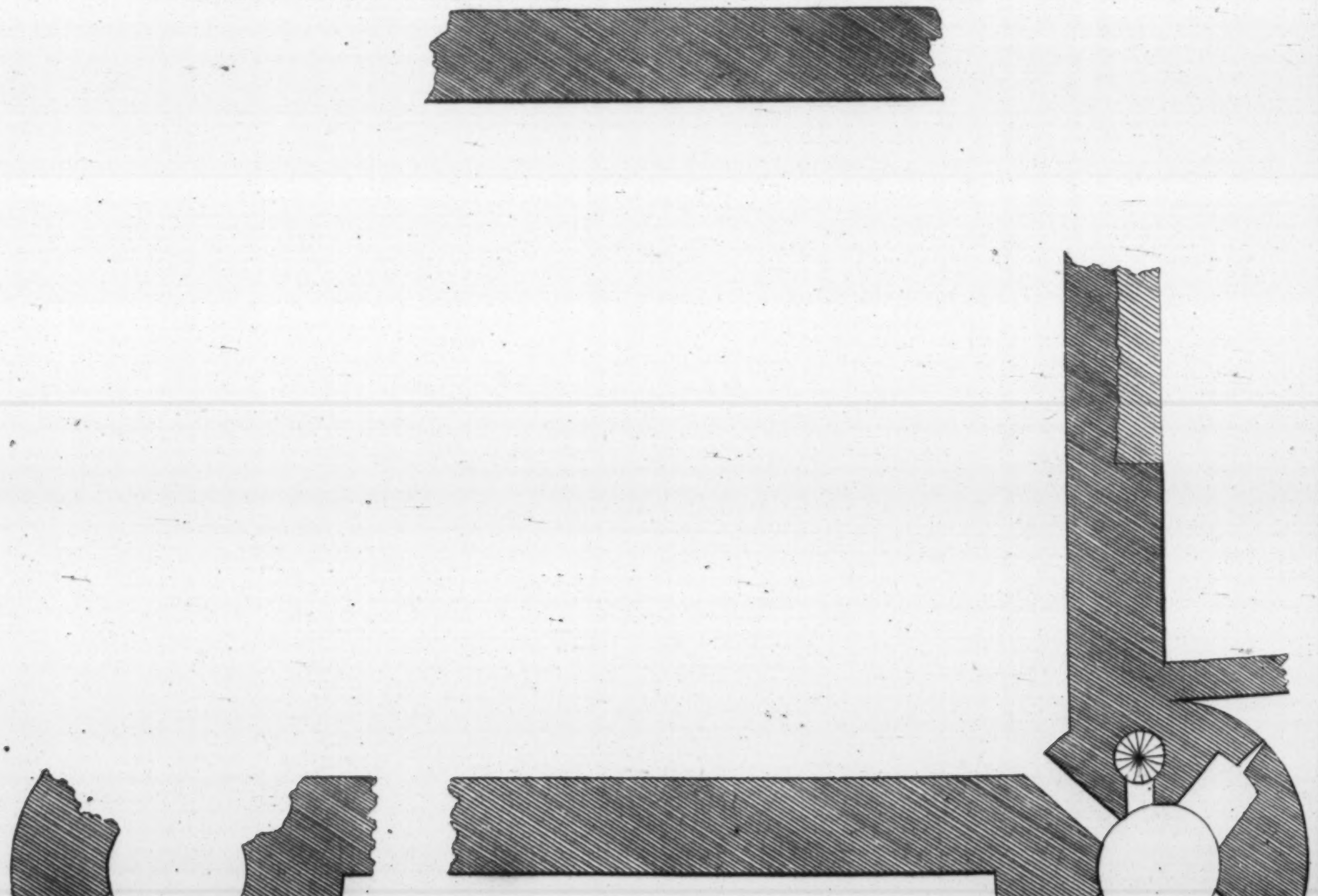
PLAN of the CASTLE of FERNS. Co. Wexford.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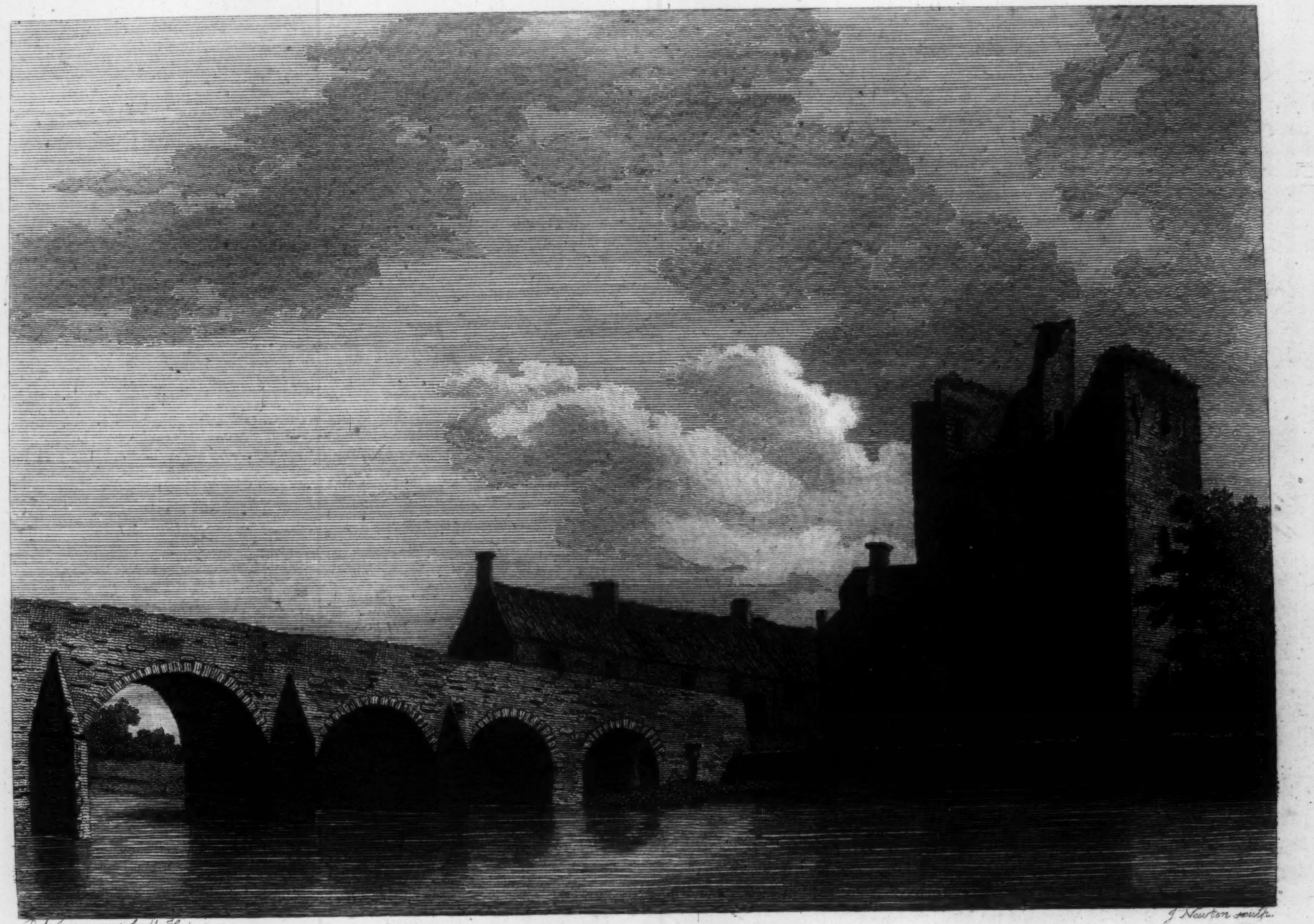
Pub. by M. Hooper March 25, 1795.



Pub June 7 1794 by S. Hooper.
J. Newton sculp.

LEIGHLIN BRIDGE. S.W. ASPECT. Co. Carlow.

WEXFORD.

ENNISCORTHY CASTLE.

THIS plate exhibits a pictureſque view of the bridge and caſtle of Enniſcorthy, and of the river Slany, that runs through the former. This river takes its riſe in the county of Wicklow, and after a long courſe, during which it receives many auxiliary ſtreams, runs down to Wexford.

THIS View was taken from an original drawing by Dr. Wynne.

CARLOW.

LEIGHLIN BRIDGE.

A VERY pleaſing and pictureſque view is formed by the river Barrow, the bridge and the Black caſtle ſtanding on the eaſtern ſide of the river. The bridge was conſtructed by a very patriotic canon of Kildare, Maurice Jakis, in 1320. The Barrow, running through ſome of the moſt fertile and cultivated counties in Ireland, ſupplies ſome of the moſt delightful views any where to be ſeen: thoſe on the banks of the Shannon may excel them in wildneſs and grandeur, but the ſofter features of the other will never want admirers.

THIS View was taken by Lieutenant Daniel Groſe, anno 1792.

GAL-

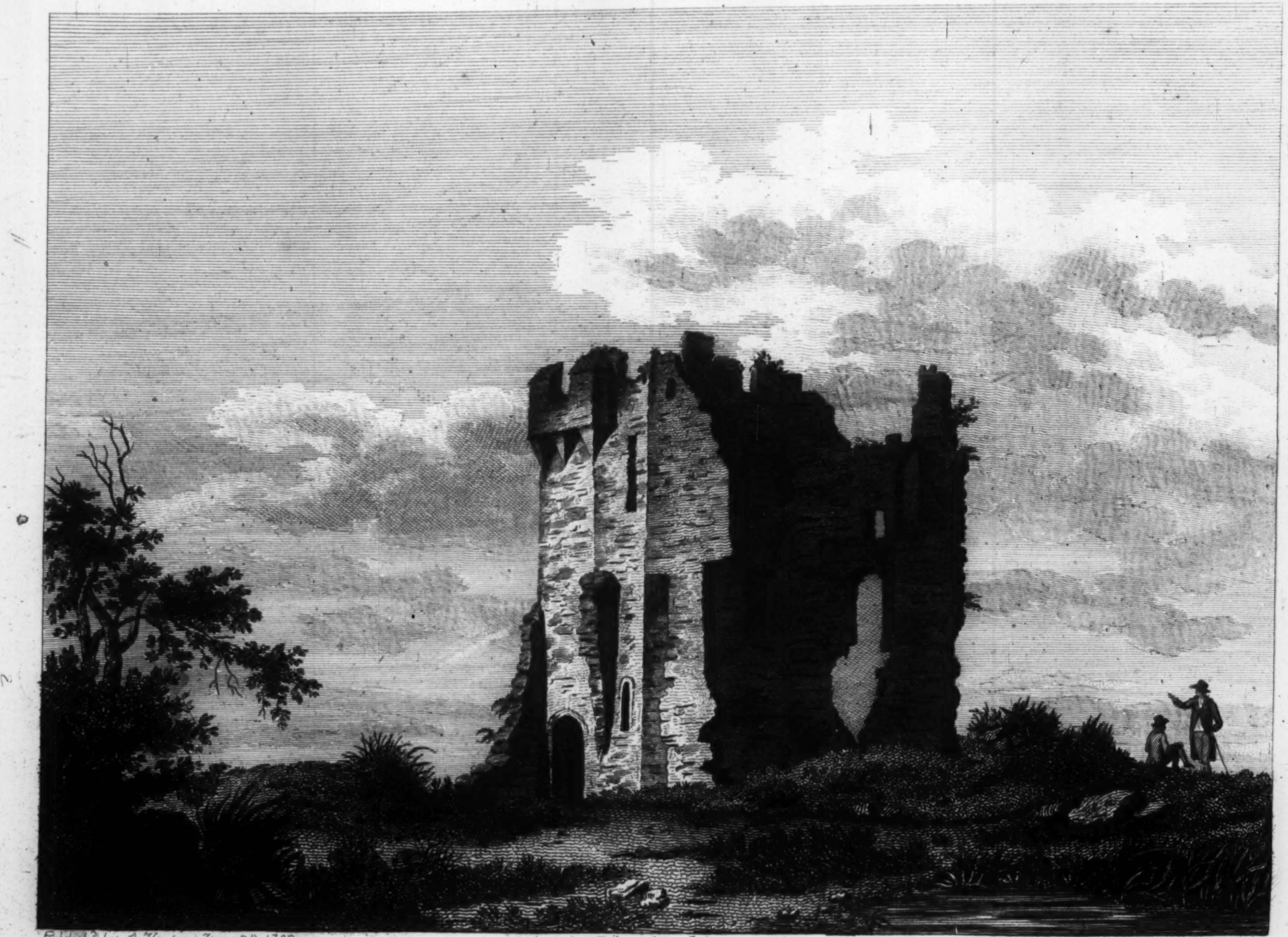
GALWAY.

BALLINSNAVE CASTLE.

THE De Burgos, who formerly poſſeſſed all Connaught, like the other Engliſh ſettlers, caſtellated their land, to protect it from the natives. Ballinſnave was built by one of this family; it was a ſtrong embattled caſtle.

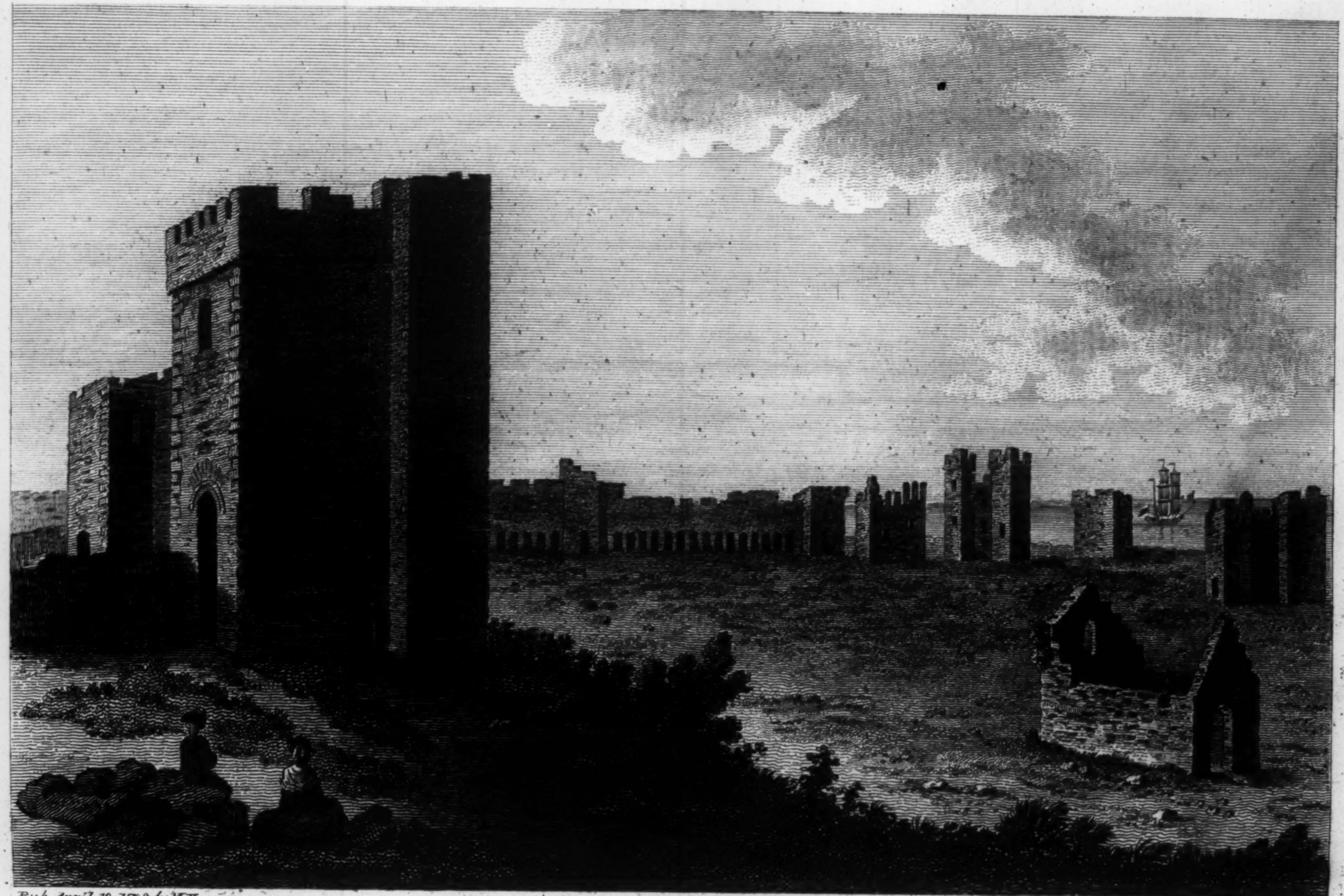
IN 1651, Sir Charles Coote beſieged Galway, in which he was aſſiſted by Lieutenant General Ludlow: the inhabitants at firſt boldly demanded a paſſport for their commiſſioners to treat of peace; but this was refuſed, and the town was threatened to be ſtormed; their ſpirits ſunk, and they ſurrendered. This was an unexpected event, as the town was ſtrong, and all the caſtles in the county well garriſoned and prepared for defence. On the fall of Galway, Ballinſnave ſubmitted, and was diſmantled, as were the other fortreſſes.

I HAVE frequently mentioned the demolition of our caſtles by the forces of the parliament during Cromwell's protectorate. The inquiſitive and curious reader is referred to a pamphlet publiſhed in London, Auguſt, 1650, wherein he will find the names of ſeveral hundreds of Iriſh fortreſſes deſtroyed in the ſhort ſpace of one year, from the 1ſt of Auguſt, 1649, to the 26th of July, 1650. It is by the way of chronicle—was publiſhed by order of parliament, and ſigned Henry Scobel.



Publish'd by J Hooper June 28-1792 Bigari Del. Barrett Sc

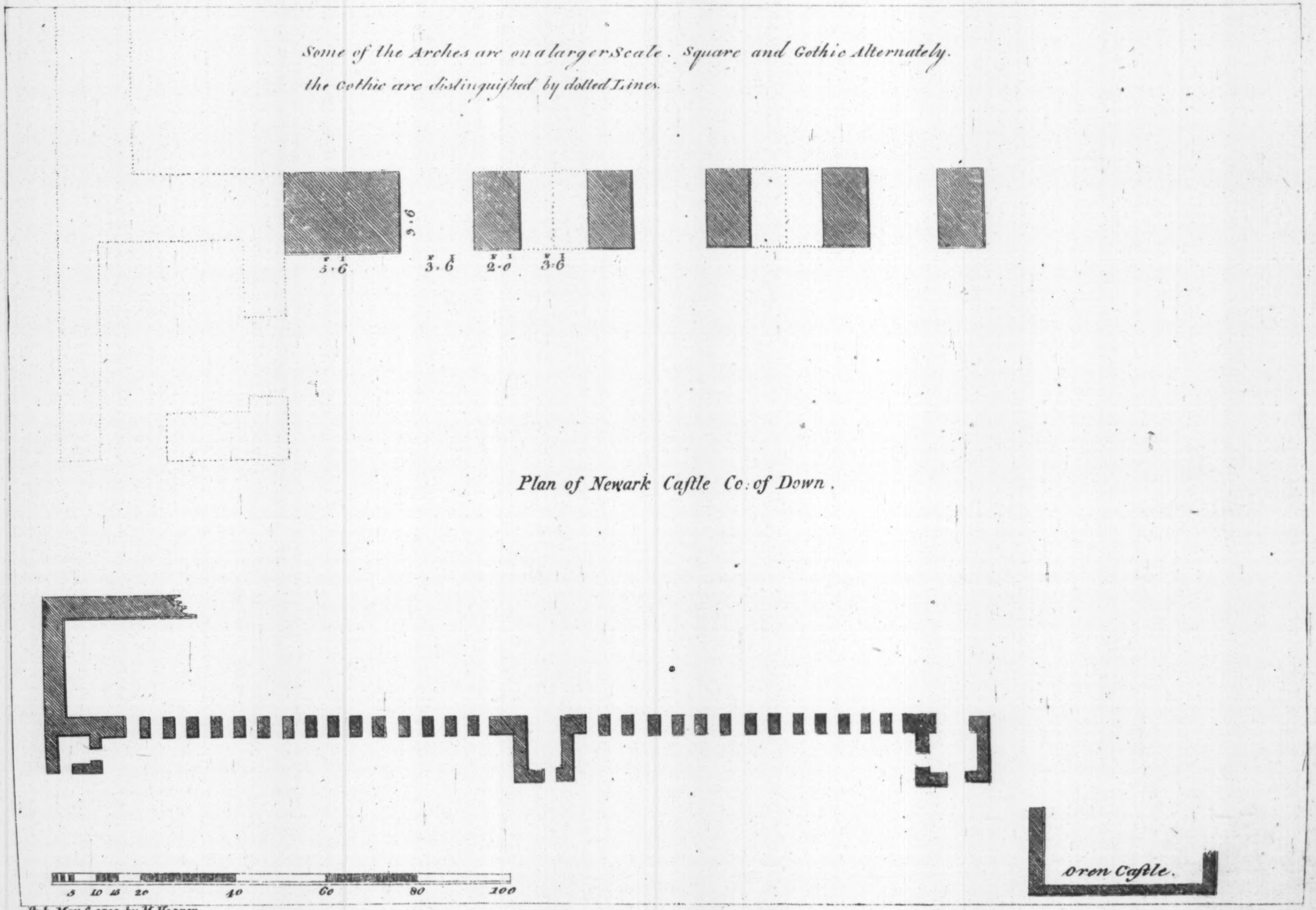
BALLINSNAVE CASTLE, Co. Galway.



Pub April 19, 1793 by M. Hooper.

Sparrow sc.

NEWARK CASTLE. Co. Down.



Some of the Arches are on a larger Scale. Square and Gothic Alternately. the Gothic are distinguished by dotted Lines.

Plan of Newark Caſtle Co: of Down.

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9·6
F I
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Pub. May 6, 1793 by M. Hooper.

DOWN.

NEWARK CASTLE.

FROM this caſtle, which is extremely well built, and in good preſervation, is an uncommonly romantic and pictureſque view. A chain of forts defended it on the ſea ſide from the predatory expeditions of the Redſhanks, or Scottiſh iſlanders. Theſe, in the reigns of Elizabeth, and the firſt James, were called to the aid of contending Iriſh Septs, who gave them lands, and ſettled colonies of them in different parts of the county of Down.

THIS caſtle was erected about 1570, by Shane O'Neal, whoſe family had large poſſeſſions, and were petty princes of a large diſtrict. It was after many defeats by the Engliſh coloniſts that they were ſubdued. In theſe conteſts our caſtle was alternately in the hands of oppoſite parties. About 1578, it was taken by Sir Nicholas Bagnal, Marſhal of Ireland, after a ſtout reſiſtance, who placed in it a ſtrong garriſon. In the Iriſh rebellion, 1641, it was ſeized by the inſurgents, and crouded with the miſerable proteſtants of the country; who, after being robbed of their property, were confined in ſuch fortreſſes, from whence few eſcaped the horrors of famine and death.

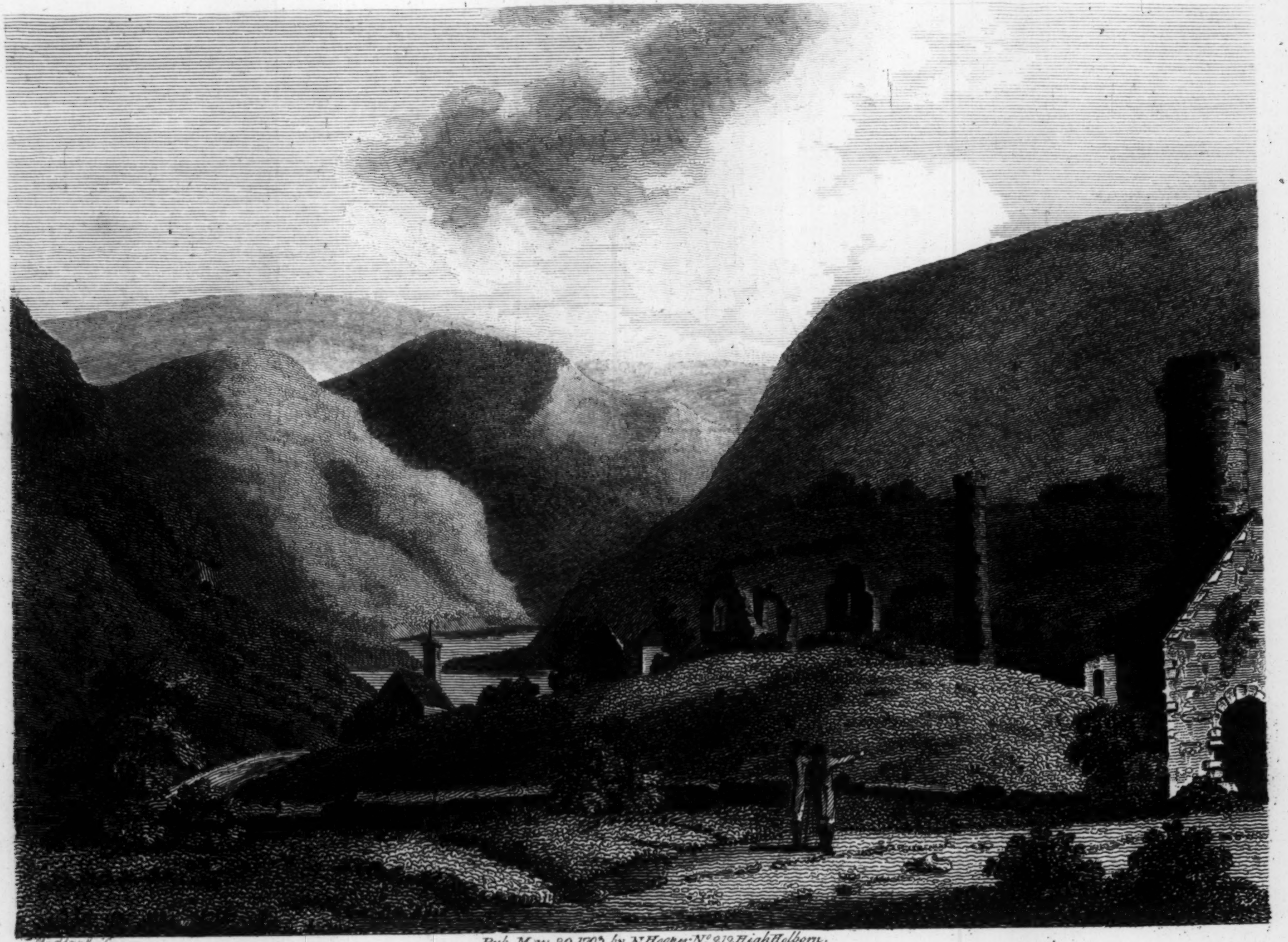
THIS View was taken from an original drawing, by Begari, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

WICKLOW.

SEVEN CHURCHES.

THE valley of Glendaloch, in which the Seven Churches are ſituated, is in the barony of Ballynacor, twenty-two miles ſouth of Dublin, and eleven north-weſt of Wicklow. It contains a greater treaſure of genuine eccleſiaſtical antiquities than is to be found in any other part of Ireland; too numerous to detail in this place, but they have been minutely deſcribed in the antiquities of Ireland by the writer of theſe pages. The Seven Churches are, the Abbey, the Cathedral, St. Kevin's Kitchen, Teampall na Skellig, Our Lady's Church, Trinity Church, and the Ivy Church. The number ſeven was myſtical and ſacred, and early conſecrated to religion; it began with the creation of the world, and all the Jewiſh rites were accommodated to it: it is alſo found among the Bramins and Egyptians. The Greek fathers extol its power and efficacy, and the Latin, as uſual, apply it to ſuperſtitious purpoſes. The following extract from Archbiſhop Peckham's Conſtitutions, made at Lambeth, A. D. 1281, will evince the ſentiments entertained of it in theſe iſlands: "The Moſt High has created a medicine for the body of man, repoſited in ſeven veſſels, that is the ſeven ſacraments of the church. There are ſeven articles of faith belonging to the myſtery of the Trinity. Seven articles belonging to Chriſt's humanity. There are ſeven commandments reſpecting man; ſeven capital ſins, and ſeven principal virtues." The Iriſh entertained a ſimilar veneration for this number, witneſs the ſeven churches at Glendaloch, Clonmacnois, Inniſcathy, Inch Devien, Inniſkealtra, and the ſeven altars at Clonfert and Holy Croſs.

ON



Medland Sc.

Pub. May, 29, 1793. by N. Hooper No. 212 High Holborn.

SEVEN CHURCHES Co. Wicklow.

On entering the valley from the eaſt, the Ivy church firſt meets the eye; the belfry is circular, and is the firſt attempt towards uniting the round tower with the body of the church. South-eaſt from this is the priory of St. Saviour, and near it a ſtone-roofed chapel, the cemetery of St. Kevin, being a ſmall room, occupied by his tomb, which alſo ſerved his votaries as an altar. The ſculptures on its weſtern portal are remarkably curious and intereſting, and uniques in this kingdom. St. Kevin's kitchen is a ſtone-roofed oratory, the ridge of the roof thirty feet high; and at the weſt end is a round tower forty-five feet high, approximating, but not completely joined to the church. Trinity church has alſo part of a round tower; and the inſulated round tower near the cathedral is one hundred and ten feet in height, at the bottom fifty-two round, and the walls four feet thick. Teampall na Skellig, or the church of the rock, is in the receſs of the ſouthern mountain; St. Kevin's bed is above it, excavated from the living rock, and hanging over a lake. To this place the pilgrims reſort; and nothing can be conceived more frightful and dangerous, the leaſt ſlip precipitating the adventurer into the lough below.

The number of churches and their ornaments, and picturesque ſcenery of the glen, amply repaid the writer the many hours he employed in viewing and deſcribing theſe venearble remains.

This View was taken from an original drawing, by Dr. Wynne.

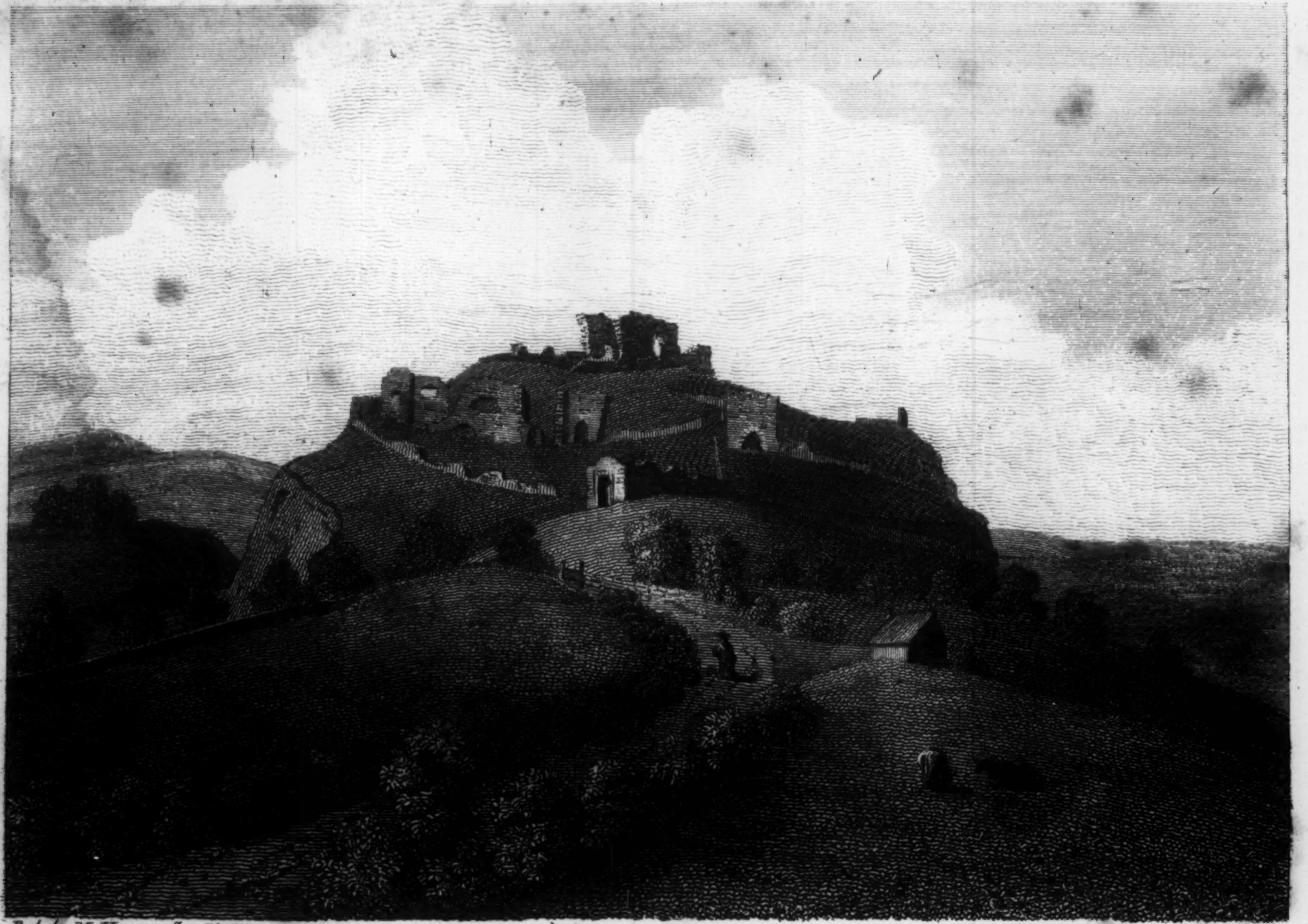
QUEEN'S COUNTY.

CASTLE OF DUNAMASE.

THIS plate repreſents a diſtant view of the caſtle. The particulars reſpecting this ancient fortreſs is deſcribed at page twelve in this volume.

THIS View was taken from an original, by Dr. Wynne.

END OF VOL II.



Pub. by M. Hooper, Sep 19, 1794.

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